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DEPARTMENTS OF VETERANS AFFAIRS AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1994

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Departments of Veterans Affairs and...

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BEFORE A

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ONE HUNDRED THIRD CONGRESS
FIRST SESSION

SUBCOMMITTEE ON VA, HUD, AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

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RICHARD N. MALOW, PAUL E. THOMSON, MICHELLE M. BURKETT, and DANIEL A. CANTU,
Staff Assistants

PART 5
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

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PART 5

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

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DEPARTMENTS OF VETERANS AFFAIRS AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1994

TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1993.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WITNESSESS

CAROL M. BROWNER, ADMINISTRATOR

JONATHAN Z. CANNON, ACTING DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR

SALLYANNE HARPER, DEPUTY ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR FOR FINANCE AND ACQUISITION, OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION AND RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

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GERALD H. YAMADA, ACTING GENERAL COUNSEL

DANIEL RONDEAU, DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF CIVIL RIGHTS

CHRISTOPHER H. GRUNDLER, DIRECTOR, GREAT LAKES NATIONAL PROGRAM OFFICE (REGION V)

CHAIRMAN'S OPENING REMARKS

Mr. **STOKES**. The committee will come to order.

Today we would like to welcome the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, Ms. Carol Browner, along with all of her associates.

The Environmental Protection Agency is requesting $6,363,482,000 and 17,469 workers for fiscal year 1994. This is a decrease of $528,942,000 and 270 workers below the 1993 current estimate.

Today, we will be reviewing the Agency's request for fiscal year 1994 only. The programs and associated dollars proposed by the administration as a supplement to the fiscal year 1993 appropriation were the subject of an earlier hearing. We will not be addressing those issues at this hearing.

Also, Ms. Browner, I would like to note that Thursday, April 22nd, is Earth Day. In the past 20 years, environmental protection has progressed substantially. I am happy to see that the administration is committed to improving the environment, and I hope that this commitment continues to grow in the next four years and that the Environmental Protection Agency will prosper under your leadership.

Ms. Browner, at this time we will recognize you to present your associates who are with you this morning and to then present your testimony. We will put your entire statement into the record and then you may summarize or proceed as you desire.

EPA ADMINISTRATOR'S OPENING REMARKS

Ms. **BROWNER**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman and members of this committee. It is an honor to be here this morning to present the President's fiscal year 1994 budget for the Environmental Protection Agency.

I have a number of people with me. Let me begin by introducing those at the table with me. To my right is Jon Cannon. He is the Acting Deputy Administrator. You will find the word acting common in these announcements as I am still the only person confirmed by the Senate in the Agency, although we have a number of nominees now awaiting confirmation.

To my left is Sallyanne Harper. She is the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Finance and Acquisition. This gets very confusing when everyone moves around.

Mr. **LEWIS**. I am the Acting Ranking Member.

Ms. **BROWNER**. We will just forget all these acting titles.

Mr. **STOKES**. Just give us the names, probably.

Ms. **BROWNER**. And to her left is Al—and I am going to mispronounce this I am sure—Pesachowitz——

Mr. **PESACHOWITZ**. Close enough.

Ms. **BROWNER** [continuing]. Who is the acting comptroller. We promise when we come back we will resolve all this.

Behind me on either side are the program areas and the Acting Administrators for each of those programs areas. I think it might make sense to introduce them as they come forward to talk about the specific program area.

EPA PRIORITIES

Mr. STOKES. That would be fine.

Ms. BROWNER. In putting together this budget, I think the Committee and the Chairman obviously realize we came to this task fairly late in the process. There was an awful lot of very good work done by people in the Agency before I was sworn in, and what we did in looking at the budget was to try and see where there were opportunities to highlight and to bring additional resources to bear for several priorities. What I would like to do is just briefly touch on each of those priorities.

This budget, as the Chairman said, is a total request of $6.4 billion. I think it is important to put it in a proper context. This is real. This is money that is available in terms of how the President has structured the entire Federal budget. It is based on a serious commitment to deficit reduction. It is an amount of money that we think will go a long way towards helping us to do the job that the American public expects.

The priorities that are represented in this budget include four that I want to focus on.

INCREASE ASSISTANCE TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

First, increase assistance to State and local governments. As the former head of one of the largest state environmental regulatory agencies in the country, I have a keen interest in developing better relationships with State and local government and also in helping those states who have not yet put in place significant programs to build their capacity. I think that all of us know that if we are to do the job that is expected of us, we will only be successful if we can involve State and local governments in the work that we do. Therefore, that is a priority in this budget.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

The second priority is the expansion of the pollution prevention programs. As the Chairman made reference to, this is essentially the 23rd anniversary of environmental regulation in this country, and we have made tremendous strides. An awful lot has been done, and there is an awful lot to be proud of.

When we look at the future and the expectations for the protection of human health, issues that we are increasingly faced with, those of us who work with these issues realize that, while we will need to continue looking into the regulatory schemes, we also need to put an increased amount of resources and energy upstream to prevent pollution from occurring in the first place. We have a number of opportunities in working with the private sector and local communities to actually develop pollution prevention.

The hope that we have is to move beyond an office of pollution prevention and to actually integrate pollution prevention into every single thing that we do from the regulatory rulemaking process to enforcement to permitting. There are pollution prevention activities available to us in all of those instances.

Therefore several initiatives that we are including in pollution prevention that I want to call specific attention to. One is an increased use of market-based strategies. I think that there is a growing understanding and belief that, through the use of traditional economic tools, we can achieve an awful lot in terms of preventing pollution and in terms of encouraging behavior that does not result in degradation or require costly cleanups. So we are looking at those opportunities.

This budget also includes an increased commitment to lead abatement. I think, as many of us now know, lead is a problem that faces a large number of children in this country, children from a variety of backgrounds. We have asked for $15 million to put in place a fairly significant lead abatement program. $10 million of that would go to States because we believe that the States can be very good partners in this effort.

ECOSYSTEMS—WIDE PROTECTION

The third priority I wanted to mention is ecosystem-wide protection. Again, this is based on a review of the last 20 years of environmental regulation and an understanding of the future and the problems that we face and that we believe we need to address. It has become abundantly clear that in developing solutions, the more those solutions can be site specific, generally the more support there is and the more realistic they are.

And so, for example, I was very honored to sign the Great Lakes water quality initiative that we put forward several weeks ago. That is the result of over 100 public meetings in the local communities that will be affected by the package. It is the result of some very difficult decisions that had to be made. The stakeholders were involved, and we are now out on public comment. We recognize that the standards that are called for in that package are tough standards, but they did come out of the community. They are not standards that the Federal government merely imposed. They came out of a process that was open to all interested parties.

We also would say that the solutions proposed in the Great Lakes water quality initiative are specific to the Great Lakes and how people recreate, how people live their lives, how they work there. It may not be specifically appropriate to another area, but we would look to focus our activities as much as we can in terms of ecosystems. We would look at exactly what happens within a specific geographic area and develop solutions accordingly.

MANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC RESOURCES

The final priority that I will mention is better management of public resources. We all recognize at the Environmental Protection Agency, as I think most Federal agencies do, that we need to do a better job of managing the public's resources. We accept that responsibility. We have put in place a number of steps to ensure that we are doing everything that we can, and I will be more than happy to talk to those during the questioning.

CLOSING REMARKS

In closing, I want to say that this Administration firmly believes that you can have a healthy economy and protect the environment. It is not a question of jobs versus the environment. In fact, the two are inextricably linked.

What we are committed to doing in this Administration is to make sure all of the policies we put forward are environmentally sound. The impacts of those policies, in terms of the environment and the public health, are considered not just over a fiscal year. Many environmental consequences are felt 5, 10, 15, 20 years after the initial decision is made, and then the cleanup costs become extremely large. We are committed in this administration to bringing all of that together and to try to think more broadly than perhaps has been done in the past.

I also believe that the public continues to be extremely concerned about the consequences of what we would call environmental protection in terms of the health impacts on children, on the senior population, and on other segments of our population. We need to look specifically at those segments of the population as we develop solutions. We need to make sure that we are really protecting those who are at greatest risk and that our solutions take those into account.

So I am very happy to be here to answer any questions and would ask that my written statement be inserted into the record.

Mr. STOKES. Thank you very much, Ms. Browner.

[The information follows:]

STATEMENT OF CAROL M. BROWNER, ADMINISTRATOR
U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE
HEARING ON
THE PRESIDENT'S BUDGET REQUEST FOR 1994

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee: I want to thank you for the opportunity to present the President's FY 1994 Request for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. As the new Administrator of EPA, I look forward to the excitement and challenge of working with the President, other Agencies, the Congress and the public to shape our Nation's environmental policies for the next four years.

Most important, I am looking forward to change. The American people voted for change last November, and we already have initiated substantial changes at EPA. This Administration is going to move the environment from the margins of national policy to center stage. The Cabinet status bill and EPA's full participation on the new National Economic Council are just two indicators of the importance of the environm the Clinton Administration.

At a time when the American people are demanding better government, more results for their tax dollars, and a smaller Federal budget deficit, President Clinton is proposing to address these issues with a new environmental agenda, better management of environmental programs, and increased Federal investments to protect public health and natural ecosystems.

Our FY 1994 Request promotes a new environmental agenda.

EPA's budget request for FY 1994 totals $6.4 billion. This includes $2.0 billion in the investment portion of the Administration's request. Viewed in the context of the Administration's overall FY 1994 budget -- a budget notable for its honesty, realism, and emphasis on deficit reduction -- this FY 1994 budget for EPA is an important measure of the President's commitment to the environment. This budget will allow us to begin making real changes and real progress in 1994 and beyond.

This proposed budget is only the first step in an ongoing reevaluation of EPA's priorities. I am initiating a comprehensive review of all EPA spending. This review will help us compare resource expenditures with national environmental priorities, as a basis for future budgeting efforts.

The proposed FY 1994 budget for EPA was shaped in large part by four broad goals: 1) increased assistance to state and local governments; 2) expansion of pollution prevention programs and several other key initiatives; 3) emphasis on ecosystem-wide protection; and 4) better management of public resources in all programs. EPA's proposed investments in these areas are a good indication of how this Administration intends to implement an agenda of change at EPA.

Assistance to State and Local Governments

This Administration believes very strongly that state and local governments are the front line of environmental protection. As the former head of Florida's Department of Environmental Regulation, I understand how state and local governments touch American lives. I also understand how environmental costs are stretching state and local budgets. Consequently, EPA's proposed FY 1994 budget includes several new initiatives, and increased levels of investment, that respond to state and local needs.

For example, to help protect the nation's drinking water, this budget proposes to invest $599 million in 1994 (and $1 billion annually from 1995 - 1997) to establish a Drinking Water State Revolving Fund. This fund would provide low-interest loans for the repair and improvement of existing drinking water systems. Many such systems across the country cannot afford the costs associated with the upgrading needed to meet national drinking water standards. The Administration will be submitting authorizing language for this new Drinking Water State Revolving Fund to the Congress in the near future.

In addition, EPA's FY 1994 budget proposes a new authorization for capitalizing Clean Water State Revolving Funds, for which EPA is requesting $1.2 billion in 1994 (and $2 billion annually from 1995 - 1997). This fund will provide low-interest financing for projects, including traditional wastewater treatment projects as well as stormwater, combined sewer overflow projects, nonpoint source projects, and national estuaries protection. The Administration will be submitting authorizing language for this new Clean Water State Revolving Fund to the Congress shortly.

Besides proposing establishment of the Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds, this proposed budget requests $80 million for grants to reduce non-point source pollution in our Nation's water. This budget also proposes further investments in U.S.- Mexican border projects that not only protect the environment and public health along the border, but also demonstrate U.S. commitment to the North American Free Trade Agreement. For these activities we are requesting a total of $150 million, including $70 million for the International Wastewater Treatment Plant in Tijuana, $60 million for the Texas and New Mexico colonias, and $20 million for the design and planning of wastewater treatment plants for Nogales, AZ, Calexico, CA, and other places along the border.

Pollution Prevention and Other Key Initiatives

We live in an enormously complex global ecosystem where "solving" one environmental problem through the use of end-of-pipe controls can, in many instances, create new ones. To complement tough enforcement policies, this Administration is committed to pollution prevention as the preferred alternative for environmental protection. This commitment is demonstrated by a number of programs including the proposed expansion of EPA's voluntary "Green Programs," which promote energy efficiency and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Moreover, EPA will integrate pollution prevention into all Agency programs and activities, both regulatory and non-regulatory, thus meeting the mandates of the 1990 Pollution Prevention Act. In 1994 EPA will target a number of high-risk problems using both voluntary and regulatory approaches, including pollution prevention. I also am committed to fostering more widespread use of market forces to prevent or reduce environmental risk and encourage innovative technologies.

In 1994 the Agency will expand its pollution prevention efforts by: incorporating pollution prevention into the Agency's regulatory and permitting framework; increasing support for state and local government use of pollution prevention; expanding collaborative programs with industry in areas such as toxic releases, energy conservation, and water conservation; creating government/industry partnerships in the development of pollution prevention technologies; and promoting pollution prevention in the activities of other Federal agencies.

Besides broadening EPA's pollution prevention efforts, this Administration intends to undertake several other key initiatives. For example, in order to fulfill mandates of the Residential Lead Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992, the Agency is expanding its lead hazard abatement program in conjunction with other Federal agencies, to provide technical support to state and local officials and lead abatement contractors. In addition, in FY 1994 we will strengthen our scientific capabilities by improving our health and ecological risk research, replacing obsolete laboratory equipment, and upgrading some of our most outdated facilities. Finally, EPA will use $36 million identified in the Administration's investment package to identify high-priority environmental technology needs and then harness the creativity of people in Federal agencies, universities, and the private sector to meet them.

Ecosystem-wide Protection

One fundamental change at EPA must be an increased focus on ecosystem-wide protection of bioresources. Because this country must compete within an international economic market, our long-term economic well-being is dependent on managing our bioresources within ecological systems that are sustainable over the long term.

EPA's approach to ecosystem protection will include four basic elements: (1) transforming Agency culture to emphasize ecosystems; (2) assisting state and local leaders to protect specific ecosystems throughout the country; (3) improving the scientific tools needed to protect ecosystems; and (4) initiating new geographically-defined programs that emphasize pollution prevention, multi-media enforcement, research, and education.

We cannot protect the health and long-term productivity of any species, including humans, unless we protect the entire ecosystem on which they are dependent. In addition to traditional rural and agricultural activities, our ecosystem approach includes many urban/suburban programs, such as controlling wet weather runoff through stormwater control, combined sewer overflow, and restoration of riparian habitat along creeks and streams in urban areas. Currently underway in Seattle, Atlanta and Baltimore are urban comparative risk projects designed to identify credible and realistic environmental action plans. Similar projects are expected for Jackson, MS and Cleveland.

Some of the proposed FY 1994 investments I've already discussed will help us protect ecosystems. Financial assistance to state governments for wastewater treatment plants, and stormwater, nonpoint source and Combined Sewer Overflow controls will help protect the watersheds where they are applied. Pollution prevention can be a powerful tool when targeted at specific ecosystems.

EPA will also look at ways of developing and implementing an ecosystem protection strategy that links all relevant Agency programs. The great water bodies are a prime example of this type of approach. The Great Lakes are the focus of our most intensive effort to institute a multi-media, ecosystem approach to environmental protection. In our five-year strategy for the Great Lakes, we are incorporating pollution prevention measures as well as pollution control measures to improve overall habitat quality. The ecosystem protection strategy also will entail better coordination with state and local pollution control authorities, non-government organizations, and private citizens.

Better Management of Public Resources

Of all the changes that this FY 1994 budget proposes, the most significant may be the changes proposed in the way the Agency manages its daily business. My goal is very clear. EPA must operate as a model in terms of its overall management and, in particular, its basic fiscal practices. Financial integrity, sound contract management, and streamlined administrative procedures all go hand in hand, and all are critical to fulfilling our environmental mission while using the taxpayers' resources wisely. Significant steps have been taken in recent years, but much remains to be done.

Some of the benefits of better management can be seen in EPA's Superfund program. The proposed FY 1994 budget for Superfund, totaling $1.5 billion, demonstrates the Administration's strong commitment to protecting human health and the environment through site clean-ups. At the same time, this level of funding represents a decrease of $77 million in budget authority from 1993 enacted levels. At current rates of private party participation, we do not anticipate a decrease in the pace of site cleanups. In addition, administrative improvements and streamlining will help us maximize site clean-ups while minimizing overhead and transaction costs. In short, I believe this Administration's goals of environmental protection and deficit reduction can be achieved simultaneously, and EPA's proposed Superfund budget for FY 1994 is a good example.

Resource management problems are among the most critical issues I will face at EPA over the next four years. I will work to ensure optimum management of all extramural activities, and I will develop a rigorous system of management accountability. I am hopeful that EPA soon will be able to announce important system improvements in this area, such as in the Integrated Contracts Management System.

In formulating this proposed FY 1994 budget, EPA recognized environmental needs as well as the Administration's efforts to trim the budget deficit. To this end, we have proposed significant savings through workforce reductions, elimination of the Federal pay raise in 1994, program streamlining and reduced administrative costs.

Conclusion

This is an exciting time in the field of environmental protection. However, this is also a time of difficult choices. It is critical that this new Administration move ahead to improve the health of our people and our natural ecosystems. We will continue to support new environmental initiatives in a variety of areas.

We are committed to the idea that a strong economy and enhanced environmental protection are not contrary goals. To attain these goals, we must shatter the false choices between environmental protection and economic growth by creating market-based environmental protection strategies that reward conservation and "green" business practices while penalizing polluters. We also must use our presence as an international political and economic leader to advance our national interests in a healthier global environment.

The new Clinton Administration has a great deal of work to do in the environmental arena. I look forward to working with the President, his Cabinet, Congress, my dedicated workforce at EPA, state and local governments, and all the American people in solving our environmental problems. We must rethink our national environmental policies in the context of change -- the change articulated by President Clinton and Vice President Gore, the change demanded by the American people. The EPA budget proposed for FY 1994 is a good first step.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

THE ADMINISTRATOR

Biography of Carol M. Browner

Carol M. Browner was sworn in Friday, January 22, 1993 as Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. Citing her innovative approach and strong administrative background, President-elect Clinton named Carol Browner as his choice to direct the EPA in December 1992. Since 1991 Browner had been Director of the Department of Environmental Protection for the State of Florida.

Her call to public service was inspired by her wish to protect our nation's environment for her children and family. Ms. Browner grew up in south Florida in a house from which she could bicycle into the wilderness of the Everglades. Ms. Browner wants her son to be able to grow up and enjoy the natural wonders of the United States the same way she has, and to do so without being exposed needlessly to harmful pollutants.

As Director of Florida's Department of Environmental Regulation, Browner has most effectively dealt with the greatest challenge in environmental regulation: balancing a mandate for environmental protection with the need for economic growth. Florida's environmental problems are a microcosm of those faced by the nation as a whole; as Director of DER, Browner has dealt effectively with such diverse issues as population growth and residential development, wetland protection, hazardous waste clean-up and bureaucratic inflexibility. Her tenure has been marked by a decrease in regulatory burden, an increase in community involvement, and the substitution of dialogue and incentives for confrontation and legislation. Called "a new type of environmentalist" by The New York Times, Browner views economic development and environmental protection as complementary goals.

In 1992, Browner successfully negotiated a deal with the Walt Disney Co. which allowed continued development in the Orlando area, and the transformation of an 8,500-acre ranch into a wildlife refuge. Walker Ranch, as the preserve is known, sits at the headwaters of the Everglades system and is home to 12 protected animal species. Such "greenbelts," or preserves, which can be bought by business and maintained by environmental groups, are a progressive and innovative solution to the disparate needs of business and the environment. Working with Disney and the Nature Conservancy, Browner negotiated a compromise that permitted continued economic growth during the recession, while preserving a huge swath of Florida's natural environment.

-more-

Browner has also worked to decentralize the regulatory process, by giving state legislators and agencies a large role, and paying particular attention to the needs of small businesses. She streamlined Florida's permitting process, cutting red tape by decreasing the number of state agencies involved. She worked for and won passage of the Florida Clean Air Act, allowing the Florida DER to obtain delegation from EPA to implement the federal clean air program. The Act also created a Small Business Technical Assistance Program, to assist small business in achieving compliance with the new law.

Browner established a coalition of business leaders that implemented an annual fee structure for major sources of air pollution in advance of the federal deadline, giving the DER the resources it needed to efficiently operate and work with the affected businesses.

Browner is a native of south Florida. She graduated from the University of Florida at Gainesville in 1977, and earned her law degree from the same institution. Browner began working on environmental issues as General Counsel for the Florida House of Representatives Government Operations Committee and continued with Citizen Action in Washington, D.C. Formerly Chief Legislative Aid for Environmental Issues to Senator Lawton Chiles, Browner helped negotiate a complicated land swap that expanded Big Cypress National Preserve. In 1988, Browner went to work for Senator Al Gore, Jr. as his Legislative Director.

Ms. Browner and her husband, Michael Podhorzer, have a son, Zachary. They reside in Maryland.

# # #

JONATHAN Z. CANNON

EDUCATION

University of Pennsylvania Law School, J.D., *cum laude*, 1974

Editor-in-Chief, University of Pennsylvania Law Review
Order of the Coif

Worcester College, Oxford University, 1967-1968

Williams College, B.A., *summa cum laude*, 1967

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Present:	Acting Assistant Administrator for the Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (Permanently assigned as Director, Gulf of Mexico Program)
1990-1992:	Partner, Beveridge & Diamond, P.C.
1989:	Acting Assistant Administrator, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, Superfund, Underground Storage Tanks, Community-Right-To-Know)
1988-1989:	Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
1987-1988:	Deputy Assistant Administrator (Civil), Office of Enforcement and Compliance Monitoring, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
1987:	Deputy General Counsel, Litigation and Regional Operations, Office of General Counsel, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
1975-1986:	Beveridge & Diamond, P.C. (partner from 1980-86)
1974-1975:	Law Clerk, Honorable David L. Bazelon, U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit

OTHER EXPERIENCE

1983-1987:	Lecturer, University of Virginia School of Law (environmental law)
1982-1983:	Adjunct Professor, Washington & Lee Law School (environmental law)

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Senior Executive Service (career)

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

District of Columbia Bar Association
American Bar Association, Natural Resources Section

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

Cannon, J.Z., "Geographically-Based Approaches to Environmental Management: Applied Bioregionalism" (prepared for publication in Proceedings of Watershed '93: A National Conference on Watershed Management, March 1993).

Cannon, J.Z., "Superfund Liability Provisions: Impact on the Industrial and Insurance Sectors," U.S. Waste Management Policies: Impact on Economic Growth and Investment Strategies (American Council for Capital Formation, Monograph Series on Tax and Environmental Policies and U.S. Growth) (May 1992).

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SALLYANNE HARPER
DEPUTY ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR FOR FINANCE AND ACQUISITION

Sallyanne Harper came to EPA in June 1987, after working for seven years in the procurement offices of the U.S. Naval Air Systems Command. Until October 1989, she served as the Associate Director for Superfund and RCRA Procurement Operations within the Procurement and Contracts Management Division. She then became the Director of EPA's Financial Management Division. In July 1992, Ms. Harper was asked to fill, in an acting capacity, the newly created position of Deputy Assistant Administrator for Finance and Acquisition within the Office of Administration and Resources Management. In October 1992, she was selected to permanently fill that position.

Ms. Harper graduated Magna Cum Laude from LaSalle University with a bachelor's degree in psychology in 1976. She received her M.B.A. in finance and investments from the George Washington University in Washington, D.C. in June 1987. She is a graduate of the "Executive Excellence Program" of the Federal Executive Institute and the Harvard University John F. Kennedy School of Government's "Senior Managers in Government Program."

BIO

Alvin M. Pesachowitz
Director, Office of Information Resources Management
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Alvin M. Pesachowitz began his career in public service in 1968 as a chemical engineer with the Department of Defense. After spending three years with the Department, he joined EPA in 1971 to work on the implementation of the 1970 Clean Air Act.

In mid-1973, Mr. Pesachowitz joined the Agency's efforts to develop and implement a management by objectives accountability system. In 1979, he transferred to the Budget Division as Branch Chief to the Air, Radiation and Management Branch. Mr. Pesachowitz was promoted to Associate Director and was named Budget Director in 1987. In his tenure as Budget Director, he managed the Agency's $5.0 billion budget and maintained liaison with the Office of Management and Budget as well as the Congressional Appropriations Committees. In particular he helped direct the large expansion of the Agency's Superfund program as well as significant expansion of the Agency's technology resources.

Mr. Pesachowitz was promoted to Deputy Director of the Office of Information Resources Management in January of 1989 and was appointed Director in October 1989. In this capacity, he develops EPA policy and programs regarding information resources and technology. His responsibilities include major program and administrative systems development as well as operation and maintenance. The Office directs a major effort in information access including public access, state/EPA data sharing, international data sharing, and library services. Mr. Pesachowitz has undertaken a major initiative in data integration across EPA program lines and an innovative use of Geographical Information systems.

In December Mr. Pesachowitz was assigned as Acting Comptroller during the transition to the Clinton-Gore administration. He has contributed substantially to the development of the 1994 Budget, CFO Act implementation, and Financial Management Integrity Act and Audit Followup.

Mr. Pesachowitz graduated from Rutgers, the State University in 1968 with a B.A. in Liberal Arts and a B.S. in Chemical Engineering. In 1972, he received his Masters Degree in Management from George Washington University. He resides in Springfield, Virginia with his wife, Connie, and their three boys Adam, Daniel, and Eric.

Biography of Alan D. Hecht

Dr. Alan Hecht is the Acting Assistant Administrator and Principal Deputy Assistant Administrator for International Activities at the EPA. Trained as an earth scientist and geochemist, Dr. Hecht spent six years as a Professor of Geology (1970 to 1976), five years as the Director of the Climate Research Program for the U.S. National Science Foundation (1976 to 1981), and seven years as Director of the United States National Climate Program Office (1981 to 1989).

In these capacities Dr. Hecht was instrumental in advancing the issue of climate change from the research community to the international policy arena. He was one of the originators of the concept of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and served as U.S. liaison to the IPCC Working Group on climate impacts.

At EPA, Dr. Hecht manages a staff of 70, oversees implementation of more than a dozen bilateral agreements and directs EPA policy development with international organizations and multilateral banks.

Dr. Hecht has personally undertaken several activities to promote and advance coordination of governmental and intergovernmental program on technology cooperation. He helped organize the International Environmental Technology Transfer Advisory Board (IETTAB) to provide guidance to the EPA Administrator on how to promote greater diffusion of environmental technologies to transitional and developing countries. He has helped develop an EPA-AID-DOE Clearinghouse on Environmental and Energy Technology. He is co-creator of the U.S.Environmental Training Institute, a public-private partnership for promoting information on and dissemination of environmental technology. Dr. Hecht currently serves as an expert on the World Resources Institute Panel of Faster Adoption of Superior Technologies (FAST) and the Atlantic Council's Working Group on Energy Technology for Sustainable Economic Development.

Dr. Hecht is a fellow of both the Geological Society of America and the American Meteorological Society of America. He was Chief Editor of the Journal of Climate (1988 to 1989) and Chief Editor of the Journal of Climate and Applied Meteorology (1982 to 1988).

Biography of Anna Hopkins Virbick
Deputy Inspector General

Anna Virbick has served as the Deputy Inspector General of EPA since 1989. She acted in that position from August 1988 until August 1989, and also served as the Assistant Inspector General for Management; a position she held since 1986. Anna joined EPA in 1983 as the Director of the Audit Technical Services Staff. Prior to that, she worked for the HUD Office of Inspector General from 1976 to 1983, where she held several managerial positions, the last as the Assistant Director for Field Audit Operations.

Virbick began her Federal service career in 1965 as an auditor with the U.S. General Accounting Office. Anna earned a B.S. degree from Wesleyan College, an M.P.A. from American University, and an M. Ed. from Marymount University.

SCOTT C. FULTON

Acting Assistant Administrator
Office of Enforcement
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency **(202) 260-4137**

Since January 1993, Scott Fulton has served as the Acting Assistant Administrator for Enforcement. For the last two years, Mr. Fulton has served as the Deputy Assistant Administrator, where he manages and directs EPA's enforcement efforts and establishies national environmental enforcement priorities. He formerly held the position of Director of Civil Enforcement with this office and was previously associated with the Environmental Enforcement Section of the U.S. Department of Justice as Assistant Chief (1986-1990), Senior Attorney (1985-1986), and Trial Attorney (1982-1985). He has handled a number of precedential enforcement cases with the Department, including U.S. v. South Carolina Recycling and Disposal, Inc. (D.S.C. 1984)(a.k.a. U.S. v. Monsanto (4th Cir. 1986)). He also participated in the Exxon Valdez prosecution and, in 1984, served as Special Assistant U.S. Attorney at the U.S. Attorney's office in the District of Columbia.

Biography of Michael H. Shapiro

Acting Assistant Administrator

Office of Air and Radiation

Michael H. Shapiro is the Acting Assistant Administrator, Office of Air and Radiation (OAR), where his responsibilities include implementation of the Clean Air Act, as well as EPA programs addressing stratospheric ozone depletion, energy conservation, indoor air pollution, and radiation.

From 1980-1989 Mike held a number of positions within the Office of Pesticides and Toxic Substances. As Director of the Economics and Technology Division, he was responsible for all economic, engineering and chemistry support for implementation of the Toxic Substances Control Act and for directing implementation of the Toxics Release Inventory under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act.

Prior to joining the Agency, Mike was on the faculty of the John. F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, where he taught and conducted research in environmental policy. Mike has also consulted on environmental and energy policy issues and worked for the Exxon Research and Engineering Company.

Mike received his Ph.D in environmental engineering from Harvard University in 1976 and has an undergraduate degree in mechanical engineering form Lehigh University. He is the author of two books and several articles on environmental policy issues.

Biography, Richard J. Guimond

Richard J. Guimond is the Acting Assistant Administrator for Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

Richard Guimond has served in a variety of different capacities since he joined EPA when the Agency was created. From 1971 to 1978, and 1982 to 1990, Guimond worked in the Office of Radiation Programs, where he ultimately became Office Director in 1988. Guimond began his EPA career as a nuclear engineer in the Technology Assessment Division and then became a staff engineer. He then became a staff engineer and technical assistant to the DAA for Radiation Programs. Guimond also served in the Criteria and Standards Division, where he was an assistant to the Director for Special Projects, an environmental project leader, and served as Director from 1982 to 1986. In 1986, Guimond was appointed the Director of the Radon Division; a post he held until 1988.

Guimond also worked in the Office of Toxic Substances form 1978 to 1982, serving as Chief Engineer to the Deputy Assistant Administrator, Chief of the Special Regulation Branch, Acting Deputy Director, Chief of the Chemical Control Branch; all within the Chemical Control Division.

Richard Guimond has been a Commissioned Officer in the United States Public Health Service since 1970. He has served on extended detail to EPA for most of his government career. In 1989, Guimond was appointed to the grade of Assistant Surgeon General (0-7), with the rank of Rear Admiral (Lower Half), by former Surgeon General C. Evertt Koop. This made RADM Guimond the Agency's only Flag Officer and the first since 1981. He is the senior U.S. Public Health Service Officer in EPA.

RADM Guimond has been involved with many of the Agency's programs during his twenty years with EPA, including control of PCB's, asbestos, CFC's, radioactive wastes and emissions. However, he is particularly well known for his efforts and leadership in the development and implementation of the Agency's indoor radon strategy.

Guimond is a 1969 graduate of the University of Notre Dame and earned a Master of Engineering from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in 1970, and a Master of Science in Environmental Health from Harvard University in 1973. He is the recipient of nearly a dozen EPA and PHS awards and honors, including several meritorious and superior service awards.

RADM Guimond is married to Sherry Lynn Masis Guimond, a textile designer. They have one teenage daughter, Nikki. They reside in Ft. Washington, Maryland, where enjoy cruising on the Potomac River and the Chesapeake Bay.

Biography of Robert W. Hickmott

Associate Administrator for the
Office of Congressional and Legislative Affairs

Mr. Hickmott was named Associate Administrator for Congressional and Legislative Affairs by EPA Administrator Carol M. Browner. In this position, Mr Hickmott serves as the principal advisor to the Administrator on all congressional and legislative activities.

Before joining EPA, Hickmott was Deputy Executive Director for the Democratic Senatorial Campaign. From 1989 to 1991, he was an Associate with the law firm of Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher and Flom. From 1987 to 1989, Hickmott was Chief of Staff for Senator Timothy E. Wirth, and from 1985 to 1987, he was National Finance Director for the Wirth for Senate Campaign. Hickmott also held positions as Political Affairs Director for Congoleum Corp from 1983 to 1984; Executive Director, National Business Council, Democratic National Committee from 1980 to 1983; Public Affairs Counsel, E.I. DuPont Co., Wilmington, Delaware from 1978 to 1981; and Director of Alumni/Admissions Programs, Boston University Alumni Affairs Office from 1976 to 1978.

Hickmott graduated summa cum laude from Boston University School of Public Communications with a Bachelor of Science in public communications in 1976. He received his Juris Doctorate from Georgetown University Law Center in 1988. Hickmott is a native of Wilmington, Delaware.

CHRISTIAN R. HOLMES

Christian Holmes presently serves as the Assistant Administrator and Chief Financial Officer of the Environmental Protection Agency. Mr. Holmes is the senior finance and administrative official at EPA which has a $6.6 billion dollar budget and 18,000 employees; he is the third ranking official at EPA and is the lead official responsible for: finance; budget; audit response; information systems; contracts procurement; grants; personnel; EPA's internal compliance with environmental, safety and health laws; suspension and debarment of contractors; and the overall administrative support of the Agency's activities.

Prior to this assignment, Mr. Holmes served as EPA's senior enforcement official in charge of environmental protection at all U.S. Government facilities; in this capacity, he concentrated on the waste management and cleanup of the United States Government's nuclear weapons production plants; he has also served as EPA's Principal Deputy Assistant Administrator responsible for hazardous waste management programs.

Mr. Holmes's international responsibilities include establishing international environmental data sharing networks used by the United Nations and other multilateral organizations; providing technical assistance to organize environmental protection ministries; and helping countries finance environmental protection infrastructure.

Mr. Holmes has also held a number of other senior positions in the U.S. Government; from 1974-1987, at the Department of State, U.S. Trade and Development program, and the Agency for International Development; these posts include Director of the U.S. Trade and Development Program where he concentrated on trade, technology transfer, and economic development in the developing world, particularly China and South East Asia; Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Refugee Programs, 1979-1981; and a number of senior assignments at the Agency for International Development (1974-1979) dealing with international disaster assistance and economic development.

Mr. Holmes has served as Administrative Assistant to former Congressman William S. Mailliard of California; in this capacity Mr. Holmes concentrated on environmental legislation.

Mr. Holmes has also worked in the private sector as a Vice President with the Fortune 500 The Cooper Companies (1987-1988) and as a management trainee and newspaper reporter with the Hearst Corporation (1969-1971).

In recognition of Mr. Holmes' public service achievements, he has received the Environmental Protection Agency's Gold Medal, the highest performance award of the Agency; as a Senior Foreign Service Officer, he twice received the President's Meritorious Service Award; and he has also received the Arthur S. Flemming Award which is annually given to five outstanding managers in the U.S. Government.

From 1968-1974, Mr. Holmes served in the U.S. Army Reserves (2nd Lieutenant), where he received the U.S. Army Soldiers Medal for Heroism.

MARTHA G. PROTHRO
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Martha Prothro is Acting Assistant Administrator for Water at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). In that capacity, Ms. Prothro is responsible for the national water quality management program, including:

o water quality criteria and standards,

o drinking water criteria and standards,

o NPDES permits for point sources of water pollution, including stormwater sources,

o the State Revolving Fund program for constructing municipal wastewater treatment plants, and

o shared responsibility with the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers for regulating wetlands and the disposal of dredged material.

Ms. Prothro is a career public servant with over 25 years of government service, most of it at EPA. She joined EPA in 1973 as an enforcement attorney in the air pollution control program, and eventually rose through the ranks to lead the Noise and Radiation Enforcement Division. In 1981, she moved to the water quality program and became Director of the Permits Division, where she was responsible for the NPDES Permits (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System) program and the national pretreatment program. From 1988 to 1991, Ms. Prothro directed the Office of Water Regulations and Standards. In april 1991, she became the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Water, serving as the senior career advisor to the Assistant Administrator. She became Acting Assistant Administrator in January 1993.

Ms. Prothro has a B.A. from the University of North Carolina and a J.D. from George Washington University's Law Center. She has been the recipient of numerous awards, including the Presidential Rank awards for meritorious service and for distinguished service as a senior executive.

Biography of Victor J. Kimm

Acting Assistant Administrator for
Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Mr. Kimm is an engineer by training, having received Bachelor's and Master's Degrees in Environmental Engineering for Manhattan College and New York University. He also studied economics and public administration at Princeton as a recipient of a National Institute of Public Affairs Fellowship.

His professional career is divided between consulting engineering and the management of environmental programs at EPA.

He joined EPA in 1971, and assumed the Duties of Deputy Assistant Administrator for Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances in 1985, after completing ten years as head of EPA's Drinking Water Program. Mr. Kimm was designated Acting Assistant Administrator for Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances on January 21, 1993.

Biography of Gary J. Foley, Ph.D.

Acting Assistant Administrator
Office of Research and Development
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Washington, D.C.

Education:	Manhattan College, New York -- B.S. University of Wisconsin -- M.S., Chemical Eng. University of Wisconsin -- Ph.D., Chemical Eng.
Professional Experience:	Director, Atmospheric Research and Exposure Assessment Laboratory, EPA/RTP, 1988 to present Director Environmental Monitoring Systems Laboratory, EPA/RTP, 1988 Staff Director, Acid Deposition Research Programs, Office of Research and Development, EPA/D.C., 1982 to 1988 Acting Director, Energy and Air Division, Office of Environmental Processes and Effects, Office of Research and Development, EPA/D.C., 1980 to 1982 Environmental Engineer, Office of Energy, Minerals and Industry, Office of Research and Development, EPA/D.C., 1979 to 1980 Administrator, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, 1976 to 1979 Chemical Engineer, Office Energy, Minerals and Industry, Office of Research and Development, EPA/D.C., 1976 Chemical Engineer, Office of Energy Research, Office of Research and Development, EPA/D.C., 1974 to 1976 Senior Chemical Engineer, Control Systems Laboratory, EPA/RTP, 1973 to 1974 Project Manager, American Oil Company, Whiting, Indiana, 1968 to 1973
Honors:	Presidential Meritorious Executive Award, EPA 4 Bronze Medals, EPA 4 Special Achievement Awards, EPA 2 Quality Step Increases, EPA 1 Quality Step Increase, OECD Medal for General Engineering Excellence, Manhattan College, New York

Biography of Richard D. Morgenstern

Richard D. Morgenstern has been the acting Assistant Administrator for EPA's Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation (OPPE) since April 1991. In that position he has advised the EPA Administrator in a wide range of economic, technical, and policy issues related to the environment. Managing a staff of 250 and a budget of more than $50 million, he has been responsible for the analysis and review of the risks, benefits, and costs of all major EPA regulations. His staff also is responsible for EPA's long term, strategic planning process. Before becoming Acting Administrator, Mr. Morgenstern was director and chief economist for OPPE's Office of Policy Analysis for nine years (1982-1991).

Biography of Loretta M. Ucelli

Associate Administrator for Communications, Education and Public Affairs

Loretta Ucelli was named Associate Administrator for Communications, Education and Public Affairs by EPA Administrator Carol M. Browner. In this position, Ms. Ucelli serves as the chief Agency spokesperson and directs the Agency's public affairs, environmental education, publications, press and community relations and oversees Agency liaison with constituents groups.

Before joining EPA, Ucelli was Director of Communications for the National Abortion Rights Action League. Prior to that, she held the same position at the American Federation of Government Employees. From 1986 to 1988, she was Vice President of Public Affairs and Communications for the National Association of Broadcasters. She worked on the campaign staff of the Dukakis/Bentsen presidential campaign and held positions as Regional Press Secretary for the Mondale/Ferraro Campaign in 1984; Florida Press Secretary for the Carter/Mondale Campaign in 1980; News Editor for KDKA Radio in Pittsburgh, Pa., from 1979 to 1980; and Anchor and News Director for WCLG Radio in Morgantown, West, Virginia from 1977 to 1979.

Ucelli received a Bachelor of Science in Journalism in 1976 from West Virginia University. She is a native of Staten Island, New York.

GERALD H. YAMADA

Acting General Counsel
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Washington, D.C.

Mr. Yamada is the Acting General Counsel with the United States Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C. He has been the Principal Deputy General Counsel and has held this position since 1982.

He joined EPA in 1977 as an OGC staff attorney and has held the EPA positions of Assistant General Counsel, Associate General Counsel, Acting General Counsel, and Acting Enforcement Counsel. He has been the Designated Agency Ethics Official for EPA since 1983. He was also appointed to the Administrative Conference of the United States as a government member for 1989-90.

Prior to joining EPA, Mr. Yamada started with the United States Department of Justice after graduating from law school. He is a 1974 law graduate of the National Law Center, George Washington University. He also has degrees in accounting and political science. He is a member of the District of Columbia and California Bars.

INVESTMENT PACKAGE

Mr. STOKES. Let's start with the fact that you are requesting $6.4 billion for fiscal year 1994. And of the $6.4 billion, about $2 billion of what you are requesting is called an investment package. This is sort of a new term for us to deal with up here. Why don't you explain to us what is meant by the term investment package and what is included in it?

Ms. BROWNER. The EPA investment package includes several components. The President, in putting together his investment package, looked at the needs of the country and looked at where we should make increased investments to meet those needs and, in many instances, to also help create jobs.

The EPA investment package of $2 billion includes $1.2 billion for an expanded state revolving fund. As many of you are aware, the 1987 Clean Water Act Amendments authorized a total of $18 billion under state revolving funds for Titles II and VI monies. Grants are made to States which then make low-interest loans to local communities for construction of wastewater treatment facilities.

With the conclusion of the funding of that commitment, the $18 billion commitment, we are calling for the creation of a new and expanded SRF. There are many issues that the current SRF cannot address, predominantly wet weather conditions. I think all of us are increasingly aware that a lot of the pollution and degradation that the surface waters, the rivers, lakes and streams in this country are experiencing are a result of wet weather conditions and runoff from heavy rain. We would see that the new SRF monies would be available to help local governments, municipalities, and cities deal with these sorts of nonpoint source conditions.

We also want to see the money made available to deal with combined sewer overflows. We still have a large number of places in this country where, in certain weather conditions, the storm water is combined with the sewage. The storm water then has to bypass the system because the facility doesn't have adequate capacity to treat the water.

One of the things that we talked about when I was here previously was trying to meet the needs of smaller communities to payback loans. The current SRF requires a 20-year payback. We would be looking for options and opportunities to make sure that we can address the needs of those smaller communities. That describes the $1.2 billion new clean water state revolving fund.

$599 million in the investment package is for the creation of a safe drinking water revolving fund. I am sure we are all aware of the situation that has occurred in the City of Milwaukee over the past several weeks. This administration anticipated increasing problems for local communities to come up with adequate funds to deal with the drinking water program that the Federal Government has put in place. We have called for the creation of a fund to make monies available to communities across the country to help them bring their facilities into compliance and have adequate capacity.

The last time I was before this subcommittee, I think all of you spoke about the small communities in your districts that did not feel that they had an adequate rate base to meet the requirements for drinking water. This money would be helpful and more cost effective by putting smaller systems together into larger systems.

There are several smaller dollar—but not smaller in terms of significance—components in our investment portion of our package. Our component is the $36 million environmental technology initiative. This is an extremely important undertaking for this government and for this country. We will be working with a number of other Federal agencies in a coordinated manner to help develop environmental technologies.

In the immediate instance they could be used, for example, in the cleanup of the Department of Energy sites or in the cleanup of DOD sites. In the long term, these are technologies that are in high demand in foreign countries, and can create real export opportunities for the United States.

Again, it is a small amount of money, but it is an incredibly significant amount of money for our Agency. It allows us to come to the table with all of the other Federal Agencies, many of whom have more money in this than we do. This gives us the opportunity to work with them and to help develop technologies to meet the issues that we are concerned with, which go beyond the Federal facility issues many of the other Federal Agencies are concerned with.

There is also $15 million for our Greens Program and this would fall under pollution prevention. This has been a very popular program. We work on a nonadversarial, nonregulatory basis with the business community. Everybody from Apple Computers to Boeing. Over 900 companies have participated. In terms of developing energy efficiency, we have been writing strategies for individual buildings and have been instrumental in bringing into place the Energy Star program. It uses significantly less energy because the monitor has a little switch that allows it to cut back. Like a copying machine, if you walk away, it goes to a lower usage.

We only ask companies to participate in these programs if the company can attain a clear cost savings and a clear rate of return over the short term. Companies save real dollars and the programs encourage the development of technologies and procedures that can then be used across the private sector.

The final portion of the investment package is $30 million in non-point source grants. This goes in some ways back to the Milwaukee situation that I was talking about. The non-point source program, the program that deals with certain types of runoff, has been severely underfunded. This additional $30 million would bring us up to a level where we believe we can begin to have a significant impact in working with local communities and local governments to address these non-point issues.

I apologize for how technical some of our answers are, but we end up dealing in some very technical issues. I think all of pieces in the investment package are of great significance to this administration and to this Agency. They represent a commitment to the public in addressing the concerns that we have heard from the people across the country, from the local governments, from the local communities and from the business people that we deal with.

CORE REQUEST FOR ALL DISCRETIONARY SPENDING

Mr. Stokes. Let me note that the administration's core request for all discretionary spending is approximately equivalent to the total budget authority and outlays allowed under the budget agreement. This sort of says to us that there may be no additional monies for the investment portion of your request unless some adjustment is made to the overall levels of spending allowed. And, of course, a lot of this is dependent, of course, on what we get in terms of a 602(b) allocation, depends upon the reconciliation agreement, all of those factors.

When we are preparing to make decisions on levels to be appropriated for EPA in fiscal year 1994, should we go forward and fund the core request first or should we partially fund some of the investment initiatives instead?

Ms. Browner. It would be our hope that you would fund both.

Mr. Stokes. I am sure you do.

Ms. Browner. I mean, we obviously think that both the core request and the investment package are essential to the job that we have to do. We have made some very tough decisions in this budget in an effort to address the concerns of both the Congress and the people of this country. I am not sure that we could say, here is another half billion dollars in our core that you would not need to fund.

I want to just take a moment to say we have tremendous responsibilities under a long list of statutes. We are under lots of legislated deadlines when we are supposed to be doing things. That is what our core budget goes to. Everything from implementation of the Clean Air Act-we will have to move 20 regulatory packages this year, to the permitting programs that we run, to the science that we are expected to do in supporting our regulatory packages, and to the individual permits that we issue. Our core budget is absolutely essential to us meeting those requirements.

If there is some thought that we would not fund a portion of that core budget, we would be very hard pressed to make those decisions. It would mean not doing something that the Congress has told us to do probably in terms of specific deadlines, for example, not meeting some of those deadlines in the Clean Air Act, of which we already have missed many. What we are trying to do is get back on track. We are trying to do the work that is expected of us as expeditiously and quickly as we can. But any more reduction to the budget will make for very, very tough decisions, and expectations will not be met.

Mr. Stokes. Let's take it from there just a little bit further.

Taking into consideration what you have just said to us, along with your testimony earlier this morning about the administration's commitment to environmental protection, et cetera, your request of $6.4 billion is about $500 million less than last year's level. Tell us why-and this really reflects about an 8 percent reduction, which is the largest reduction of any of the agencies that fall under the jurisdiction of this subcommittee—tell us, in light of your responsibilities that you expressed, the administration's commitment, why you are requesting less money.

Ms. **Browner**. Well, I know we are not going to talk about the jobs package——

Mr. **Lewis**. Of course not.

Ms. **Browner** [continuing]. But I think it is important to recognize that in the jobs package there is almost a billion dollars available to the Environmental Protection Agency. Of that billion dollars, $845 million is to complete the $18 billion funding for the State Revolving Fund.

Mr. **Lewis**. Mr. Chairman, if I could just mention for the record, in this body, it was called the stimulus package.

Ms. **Browner**. The jobs stimulus package.

The reason I raise this is that that $845 million, which even in the offer that has been made to the Senate, has been held harmless. Because of the recognition of the significance of wastewater facilities and there is the tremendous need at the State and local level. That is really fiscal year 1994 money that has been moved into fiscal year 1993.

When you add that money back to the $6.4 billion, it actually takes us above where we were in fiscal year 1993. You have to add it somewhere. You can add it to 1993 or you can add it to 1994. We believe it is appropriate to add it to 1994 because it has been called for in this administration. It is a commitment by this administration to deal with these very pressing problems.

When you take the whole, the jobs stimulus package, the core and then the investment package, when you take it together as a whole, that is $7.3 billion that would be available to the Environmental Protection Agency to meet its charges.

Mr. **Gallo**. Mr. Chairman, could I just follow up on that?

Mr. **Stokes**. Certainly. I yield to you.

STIMULUS PACKAGE—POTENTIAL FAILURE

Mr. **Gallo**. Supposing nothing happens there, though? What happens to the—your needs here? Supposing the stimulus package doesn't pass?

Ms. **Browner**. Well, obviously, we believe that it will. The President has held harmless in the discussions with the other body the $845 million in the wastewater treatment facilities. It has not been a discussion of any potential reductions because of the recognition of the great problem that existed.

I think each and every one of you are keenly aware of this. Your cities are not able to expand capacity and thereby allow for increased development and other activities because they don't have the resources. On the $845 million we even ask that there not be the normal required State match. Generally, under the current program the State match is 20 percent. We had said there should be no match for the Supplemental fund. So this money will move quickly into the communities to address these needs.

EPA PRIORITIES—STRATEGY

Mr. **Stokes**. Ms. Browner, you stated that you plan to undertake a comprehensive review of EPA's priorities and its resources. Have you started to develop a strategy to undertake this rather difficult task?

Ms. **Browner**. Yes, Mr. Chairman. We are in the process of putting together a strategy that will allow us to look back through the entire Agency in how we allocate our resources to make sure that we are allocating them in the most efficient and wise manner. We look forward in the not-too-distant future to briefing the subcommittee staff and the Members' staff in terms of what the process will entail.

It is a very comprehensive process. It has not been undertaken Agency-wide in over 10 years. A number of offices were forced to undertake it on an office-by-office basis because of the reductions the Agency experienced a year-and-a-half ago. We believe in the process and are working with the people in the Agency. I think we all agree that it is important not just to look office by office but to look more broadly across the Agency to see where we can avoid duplication and where streamlining can occur. We are very hopeful that portions of this process will assist us in developing the fiscal year 1995 budget.

There will be portions of this process that will go on after we begin the development of the fiscal year 1995 budget because it is a very complicated and detailed process. However, the final product should be one that allows us to make sure that the allocation of our resources absolutely meets the requirements that have been placed on us by this Congress and the expectations the American public has in terms of clean water, clean air, protected resources.

EPA PRIORITIES—RISK BASED APPROACH

Mr. **Stokes**. Has it been decided whether the risk-based approach is the most appropriate method of deciding priorities?

Ms. **Browner**. The risk-based approach is a tool that I think all of us agree is extremely important in helping us analyze what we should do. It is one of several tools that are available to the Agency, the Congress and to the public in deciding what priorities should be.

I think it is important to recognize that the risk-based approach is, obviously, one of several tools. We also need to reach out to communities. We need to understand how people live their lives, the jobs that are available in particular communities and how we strike the balance between science and day-to-day reality.

The risk-based analysis provides us some very good information in terms of science, but, like all science that we deal with, it is evolutionary. It is constantly changing. New information is becoming available to us. As an agency that wants to be responsive to new concerns, we need to remain flexible enough so that when a new situation arises, we are able to meet it in a timely manner and assure the protection of the public.

CURRENT EPA PROGRAMS—NECESSITY

Mr. **Stokes**. Let me ask you this. Do you think that current responsibilities can be reconciled with the available resources for EPA? Are any of the activities currently ongoing at EPA that are no longer necessary?

Ms. **Browner**. As we go through the base review, obviously, we will again be looking for opportunities to streamline, to make sure that across our various programs we are making the most effective use of our resources. It may well be that, in that process we recognize something was begun 10 years ago based on the needs at that time, based on the recognition of the problems at that time, has changed. It may be appropriate now to use our resources differently or perhaps combine two efforts in a way that would not originally have been available to us.

COURT-ORDERED MANDATES

Mr. STOKES. Now, EPA is currently under, as you know, a number of court-ordered mandates. Can you give us some idea of how many mandates you are currently under and whether this is also an issue that will be taken into consideration?

Ms. BROWNER. Mr. Chairman, you are exactly right. We are involved in a series of litigation involving dates that we have failed to meet in terms of congressionally mandated dates or expectations. The total number is not something that I have available to me right now, but we can certainly get you an answer on that.

[The information follows:]

EPA's COURT-ORDERED AND SETTLEMENT-AGREEMENT DEADLINES

Updated: April 2, 1993

DATE DUE	CASE NAME & DOCKET NUMBER	REQUIRED ACTION
(no date certain)	Coalition for Clean Air v. EPA, ##91-55383 & 91-55386 (9th Cir.)	Promulgate Ozone and CO FIPs for Los Angeles area.
(No date certain)	Amer. Paper Inst. & Alabama Power v. Reilly, D.C. Cir., #89-1428, #90-1364, D.D.C. #89-2030	Issue rulemaking proposal relaxing BACT requirements or litigate industry lawsuits alleging that current "top-down" BACT policy is procedurally and substantively unlawful.
Continuing obligation until consent decree satisfied	NEDC v Thomas, D. Ore., #86-1578 EA	Establish TMDLs for impaired waters if the state fails to do so according to specified schedule
12/31/92 (vacated pending appeal)	Enviro.Council of Sacramento v. EPA, E.D. Cal., #87-0420	Propose ozone FIP for Sacramento area.
03/08/93 [DONE]	EDF v. Reilly, N.D. Cal., # HC-92-1636-TEH	Proposal of rules on general conformity findings under Section 176(c)
03/26/93 [DONE]	Waxman and SCLDF v. Reilly, DDC, ##92-1320 & 92-1749	Issue regulations concerning rebuilt urban bus emissions.
04/15/93	EDF v. Thomas, S.D.N.Y., #85- 9507	Final action on whether to revise SO2 secondary NAAQS.

DATE DUE	CASE NAME & DOCKET NUMBER	REQUIRED ACTION
04/15/93	NWF v. Reilly & Darman #92-2338-CRR (D.D.C.)	Publish proposed Great Lakes Water Quality Initiative
04/15/93	Miller v. Reilly, D.Ore, #89-6328-JO	Promulgate NPDWR for six radionuclides under SDWA.
04/23/93	Maryland Environmental Interest Group v. Reilly (D.D.C. #92-1225 (SS))	Promulgate final rule under CAA §608 to implement CFC recovery and recycling requirements.
04/30/93	EDF v. Reilly, DDC, #89-0598	Publish final report to Congress on cement kiln dust waste.
04/30/93	EDF v. Reilly, DDC, #89-0598	Promulgate final land disposal for any listed coke by-products, any listed waste from the production of chlor-inated toluenes and TC wastes. (Phase II)
04/30/93	Citizens Interested in Bull Run v. Reilly, DDC, #91-2382	Promulgate final rule adjusting reportable quantities for lead compounds.
04/30/93	Waxman and SCLDF v. Reilly, DDC, ##92-1320 & 92-1749	Complete and make available a study concerning the need to regulate toxic emissions from mobile sources.
04/30/93	Waxman and SCLDF v. Reilly, DDC, ##92-1320 & 92-1749	Issue proposed rules for state air toxics programs under CAA §112(1).

Deadline Calendar: Compiled: April 2, 1993

DATE DUE	**CASE NAME & DOCKET NUMBER**	**REQUIRED ACTION**
04/30/93	Waxman and SCLDF v. Reilly, DDC, ##92-1320 & 92-1749	Issue regulations for the enhanced monitoring of ambient ozone.
05/01/93	Chemical Waste Management v. EPA, DC Cir., #90-1230	"Third third" case. Significant rulemakings needed to amend treatment standards under RCRA land disposal rules.
05/15/93	Oregon Natural Resources Council v. Reilly, D. Ore., #89-6405-JO	Promulgate PSD increments for PM-10 under CAA § 166.
05/24/93	Gearhart et al. v. Reilly, D.Ore, #89-6266E	File notice with court of pollutants to be addressed in Round II of sewage sludge regs under CWA § 405; submit dates for Round II regs.
05/30/93	Waxman and SCLDF v. Reilly, DDC, ##92-1320 & 92-1749	Promulgate urban bus enforcement regulations.
05/31/93	NRDC v. Reilly, DDC, #89-2980	Promulgate organic chemicals effluent guideline.
06/01/93	Thomas v. Reilly, # 89-6269-E (D. Ore.)	Promulgate final rule requiring fuel testing
06/11/93	North Carolina Wildlife Federation v. Tulloch, #90-913-CIV-5-BO (E.D. N.C.)	Promulgate rule addressing scope of CWA Section 404 jurisdiction over de minimus discharges and pilings.

Deadline Calendar: Compiled: April 2, 1993

DATE DUE	CASE NAME & DOCKET NUMBER	REQUIRED ACTION
06/30/93	Frohwerk v. Reilly, D.Ore, #90-6363-JO	Propose NPDWR for 25 contaminants (Phase VI) under SDWA.
06/30/93	Frohwerk v. Browner, D.Ore., #91-6549-TC	Issue Federal Register Notice containing findings of triennial review of total trihalomethanes rule.
06/30/93	Waxman and SCLDF v. Reilly, DDC, ##92-1320 & 92-1749	Develop a schedule for issuing list of global warming potentials.
06/30/93	Waxman and SCLDF v. Reilly, DDC, ##92-1320 & 92-1749	Propose a schedule for establishing municipal waste combustor standards.
06/30/93	Waxman and SCLDF v. Reilly, DDC, ##92-1320 & 92-1749	Issue proposed air toxics permit regulations.
07/15/93	Conservation Law Foundation v. Reilly, D.Mass, #89-2325-y	Complete evaluation of federal facilities for listing on CERCLA national priorities list (NPL).
07/30/93	Waxman and SCLDF v. Reilly, DDC, ##92-1320 & 92-1749	Issue report on the role of ozone precursors in tropospheric ozone formation.
07/31/93	NRDC v. Reilly, #89-2980	Promulgate pesticide manufacturing effluent guideline.
07/31/93	Cook v. Reilly, D.Ore, #89-6307-E	Promulgate § 111 or § 112 standards for PERC/dry cleaners.

DATE DUE	CASE NAME & DOCKET NUMBER	REQUIRED ACTION
08/02/93	Gearhart v. Reilly, DDC, #91-2435	Determine whether to regulate wastes from the combustion of fossil fuels as hazardous wastes (Phase I)
10/15/93	EDF v. Reilly, N.D. Cal. #C-92-1636-TEH	Final rules on general and transportation related conformity findings under CAA § 176(c)
10/29/93	Miller v. Reilly, D.Ore, #89-6328-JO	Propose NPDWR for sulfate under SDWA.
10/30/93	Waxman and SCLDF v. Reilly, DDC, ##92-1320 & 92-1749	Issue a regulation establishing NOx emission limit exemptions for affected units.
10/30/93	Waxman and SCLDF v. Reilly, DDC, ##92-1320 & 92-1749	Issue regulations for NOx emission averaging.
10/31/93	EDF & NWF v. Thomas, DDC, #85-0973	Propose effluent guidelines for dioxins and furans from paper mills under CWA.
11/15/93	Waxman and SCLDF v. Reilly, DDC, ##92-1320 & 92-1749	Issue final rules for state air toxics programs.
11/15/93	Williams v. Reilly, D.Ore. #90-6255-JO	Propose organic solvent cleaner rule under CAA §112.
12/31/93	Waxman and SCLDF v. Reilly, DDC, ##92-1320 & 92-1749	Promulgate a final schedule for establishing municipal waste combustor standards.

Deadline Calendar: Compiled: April 2, 1993

DATE DUE	CASE NAME & DOCKET NUMBER	REQUIRED ACTION
12/31/93	EDF v. Reilly, DDC, #89-0598	Promulgate final hazardous waste listing determination for wood preserving wastes (FO33).
12/31/93	EDF v. Reilly, DDC, #89-0598	Propose hazardous waste listing determination for carbamate wastes.
01/31/94	EDF v. Reilly, DDC, #89-0598	Propose hazardous waste listing determination for organobromine wastes.
01/31/94	NRDC v. EPA DDC, 89-2980	Propose Pesticide Formulating and Packaging effluent guideline.
03/30/94	Waxman and SCLDF v. Reilly, DDC, ##92-1320 & 92-1749	Determine whether to propose revisions to regulations concerning the testing of motor vehicles and motor vehicles engines.
03/31/94	EDF v. Reilly, DDC, #89-0598	Promulgate final land disposal restrictions for wood preserving wastes (other than FO33), aluminum potliners, relisted mineral processing wastes, & characteris-tic mineral processing wastes. (Phase III)
03/31/94	EDF v. Reilly, DDC, #89-0598	Propose hazardous wastes listing determination for azo/benzidine dye and pigment production wastes.
04/30/94	EDF v. Reilly, DDC, #89-0598	Propose hazardous waste listing determination for category III solvents.

DATE DUE	CASE NAME & DOCKET NUMBER	REQUIRED ACTION
04/30/94	NRDC v. EPA, DDC #89-2980	Propose centralized waste treatment - Phase I effluent guideline.
05/01/94	Waxman and SCLDF v. Reilly, DDC, ##92-1320 & 92-1749	Issue final air toxics permit regulations.
06/30/94	EDF v. Reilly, DDC, #89-0598	Promulgate final land disposal restrictions for any listed wood preserving wastes (FO33).
08/15/94	Donison v. Browner, D. Ore., 92-6280-HO	Issue proposed NPDWR's for groundwater disinfection; issue final regs 8/15/96.
08/31/94	NRDC v EPA, DDC #89-2980	Propose pharmaceutical manufacturing effluent guideline.
09/30/94	Miller v. Reilly, D.Ore, #89-6328-JO	Propose NPDWR for arsenic under SDWA.
09/30/94	EDF v. Reilly, DDC, #89-0598	Propose hazardous listing determination for anthraquinine dye and pigment production wastes.
11/15/94	Williams v. Reilly, D.Ore, #90-6255-JO	Promulgate final organic solvent cleaners MACT reg.
11/15/94	Gearhart v. Reilly, DDC, #91-2435	Promulgate regs for monitoring & control of air emissions from hazardous waste management facilities. (Phase II)

Deadline Calendar: Compiled: April 2, 1993

DATE DUE	CASE NAME & DOCKET NUMBER	REQUIRED ACTION
11/30/94	NRDC v. EPA, DDC #89-2980	Propose machinery manufacturing and rebuilding - Phase I effluent guideline.
12/31/94	EDF v. Reilly, DDC, #89-0598	Propose hazardous waste listing determination for chlorinated aliphatic wastes.
12/31/94	EDF v. Reilly, DDC, #89-0598	Promulgate final hazardous waste listing determination for carbamates.
12/31/94	Waxman and SCLDF v. Reilly, DDC, ##92-1320 & 92-1749	Issue final revision to regulations concerning the testing of motor vehicles and motor vehicles engines (if 3/30/94 decision was to revise regs).
01/31/95	NRDC v EPA, DDC #89-2980	Propose coastal oil and gas effluent guideline
01/31/95	EDF v. Reilly, DDC, #89-0598	Promulgate final hazardous waste listing determination for organobromine wastes.
03/31/95	EDF v. Reilly, DDC, #89-0598	Promulgate final hazardous waste listing determination for azo/benzidine dye and pigment production wastes.
06/30/95	EDF v. Reilly, DDC, #89-0598	Promulgate final land disposal restrictions for Category I carbamate wastes.
06/30/95	EDF v. Reilly, DDC, #89-0598	Promulgate final hazardous waste listing determination for Category III solvent wastes.

DATE DUE	CASE NAME & DOCKET NUMBER	REQUIRED ACTION
07/31/95	EDF v. Reilly, DDC, #89-0598	Promulgate final land disposal restrictions for any listed organobromine wastes.
08/31/95	NRDC v EPA, DDC, #89-2980	Promulgate pesticides formulating and packaging effluent guideline
08/31/95	EDF v. Reilly, DDC, #89-0598	Propose hazardous waste listing determination for petroleum refining wastes.
09/30/95	EDF v. Reilly, DDC, #89-0598	Promulgate final land disposal restrictions for any listed azo-benzidine dye and pigment production wastes.
09/30/95	EDF v. Reilly, DDC, #89-0598	Promulgate final hazardous waste listing determination for anthraquinone dye and pigment production wastes.
10/31/95	EDF v. Reilly, DDC, #89-0598	Promulgate final land disposal restrictions for Category III solvent wastes.
10/31/95	EDF v. Reilly, DDC, #89-0598	Promulgate final hazardous waste listing determination for chlorinated aliphatic wastes.
12/31/95	NRDC v EPA, DDC #89-2980	Propose centralized waste treatment - Phase V effluent guideline
01/31/96	NRDC v EPA, DDC #89-2980	Promulgate centralized waste treatment, Phase I, effluent guideline

Deadline Calendar: Compiled: April 2, 1993

DATE DUE	**CASE NAME & DOCKET NUMBER**	**REQUIRED ACTION**
02/29/96	NRDC v EPA, DDC #89-2980	Promulgate pharmaceutical manufacturing effluent guideline
03/31/96	EDF v. Reilly, DDC, #89-0598	Promulgate final land disposal restrictions for any listed anthraquinone dye and pigment wastes.
04/30/96	EDF v. Reilly, DDC, #89-0598	Promulgate final land disposal restrictions for any listed chlorinated aliphatic wastes.
05/30/96	NRDC v EPA, DDC #89-2980	Promulgate machinery manufacturing & rebuilding, Phase I effluent guideline
06/30/96	EDF v. Reilly, DDC, #89-0598	Issue the final report on toxicity and management of certain petroleum refining wastes.
07/31/96	NRDC v EPA, DDC #89-2980	Promulgate coastal oil and gas effluent guideline
09/30/96	EDF v. Reilly, DDC, #89-0598	Issue the final report on toxicity and management of certain spent solvents.
10/31/96	EDF v. Reilly, DDC, #89-0598	Promulgate final hazardous waste listing determination for petroleum refining wastes.
12/31/96	EDF v. Reilly, DDC, #89-0598	Propose hazardous waste listing determination for paint production wastes.

Deadline Calendar: Compiled: April 2, 1993

DATE DUE	CASE NAME & DOCKET NUMBER	REQUIRED ACTION
12/31/96	NRDC v EPA, DDC #89-2980	Propose Industrial laundries effluent guidelines
12/31/96	NRDC v EPA, DDC #89-2980	Propose transportation equipment cleaning effluent guideline
12/31/96	EDF v. Reilly, DDC, #89-0598	Propose hazardous waste listing determination for triarylmethane dye and pigment production wastes.
03/31/97	EDF v. Reilly, DDC, #89-0598	Propose hazardous waste listing determination for inorganic chemical industry wastes.
04/31/97	EDF v. Reilly, DDC, #89-0598	Promulgate final land disposal restrictions for any listed petroleum refining wastes.
07/31/97	EDF v. Reilly, DDC, #89-0598	Propose hazardous waste listing determination Category II carbamates (if still produced).
09/30/97	EDF v. Reilly, DDC, #89-0598	Propose hazardous waste listing determination for Category II solvents.
12/31/97	NRDC v EPA, DDC #89-2980	Promulgate centralized waste treatment Phase II effluent guideline
12/31/97	NRDC v EPA, DDC #89-2980	Propose machinery manufacturing and rebuilding, Phase II effluent guideline

Deadline Calendar: Compiled: April 2, 1993

DATE DUE	**CASE NAME & DOCKET NUMBER**	**REQUIRED ACTION**
12/31/97	EDF v. Reilly, DDC, #89-0598	Promulgate final waste listing determination for triarylmethane dye and pigment production wastes.
12/31/97	EDF v. Reilly, DDC, #89-0598	Promulgate final hazardous waste listing determination for paint production wastes.
12/31/97	EDF v. Reilly, DDC, #89-0598	Issue report on a screening study of production wastes from all chemicals for which tests under TSCA have indicated the presence of dioxins or dibenzofurans.
03/31/98	EDF v. Reilly, DDC, #89-0598	Promulgate final hazardous waste listing determination for inorganic chemical industry wastes.
04/01/98	Gearhart v. Reilly, DDC, #91-2435	Determine whether to regulate wastes from the combustion of fossil fuels as hazardous wastes (Phase II).
06/30/98	EDF v. Reilly, DDC, #89-0598	Promulgate final land disposal restrictions for any listed triarylmethane dye and pigment production wastes.
07/31/98	EDF v. Reilly, DDC, #89-0598	Promulgate final hazardous waste listing determination for Category II carbamate wastes (if still produced).
07/31/98	EDF v. Reilly, DDC, #89-0598	Promulgate final hazardous waste listing determination for linuron wastes (if still generated).

Deadline Calendar: Compiled: April 2, 1993

DATE DUE	CASE NAME & DOCKET NUMBER	REQUIRED ACTION
07/31/98	EDF v. Reilly, DDC, #89-0598	Promulgate final hazardous waste listing determination for dimethyl hydrazine wastes (if still generated).
09/30/98	EDF v. Reilly, DDC, #89-0598	Promulgate final land disposal restrictions for any inorganic chemical industry wastes.
09/30/98	EDF v. Reilly, DDC, #89-0598	Promulgate final hazardous waste listing determination for Category II solvent wastes.
12/31/98	NRDC v EPA, DDC #89-2980	Promulgate transportation equipment cleaning effluent guideline
12/31/98	NRDC v EPA, DDC #89-2980	Promulgate industrial laundries effluent guideline
12/31/98	NRDC v EPA, DDC #29-2980	Propose two effluent guidelines to be selected
01/31/99	EDF v. Reilly, DDC, #89-0598	Promulgate final land disposal restrictions for any listed dimethyl hydrazine and linuron wastes.
01/31/99	EDF v. Reilly, DDC, #89-0598	Promulgate final land disposal restrictions for any listed Category II carbamate wastes.
03/31/99	EDF v. Reilly, DDC, #89-0598	Promulgate final land disposal restrictions for any listed Category II solvents wastes.

Deadline Calendar: Compiled: April 2, 1993

DATE DUE	CASE NAME & DOCKET NUMBER	REQUIRED ACTION
12/31/99	NRDC v EPA, DDC #29-2980	Propose two effluent guidelines to be selected
12/31/99	NRDC v EPA, DDC #29-2980	Promulgate machinery manufacturing and rebuilding effluent guideline

Ms. Browner. We do recognize, and I think would like nothing better than to get beyond the use of our resources for litigation. That has nothing to do with standards but rather has to do with the fact that we missed the date. That is not a particularly good use of our time and energy when we have to go to court because we were not able to do something.

One of the things we would hope is, as this body begins the reauthorizations that will be coming up over the next several years, that we can work together to ensure that the dates that the Agency is asked to meet are realistic. In some instances they haven't been realistic because the information, quite frankly, wasn't available. For instance the scientists couldn't do the job in the amount of time expected, and in a way that would allow us to defend a standard. We have to give you that information, and we have to work cooperatively to make sure that we are setting realistic dates and not creating false expectations.

BASE REVIEW/STRATEGIC PLAN

Mr. Stokes. Ms. Browner, for some time now EPA has been developing a strategic plan and had been working to integrate policy decisions with budgeting decisions. To what extent would the base review integrate EPA's current strategic plan?

Ms. Browner. That is, obviously, a significant part of why we are undertaking the base review, that is to ensure that the allocation of resources meets our goals and will allow us to achieve those goals in the most effective and efficient manner possible. There has got to be an absolute integration of budget with strategic planning.

The Agency that I ran in Florida was the model for all the other State agencies because we had developed that very process of strategic planning out of which came a budget. The budget then met the objectives of the strategic plan. And it is something that I am very committed to and very excited about.

Mr. Stokes. Let me ask you, to what extent is strategic planning involved in the 1994 budget submission?

Ms. Browner. Again, because I personally came to the process rather late, I don't want to speak to what happened before I came. I believe that there were great efforts in the Agency to involve strategic planning. We did go through a process in the six weeks that I had to look at strategic goals. We looked at things like ecosystem protection, pollution prevention, resource management, and how we could take the resources and the commitments that we have and the responsibilities that we have and put them into those strategic goals.

CABINET STATUS POTENTIAL

Mr. Stokes. As you know, currently both the House and Senate are discussing raising the Agency to Cabinet level. I believe you testified, I think, on the Senate side on this issue. Can you tell us what the administration's position is on this issue?

Ms. Browner. The President has called for the elevation of the Environmental Protection Agency to permanent Cabinet status, a Department of the Environment.

Let me explain why this is important, and I believe that this body will also consider such a measure. The bill has passed out of two Senate committees and is, I think, ready for floor discussion.

The issues that we deal with and that a Department of the Environment will deal with go, I think, to the very core of the future of this country. A Department of the Environment would not just be a regulatory agency. It would need to be an agency that would look to the future. It would look at protecting our resources and protecting the health of our citizens in a way that complements the type of jobs that we expect to be available in the future, life-styles and the way that people will re-create.

It is important to have a Department of the Environment that is equal among other Cabinet agencies as we prepare for the future of this country and as we prepare to give our children a quality of life that all of us enjoyed.

President Clinton has invited the Environmental Protection Agency to sit at the Cabinet table, and that is a demonstration of his commitment to the significance of the issues that we deal with. Elevation to the Department of Environment will be a public recognition of the significance of those issues and a commitment on the part of this country to those issues in the future, regardless of who may sit in the White House.

OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL EQUITY

Mr. STOKES. How about the Office of Environmental Equity? Would they have a significant role, do you think?

Ms. BROWNER. Oh, absolutely. I think that the issues of environmental equity are some of the most difficult issues that we face in the coming years. We have got to work with those communities and in those communities, to develop solutions that work for them.

Then we have to look at every single thing that we do from rules to permitting, where it is available, to siting decisions, to make sure that people who are less fortunate from an economic or political point of view don't continue to bear the brunt of modern life. There are some realities in terms of the life that we all live. There are wastes that have to be properly disposed of. However, the burden of that and the potential consequences of that should not be placed on just a few.

We have got to have a more rational way of approaching this. We have got to look at opportunities to reduce these wastes from occurring in the very first instance and recycling. There are a number of discussions and approaches to dealing with the whole question of environmental equity, but I believe it is a very significant issue in this country and one that we absolutely are committed to solving.

OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL EQUITY—LEAD

Mr. STOKES. You are on record stating that you have plans both for lead poisoning and for the Office of Environmental Equity. Have you developed a strategy at this time for some plans?

Ms. BROWNER. In the instance of lead, as I mentioned earlier, the fiscal year 1994 budget does call for $15 million. That is a commitment that was not demonstrated by the prior administration. It is recognition on our part of the seriousness of this issue. It would go both to education and lead abatement programs.

We would plan to make $10 million of that available to State agencies. We believe they can get the funds much more quickly to the individual situations where the lead problems are occurring. And the $5 million would then be available to EPA for the work that we do.

In terms of environmental equity, the 1994 budget includes a request for 10 work years and $1.5 million of extra resources. This represents a half million dollar increase over the fiscal year 1993, but that is for the office.

As I said previously, environmental equity, cannot just be addressed through an individual office. It has got to be incorporated into every single decision that we make as an agency, whether it be here in headquarters or in the regions. Then we have to work with our States to make sure that they are also aware of this issue and of avenues for addressing it.

Mr. STOKES. And what will this plan include beyond those areas you have already mentioned to us?

Ms. BROWNER. In terms of lead? You want to go through that $5 million?

OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL EQUITY—OTHER ISSUES

Mr. STOKES. Well, if beyond environmental equity and lead you are going to include other plans, then we would just like to have you put in the record whatever that is.

Ms. BROWNER. Do you want me to have the person who runs the program speak to the specifics or do you want me to just go through it briefly?

Mr. STOKES. Just briefly.

Ms. BROWNER. One example is the environmental equity grant. We would continue those. That is, as I think you are aware, a grant that this year supported the public awareness conference on lead-based paint cleanup in the Marlow Heights neighborhood in metro-Washington. We would look forward to those sorts of opportunities.

We would also work with our enforcement groups in all of our regional offices to support them in those activities. We would work with local communities, actually going into the local communities, to involve them in the decision-making process.

The formation of an interagency task force on environmental equity will be a high priority as well as an agency environmental equity cluster to help institutionalize the concerns. Clusters are the mechanisms that we use within the Agency when we have an issue that we believe cuts across our individual program areas to try and bring together a focus in the process for developing a solution.

Mr. STOKES. Thank you very much.

Mr. Lewis, you have been surprisingly quiet this morning.

SCIENCE AT EPA

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. Chairman, that is not always my condition.

I must say I have an entirely different line of questioning, but at another time, maybe outside of the hearing room, I would like to talk an awful lot more about what we mean by environmental equity. Semantics are interesting, and it sounds to me like we are renaming things for symbol purposes rather than meeting purposes. But that may be a better held at a different time.

Having said that, Ms. Browner, by way of background, you mentioned—you have been talking about environmental policies for 23 years. I remember very clearly, as a person considering running for the state legislature in California, it was in 1968 that some of us began to discover the term environment.

During those years in the legislature, among other things I had the privilege of being the Chairman of a committee that dealt with air quality questions, my district being more impacted probably than any district in the country in terms of smog. I was the sponsor of legislation that created the toughest air quality management district in the country in the southlands.

There are very significant steps that have been taken over time, but often I wonder if we don't find ourselves emphasizing the wrong things as we establish strategies and policies. And I am concerned that maybe, within an agency that has exciting work to accomplish, that we often get off track.

I think about the fact that people say that politicians come and go and the personnel bases of our government will be here forever, as they use the term bureaucracy. But at EPA you will be here for a period of time, but the third level may very well be here forever, so it is kind of focusing upon that impact, upon the direction that you may be taking the Agency that is of importance to me.

I have been concerned that EPA has not always used its resources wisely in the past. One of the concerns involves the quality of scientific research that EPA has conducted. Another area involves questions of the extent to which contracting irregularities have impacted the work of the Agency.

In EPA Watch–I hesitate to say this is an accurate quote, but, nonetheless, you have been quoted as saying that you, the Administrator, are appalled by the Agency's total lack of management accountability and discipline, that Mr. Martin, who has been the Inspector General for a period of 10 years, suggests that no small part of that difficulty involves the fact that the Agency is a culture which stresses mission over management.

Addressing that general subject area, I would like to use this as a foundation. You may have seen this issue, and so, using it as a foundation, let me start with a few quotes and then ask for a response to a specific question.

Currently, EPA science is of uneven quality, and the Agency's policies and regulations are frequently perceived as lacking a strong scientific foundation.

Quote, EPA has made a deliberate effort to create and maintain the climate culture to encourage superior science at EPA.

Quote, large contracts are apparently used for administrative convenience. Reliance on these types of contracts for technical expertise prevents EPA from getting the best outside scientists to work on EPA issues. In addition, work performed that may not receive adequate quality assurance or peer review.

Quote, EPA science is perceived by many people, both inside and outside the Agency, to be adjusted to fit policy.

Ms. BROWNER. Are these all Mr. Martin's quotes?

Mr. LEWIS. From this report, yes.

Ms. BROWNER. Okay.

CONTRACT MANAGEMENT AND SCIENCE

Mr. LEWIS. Is it possible that these recurring contracting problems so frequently raised by this GAO and IG report are not just mismanagement problems but potentially—as implied by safeguarding the future—potentially are the means of achieving the science to support its preconceived notions or legal activities or a means of adjusting science to fit the policy?

There are any number of subject areas that one might reference these questions around.

On one extreme, when I think about air quality questions, we have found ourselves in southern California to easily move in the direction of taxing stationary sources. We have moved into the level of 95 percent plus of controlling anti emissions, and we conveniently have a taxing source because we allowed emissions from stations to be taxed.

But we are much more hesitant to effectively establish strategies that get to clearly the major polluter, that is the automobile. For, politically, it is tougher to do that.

On another extreme—I don't happen to be a smoker and I am trying to convince my wife to stop. But, having said that, the impact of secondary smoke seems to have a highly questionable scientific base, and I would like to have your comments regarding that.

CONTRACT MANAGEMENT/OVERSIGHT

Ms. BROWNER. Well, as you said, this is a very—there are a lot of issues involved in the question you pose. I want to start, if I can, with the contracting issue and then move to the science issue.

As I said earlier, we take very seriously the need to manage those resources that are available to us both for structure inside the Agency and outside the Agency and, in fact, have begun the process of putting in place several different programs to make sure that we can do this.

I think that over the last eight years a number of Federal agencies have experienced a growth in the dollars available for contracts, and I think that there is an awful lot of good work that has gone on in terms of those contract dollars. We have been able to access experts. We are able to access firms that would not otherwise be available to us without the contract dollars. We also have to accept that we have a responsibility to manage those dollars wisely.

We have a standing committee that has looked at these issues within the Agency now for about 12 months, has made a series of recommendations which I am in the process of implementing. That includes designating 26 senior officials who will have clear responsibility for contracting decisions. The buck stops there, and they will make the final decisions and be fully responsible.

We have also undertaken to train all employees as part of their new employee training in procurement, integrity and acquisition ethics. So many of our people do in some ways come in contact with the whole contracting, financial management component of the Agency, we thought it was important that every single person be trained.

We have also begun a process of looking at the grade structure. We have an awful lot to do as an agency, and we perhaps have not given a proper recognition to those people who have been given increasing responsibility in terms of financial management, in terms of making that part of the career as you move up the ladder, in terms of recognizing the significance of that work. So we are looking at opportunities for people who take on the financial management responsibility within the Agency to advance. So it doesn't become something that is not recognized as significant to the overall work that the Agency undertakes.

We are also developing a policy on indirect cost. That will be very helpful in terms of providing proper oversight and management of the contracts. Again, this is a serious issue for the Agency, and I think it is one that we are moving out in front of in terms of developing systems for making sure that the resources are appropriately managed. I think the Agency, before I came, had begun that process, and we have now sought to accelerate it and to expand it in some instances.

QUALITY OF SCIENCE

You raise the question of the quality of science at EPA. All Federal agencies go through a process of FMFIA. I don't think any of us need to know what it stands for.

Essentially, it is a process where you look internally and try to develop a recognition of the most serious problems facing the Agency and then develop solutions to those problems. It is a management review, if you will. And our Office of Research and Development did designate a series of FMFIA weaknesses, and this budget includes $7.3 million to address those FMFIA weaknesses. I fought to the greatest extent possible in this budget to address all of the FMFIA weaknesses that had been raised by the Agency prior to my coming and particularly strong note of those that had been raised in terms of science.

A lot of the FMFIA issues relate to the labs and the lack of equipment, and so this money will be available to update the equipment.

We make constant efforts to include science in the work that we do and to seek peer review. We deal with very complicated science, as you well know, and there is constantly new information becoming available to us, sometimes because of the work that we do sometimes because of the work that others do.

We also participate in the FCCSET process which involves a governmentwide look at the science being done by a variety of agencies.

Finally, there is the Science Advisory Board, which I think provides a very important opportunity for the Agency. It is the source of the report and the quotes. The Science Advisory Board is available to the Agency to help us to look broadly in terms of how to structure our research and development in the future. They also look at specific findings that we must make as part of a regulatory package that is moving forward.

I would have to disagree with the belief that somehow or another we make our science fit whatever policy outcome we hope to achieve. I think these issues are far more complicated than that, and I don't believe that our scientists would engage in that sort of activity. Again, because we are subject to peer review, I think what is more likely that these are difficult issues, and people can reasonably disagree.

SCIENCE—SMOG

Mr. LEWIS. Ms. Browner, following up on that a bit, I am not sure when it was but, probably in 1972 or 1973, dealing with the Research Center at the University of California at Riverside, I posed the thought that maybe before we go down the policy avenue that was my bias, that we ought to one way or another encourage a lot of us in government to thoroughly evaluate and study research, the impact of X levels of concentration or exposure to concentrations of air quality problems on people's health. This is 23 years later and, to my knowledge, no such study has ever been done effectively.

There is a lot of preconceived notions that I have about what smog does to people's health, but, scientifically, I would love to have somebody in your Agency provide the foundation of detailed analysis that evolves or takes me to scientific fact.

Having said that, on this other extreme, it is charged that secondary smoke scientifically has X impact on people's health. I don't know if we have that factual basis. I would think if your Agency would spend money or effect regulations that related to that subject area, you would absolutely want to have that scientific foundation.

Ms. BROWNER. The first question you asked about smog, I do not know of a specific report, or analysis or study that has been undertaken. Obviously, we would be more than happy to make those available to you.

SECONDARY SMOKE EXPOSURE

Mr. LEWIS. I do have preconceived notions, as I have said. But I have asked for years and yet never seen the report.

Others today are making a big contest about what we should do about smoking in this building, for example. I don't know if there is a study that has ever examined bartenders and their relative concentration or levels of lung cancer, but it seems to me that that is the place to take a look.

Ms. BROWNER. We do have a study that was released, I think in late December or January, before I came, that looked at the question of secondary smoke exposure. We would be more than happy to make that available to you. I think they are going to tell me the actual name of it. It is the "Respiratory Health Effects of Passive Smoking: Lung Cancer and Other Disorders." We will provide you with a copy.

Mr. LEWIS. I guess what I am really addressing here is that your job is one of the most exciting jobs around this town. But one of the most important things that a new administrator can do is to reexamine the bases for our preconceived notions about all kinds of problems that relate to the environment. And I would really push these third-level scientists and others who, hopefully, are not operating on the basis of their notions rather than scientific studies.

Ms. BROWNER. I absolutely agree with you. I think that is one of the real exciting issues for us at the Agency. As we go through the base review, and start to think about opportunities for pollution prevention and ecosystem protection. We are doing so to bring all of this together in the most efficient way that achieves the goal.

You are well aware, well versed in the whole series of air issues that have affected this country. The information is constantly changing. If you look back at what we thought the problems were 20 years ago in terms of air and then you look today, the information that has become available to us has changed, and our understanding has grown.

We have also become far more sophisticated in analyzing how three or four things interact together in human beings. How they affect children as opposed to, a 30-year-old adult, as opposed to an 80-year-old senior citizen. The real challenge for us is looking at all of the various parts of the population, whose health is affected, and develop approaches that speak to those individuals who are at the greatest risk. At the same time we must recognize the cost and the consequences associated with those decisions.

None of this is easy. Inevitably any decision that we make will be decisions that you can disagree with. Our goal has to be to make sure that we have made it using the best science, and that it has been reviewed by those people recognized to be leaders in the field, and then move forward.

AGENCY MANAGEMENT—PLANS

Mr. LEWIS. I must say that I was most impressed but intrigued by some of those quotes relative to your description of the lack of management that you saw at the Agency when you arrived. I would be interested in your opinion as to how this committee, you know, that after all does appropriate the dollars, can better have a handle on those changes that, hopefully, would lead to improvement of management, et cetera, et cetera. Do you have recommendations for helping?

Ms. BROWNER. We would be more than happy to keep the committee informed on whatever time frame the committee would like of the steps that we are taking internal to the Agency. We look forward to sharing that with you as we begin the process of implementing the various changes.

These are hard issues for the Agency, but they are ones that everybody in the Agency is absolutely committed to addressing. I have to say I have found no more committed group of people than my colleagues at the Agency. They have just done a tremendous job since I have been there. Transitions are very hard for Federal agencies, and I think people have really risen to the occasion. We have come together as a good group of people trying to address the management process but also the tremendous responsibility that is put on us.

AIR POLLUTION—AUTOMOBILES

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. Chairman, I have often said that OPEC has probably done more for us in terms of air quality solutions than all the pressures of Washington over the years. It was when OPEC raised prices that Detroit got serious about improving gas mileage and that affected the automobile in many ways.

But I used to use a film that involved a camera set at a peak in my valley at about 8,000 feet. It was pointed right at LAX, Los Angeles International Airport. 6:00 o'clock in the morning, 5 million cars start up, and those emissions mix with sunlight over time, and you can watch the cloud almost go up against the mountains and flow to the east to my district, delivered in the afternoon at that camera site.

The automobile is still the major problem. I don't know exactly what recommendations you will have, but I would be most interested in current thought relative to how we get a handle on getting people to do better things with their automobile, tune them and otherwise.

Ms. BROWNER. Well, you are right that the automobile continues to be a source of significant air pollution. Vehicle miles traveled in this country are increasing rapidly. We saw, some leveling off, but it has not been maintained. In fact, an increase is occurring.

There are several initiatives that this administration has in place in terms of a clean car initiative, and we are participating in looking at a variety of opportunities that exist to change how the American automobile performs. And we have also recently worked with the bus industry in the development.

One of the things that you might want to do at some point, if you have time, is come out to our lab in Ann Arbor where we work with the three major automobile companies in developing alternative technologies to make the engines perform more efficiently, more cleanly. There is a lot of exciting work going on. But I think we recognize that we are going to have to deal with automobiles. That is one of the reasons that the administration has called for the clean car initiative.

When I talk to the States who all have the responsibility—as does your State—for implementing the Clean Air Act and for coming up with a State program, the challenge for the States in many instances is the automobile. That is why we are seeing increasing interest on the part of States other than California to adopt California's standard of cars. They see that as what is available to them right now.

There may well be other things that are available, and we have to work with the auto industry to encourage those technologies to be brought on line so that we can deal with the emissions coming out of the large number of cars driven in this country.

CONTRACTING SELECTION PROCESS

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. Chairman, one more question and then I will yield.

The Agency, as you know, has been criticized relative to the process whereby contracting is done, some suggesting that the same organizations are contracted with, et cetera, et cetera. Along that path, I would think that a very high priority for you would be to examine that history of contracting, to make sure there is competition in the mix and make sure that other organizations are encouraged to participate in this process. Any comment?

Ms. Browner. I absolutely agree with you and would just note that the Vice President in the National Performance Review has indicated that they will look at the contracting rules government-wide. There is great recognition that some of the government-wide procedures don't always provide the source of flexibility and the time frames that are helpful to the agencies in undertaking their work. Therefore, in some instances it can become easier to amend an existing contract.

What we would like to do, obviously, is see as many of our projects and our needs competitively bid so that we can have a wide range of people participating in the work that we do, and helping us in the work that we do.

I absolutely agree, and I am confident that in this National Performance Review that this is a significant issue. It is one that all of my colleagues in the Cabinet have raised.

Mr. Lewis. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Stokes. Mr. Gallo.

TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Mr. Gallo. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Ms. Browner, I have had quite a bit of dealing with Region Two and have found them to be, for the most part, very responsive.

One of the problems that I do see—after talking to a number of my colleagues who are very much involved in environmental matters, is that when we are dealing with Superfund and other environmental issues, the proposals that were outlined in the legislation were very difficult to understand and implement. It was often difficult for EPA to adopt the thrust of the legislation when, in fact, the technology was not available. And as I questioned my colleagues further they said, well, this is technology driven.

When we talk about it from a legislative point of view, is that a realistic way of going? I obviously have a preconceived thought or position. However, when Congress puts something in legislation that directs an agency to develop guidelines and/or regulations, we put out some false hopes to the public and then when nothing happens, we criticize the Agency for not following through with the intent of Congress. Could I have some comment?

Ms. Browner. There have been tremendous strides and tremendous innovation in terms of the development of technologies. The Congress deserves a great deal of credit through their leadership in actually creating a demand for these technological developments. While there may have been some instances where the technology that many hoped for would come did not in fact, occur, there have been far more instances where, in fact, it did.

For example, if you look at the Clean Air Act and the technological developments that have occurred as part of bringing stationary sources into compliance, it has been an incredible industry. Not only is it going to be a significant domestic industry, but it has put this country as the premiere country in the world in the development of those technologies. We are, in fact, becoming an exporter of those technologies.

I met with several of my counterparts from countries around the world this past weekend, both from developed countries and developing countries, and they are just desperate for the technologies that we have been able to develop. In most instances, in terms of environmental technologies, we are far ahead.

So you are right. There are specific instances I think that we can all point to where it didn't quite happen. And I think that is the challenge in terms of making sure that we are providing the leadership, we are getting out there, so that it can occur. Recognizing that, when it doesn't occur in some instances, we need the flexibility to rethink what we are doing and make sure that when we provide leadership that it is broad enough that it doesn't preclude some alternative technologies. In many instances, as we all know, there is more than one way, from a technological perspective, to get to where we want to get, and we need to provide that flexibility.

Mr. GALLO. I saw in the budget initially—maybe there has been a change—it showed a reduction of $89 million in the Superfund program, and I see by your testimony it is $77 million reduction. Was there a change in that or is that a carryover?

Ms. BROWNER. I think you are referring to the Superfund reduction.

Mr. GALLO. Yes.

Ms. BROWNER. If it says 77 in my testimony, then that would be a comparison to the FY 1993 appropriated level without carryover. It is 89.

SUPERFUND BUDGET CUTS

Mr. GALLO. Superfund grants and the wastewater treatment construction grants take the biggest hits in the FY94 budget. Is that correct?

Ms. BROWNER. In that $89 million, approximately, $50 million of that were special projects in last year's budget. It was not available to the Agency for our base program.

The Agency and the Superfund program has done a really stellar job in recent years working with responsible parties. Seventy percent of all clean-up projects are now financed by responsible parties.

It is important to recognize that whenever a new program, environmental protection program is created, there is a start-up, and then there is a maturing, and then we are at full force. If you look at the early years of the Superfund program, in terms of the number of cleanups we were able to undertake and the responsible party participation, the numbers were not as good as the numbers are now because it was a new program.

No one ever dreamed that 70 percent of all clean-up projects would be financed by responsible parties.

In terms of the approximately $35 million reduction to cleanup we believe that we can deal with that through increased participation of responsible parties, where those options are available. We are also developing standardized cleanups for particular types of sites, where we make available to the parties undertaking the cleanup, what we think is a method that will work for that particular site and that will help to bring down the costs associated with individual cleanups.

SUPERFUND SITES IN NEW JERSEY

Mr. GALLO. In the State of New Jersey, we have the dubious distinction of having the most Superfund sites in the U.S. And I think that is in part because of the aggressiveness that New Jersey took in trying to find these sites, rather than let them slip under the carpet.

So I think that may be a little misleading as other States get more directly involved in it. But at this time we are dealing with, in the State of New Jersey, some 109 sites. I could add to that, that in my district alone, I have 13 of those sites, and so my experience over the years, both from acknowledging and witnessing the diversification of those sites, has given me some insight in dealing with some of the problems that have developed in the Superfund program.

You have given an explanation in regard to the reduction in the Superfund cost, citing that over 70 percent of the monies now coming in are coming from responsible parties. But as a result of that policy, I have seen more Superfund sites held up as a result of trying to get those dollars out of responsible parties. We have some serious sites that have gone unattended.

CALDWELL TRUCKING SUPERFUND SITE

I will name one, Caldwell Trucking in Fairfield, New Jersey. I have been dealing with this site for seven years. I have talked with some very responsible people within EPA and people that want to do the job, and yet are led by the legal end of the Department, saying that we have got to get the responsible party before we proceed with the clean-up.

This particular site, and I am not just limited to this one, but I think it clearly points out the problems that I see in the program, is ready to be cleaned up. They have been ready to move on this site for two years.

I have received promises over the last two years that start-up would take place in three months, six months, 30 days, and time and time again it comes back to the legal department that holds things up because they have found another person that might be responsible.

Let me say this, as I have told people in your Department, it caused such consternation to me that I came up with legislation dealing with a priority system for clean-up to be implemented by EPA. Where a health hazard exists, in this particular case, the hazardous material is moving into the Passaic River and into the drinking water supply. EPA has admitted that it is entering, in ever so small quantities, but it certainly raises the flag that a problem exists there.

I would think where a problem such as this exists, and as I said, to some of those that have the responsibility for this site, there should be a way to get around the attorneys, to say, hey, wait a minute, there is potential for a hazardous situation, let's move forward. And I have indicated to EPA that if you think you are going to collect an extra $2 million or $500,000 from the PRPs, I will tell you, I will be the first one to come down and lay the blame right on EPA, because they have had the responsibility to clean it up, and they have sat there while the contamination has spread.

You want to talk about a suit? I mean, now you are talking money.

So can you tell me how, when you make your statement about 70 percent, I would like to see less emphasis on that end of it. Instead, go in there, and clean up the problem and then go after the responsible party.

Ms. **Browner**. Well, Congressman, I couldn't agree with you more. We are hopeful that in the Superfund reauthorization process, that we can resolve these are the sort of issues so that we can put in place a structure that allows us to recoup the money from responsible parties and move forward with the clean up.

We would like nothing better than to get out of all this litigation that we find ourselves involved in, where party, after party, after party challenges their responsibility to pay. We are winning in a large percentage of the cases right now. There is some major disconnect taking place out there because now 70 percent of projects are financed by responsible parties. I think that is a clear indication that we are coming out ahead in all of this.

But you are exactly right, there are instances where particular parties just seek to tie this up forever and for a variety of reasons. It is in their interest to spend the legal dollars rather than just going ahead and proceeding with the cleanup. And we have to figure out a way that we can move forward more efficiently because, obviously, we don't want to be the source of additional problems. I am very hopeful that as we go through the Superfund reauthorization process, that these are the sorts of problems that we can seek to address.

CALDWELL SUPERFUND SITE—CLEANUP

Mr. **Gallo**. Ms. Browner, you have that authority right now. I mean, right now there is nothing that says that the EPA is restricted to any cleanup based on a contractual agreement between the responsible parties. You can tell a responsible party, adios, I will see you in court.

This is not a court proceeding that we are going through. This is EPA attorneys trying to find another additional person that is responsible for it.

You have the prerogatives, as I understand it, to move immediately and then seek recovery afterwards, or in those areas where there is a responsible party, reach those agreements. But in cases such as Caldwell Trucking, where we have been ready to go, for two years, all of a sudden, another party comes up and now that stops everything and moves everything back to square one. That is absolutely unacceptable.

It is not a court case. It is a question of EPA attorneys not being able to work out an agreement with the new responsible party. To me that is not acceptable. I don't know who is wagging the tail.

When I talk to those that are in charge of the site, they are very sympathetic. I mean, they are frustrated, really frustrated. They want to see this site cleared and there are two other sites that have the same kind of history.

I am not blaming the people, I am blaming the system that is bottling it up. And as administrator, I would hope that you would be sensitive to that and be able to unclog some of these bottlenecks, because we are dealing with serious, serious environmental problems.

Ms. BROWNER. We are absolutely committed to unblocking the clogs that exist in the system. One of the things that we are looking at is in terms of de minimis parties. That could take an awfully long time, as you well know, and coming up with a mechanism for dealing with the de minimis parties and for getting beyond that.

As it relates to the specific sites that you raised on the Caldwell Trucking site, if I understand properly or clearly what is going on, we are now in a window of waiting for the responsible parties to sign. We are committed to move forward and then deal with it in terms of an incurred cost reimbursement if they do not sign in the next 10 to 14 days.

Mr. GALLO. It is absolutely frustrating.

Ms. BROWNER. And I totally understand the frustration that these individual communities feel. There is a lot of pressure on us to do as many cleanups as we can in any given year, to move as quickly as possible. And, obviously, where we are able to bring responsible parties in to actually pay up-front, it allows us to do that many more cleanups.

I think the challenge for us, as you stated so eloquently, is to understand where continued legal bickering will not result in timely cleanup and protection of perhaps a greater problem. And those are very hard decisions to make.

Mr. GALLO. The town, in this particular case, lost two wells. Those wells are gone forever. They had to make other arrangements for water. This is an ongoing serious problem.

Mr. LEWIS. Dean, would you yield?

Mr. GALLO. Yes.

SUPERFUND—RESPONSIBLE PARTY COLLECTION

Mr. LEWIS. I guess really what Mr. Gallo is pointing to is one of those very important areas where an administrator can impact that bureaucracy again, which is one of my fixations. A policy that said, look, we are going to emphasize cleaning up first, rather than insisting that we have got to have the money from the responsible parties before we start. To have pollutants as yellow straits, then become a plume that affects a whole water system is kind of craziness, if, indeed, our bureaucrats knew about it three years ago and knew they could act and solve the problem and then allowed the court process to let the problem become a crises.

Ms. BROWNER. Well, I think we should all recognize that the Superfund program directs the agency to put a great deal of emphasis on responsible party collection. We are under tremendous pressure from the Congress to make sure that in as many instances as possible, two things occur: One, the responsible parties actually do the cleanup and no Federal dollars flow to the site. And two, where we have to actually incur taxpayers' money, that we recover the taxpayers' money.

I absolutely appreciate what Congressman Gallo is saying. There are instances where that sort of philosophy which has been provided to us by the Congress results in some, perhaps, unintended realities and that we have to do a better job where we can in terms of the confines of the law of dealing with those. I take very seriously the point that he has raised about that site and obviously will put my personal energy into resolving it.

We are constantly in this struggle of how to get more sites cleaned up more expeditiously, and it is through responsible party actions that I think we all now recognize that we are going to be able to get the majority of these sites cleaned up. So there is this tension.

As I said before, in the reauthorization, it would certainly be my hope that we can look at the law to make sure that we don't inadvertently encourage litigation by potentially responsible parties. When we indicate an industry, or whatever, is a potentially-responsible party, we generally do so with a great deal of information. It is not just a random idea, and there has got to be a mechanism for bringing those people in, while keeping us out of court for years fighting about it. That is what we are going to have to look at in the reauthorization, so we can move forward more expeditiously.

Mr. Gallo. I don't disagree that that is the place where we should address this. But in the interim, between now and reauthorization, I would hope you would look to a policy where everything doesn't have to come to you.

A policy so that, if there is a health hazard that exists, imminent health hazard, those that are directly involved, whether it is at the regional level or wherever, have the ability to make those decisions. I just don't like the situation where I have to get involved to try and solve something which they know has to be solved, but yet they don't feel that they have, and they probably will not have, the authorization based on prior regulations.

So I would honestly hope that you would look at that because there are some serious problems out there that can be avoided if we have an expedited procedure.

Ms. Browner. Absolutely, and you are exactly right. As administrator, I do have flexibility and I am very committed to making sure that those people who are dealing with issues on day-to-day basis have the power to make the appropriate decisions. They are the ones who know.

One of the things we have already undertaken to deal within some of these Superfund issues is the whole de minimis party issue, because that is where a lot of the delays can occur. As the larger parties seek to bring in other parties, the whole process gets tied up. In fact, we have already had some instances where we have been able to come to solutions in terms of the de minimis party so that the cleanup is not delayed, and that is a policy that I would hope to make available across the country.

Mr. Gallo. The Chairman has been very cooperative.

But I have a couple of others, if I may, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Stokes. Sure. Go right ahead.

ROCKAWAY BUROUGH

Mr. GALLO. Again, these are experiences that I have gone through and I raise them not so much as a criticism but as a concern.

I have another small town known as Rockaway Burough. This town had a Superfund site where they had not established the source of the pollution, but the water supply was polluted. As a responsible mayor and council, they moved immediately to have a filtration plant put together so that they could protect their citizens and their water supply. The RP——

Ms. BROWNER. Responsible party?

Mr. GALLO. The ROD. I am sorry. We get alphabet soup here.

Ms. BROWNER. We could have our entire discussion in acronyms.

Mr. GALLO. The ROD was established after they put, I believe, $250,000 or $280,000 into their filtration plant. Because they did it before, it was not mentioned in the ROD, and as a result, they are not eligible for cost recovery.

Ms. BROWNER. From the fund.

Mr. GALLO. Here is a town, a very small town, blue-collar workers, not a lot of money in the budget. They do the responsible thing and they are not in a position for recovery because it is not incorporated in the ROD. They did it because it was a crisis and they addressed it.

To me, I would think that there are certain situations where a town has done the right thing and shouldn't be left holding the bag for doing the right thing in the pursuit of recovery.

I just raise that question because I know EPA has been trying to work with this. They are very sympathetic to the case. But, again, it gets down to the law department, the legal department. I am not a lawyer, so maybe that is one of the reasons I don't understand some of this stuff, but to me, common sense has to prevail somewhere along the line.

I understand that there has been a voluntary agreement, but the town has been told not to get their attorneys involved, trust the EPA, we are going to do what is right, and I have recommended that to them. I sure hope that I haven't recommended them down the wrong path.

But that again is a problem, a symptom of some of the problems that I am sure are out there on a larger scale. These are just problems that I have witnessed. And like I say, every year I visit every one of my Superfund sites to see what kind of action is happening, and in many cases, it is still going through different contracts.

We have had a contract cancel. Congressman Lewis mentioned some of the outright frauds. Others have had very little oversight by the agency in regard to what has transpired, and problems have developed as a result of that. So I really look towards your stewardship of EPA.

I think that as Jerry said, it is an exciting time but it is also a very difficult time, one with an awful lot of responsibility for a department that has greater and greater responsibility over the years.

I might add, I am also very supportive of having your administrator post as a Cabinet position. I think it is important that you be at the table, even though you are at the table now. It is a little different when you are there as a Cabinet officer, not only for now but in the future.

I thank you.

Ms. BROWNER. Mr. Chairman, I really appreciate Congressman Gallo raising these issues. I think each and every one of the Members in both the House and Senate are keenly aware of the difficulties that have been encountered by their individual districts and States in terms of the cleanup of these sites, and we are very committed to working with both bodies during the reauthorization, with the relevant subcommittees to address the varied concerns that you raise.

I think the people at EPA and in our regional offices who work on day-to-day basis with the local governments, with the communities that have been affected by the Superfund sites, and the cleanups, and the delay in cleanups have been made keenly aware of the need to have the flexibility to deal on a case-by-case basis, so that we can get these things done in a more timely manner. That is in part why we created this accelerated cleanup model, as a way to sort of say to a particular site, you know, here is a model. We know it works, and go for it, and we don't have to develop an individual cleanup plan for every single site.

But I really do appreciate your interest in this and raising of these issues. What we want to do in the reauthorization process is come back with a streamlined program, one that really meets the needs of the local communities out there. They in the end are the people who bear the brunt of the problem and of the decisions that we make under the current law.

Mr. GALLO. If I can——

Mr. STOKES. Sure. Go ahead, Mr. Gallo.

NIEHS BUDGET CUT

Mr. GALLO. Just a short question dealing with the research and development. I know that there has been a National Institute of Environmental Health cutbacks there. In the State of New Jersey, we use the University of Medicine and Dentistry in the area of research dealing with biodegradables.

Ms. BROWNER. Bio-remediation.

Mr. GALLO. Right.

There has been a significant cut. I believe it is down from $30 million to $7.9 million. It has been suggested to me that with a cut that size, it will effectively make the program very, very ineffective in dealing with an area that is very important. I just wanted to raise that question now or maybe you can give me an answer on that, because I don't understand the philosophy on that.

Ms. BROWNER. We would be more than happy to provide you with an answer. I think you are exactly right that bio-remediation, at least as it relates to certain types of sites, offers us some real opportunities. Whether or not it can be expanded beyond those sites I think is something that is still being researched and understood in terms of that particular cut. We can certainly get back to you on that.

Mr. GALLO. I know they have worked with UMDNJ, which is in Newark, and I just went to their campus two weeks ago and reviewed some of the things that they are doing with hazardous waste and things of that nature, and it is extraordinary.

This is important scientific research that can lead to some of the solutions that we are groping for and be able to transfer that into the private sector to create the technology that is needed to clean up.

Thank you.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGY INITIATIVE

Mr. STOKES. Ms. Browner, this morning you touched on a new technology initiative, I guess known as Environmental Technology Initiative, or ETI. You are requesting $36 million for this new initiative. Explain the submission to us. We understand it is something that is government-wide. Tell us how EPA will be involved in it, what other agencies you will be working with, and what exactly your initiative will be composed of.

Ms. BROWNER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The Environmental Technology Initiative, which I think is $36 million, will allow us to work with a number of other Federal agencies. Let me begin with NIST. As I think many of you are aware, the President has called for the development of approximately 100 manufacturing extension centers across the country, so that NIST can work on a local level and on a regional level with small businesses. That provides us a great opportunity to use that outreach to work with small businesses in terms of developing pollution prevention.

I think all of us are aware that under things like the Clean Air Act, there are a large number of small businesses who will be impacted by its requirements. What we would like to do is work cooperatively, to reach out to those small businesses, to help them develop pollution prevention policies, and perhaps get them out of the Clean Air Act regulations.

We have already had one demonstration project with dry cleaners. We actually worked with a dry cleaner to help develop a technology that does not require some of the chemicals that most dry cleaners currently use. Hopefully, this will get them out from under some of the regulations that will be coming into place, not just in the Clean Air Act, but in other Acts, too. So, first of all, we see it as an opportunity to reach out to small businesses interested in pollution prevention.

Also, we will be working with a variety of Federal agencies in the development of technologies, the Department of Energy, the Department of Defense, and the clean-up responsibilities that they will have, on everything from the Energy sites to the base closure activities. While most of those technologies end up being developed in a very specific way as it relates to that Agency's needs, we can make sure that the technology is something that works for a broader segment, not just specifically for that industry. We are able to use that money on the front end to work with those Departments as they develop the technologies that they need, to make sure that there is a commercial application for the technology.

ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGY—EMISSIONS MONITORING

Also, we look to use part of that money for critical technologies, emissions monitoring, other types of activities, to advance how we are able to do that, to make sure we are doing it in the best possible way. The reason I mention emissions monitoring is because we have to be able to do the emissions monitoring if we are going to run the emissions training program. Those two are absolutely linked. And so the Environmental Technology Initiative allows us to bring resources to bear in a way that will have, in many instances, not just short-term, in terms of technological developments, but also long-term consequences.

For example, in the monitoring area, we can look at technology developments that might allow us to expand the use of emissions training into some other areas.

I don't know if the committee is aware, but approximately four weeks ago the first clean air sale occurred in Chicago—and so that program is now up and running and providing us with an opportunity to see how an actual emissions training program will function on day-to-day basis and then over a longer term.

We believe that it is extremely important for us to participate in technologies as we look to the future and move from environmental regulation into pollution prevention. We are small compared to all the dollars available to other agencies. But we think it is very important for us to have that money so that we can sit at the table as an equal partner, and so that we can leverage the expenditures in the other agencies to make sure that they go beyond the narrow needs of that particular Department or Agency.

Mr. Stokes. Do you contemplate entering into interagency agreements with reference to this initiative?

Ms. Browner. Absolutely. Absolutely. I think that interagency agreements will provide us with some real opportunities. It is something that I have talked to other Federal agencies about. We are all very excited about working together on this in a cooperative manner.

ECOSYSTEM PROTECTION

Mr. Stokes. This morning you also mentioned to us ecosystem protection. I would appreciate it if you would go a little more into detail in terms of this concept, how it fits into EPA's current responsibilities.

Ms. Browner. The Agency, and the law, as it has developed over the last 20 years, have tended to focus on the media specific. There is the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, RCRA, Superfund, TASCA, et cetera. I think what all of us now recognize is that there are many instances where we have to look beyond the specifics of a particular program and look at the actual area that we are seeking to protect and how all of those systems interact with each other.

You know, inevitably, the quality of the air can affect the quality of the water. How we dispose of waste can affect the quality of water.

There is a tremendous interplay, and we see ecosystem protection as an opportunity to bring all of the various tools we have available in the individual laws into a holistic approach to dealing with a particular system. One of the most popular programs that the agency manages and has put in place are the 21 National Estuary Programs. That is ecosystem protection. You actually go out, and study a particular estuary. You look at what is impacting the estuary, the degradation that is occurring, and whether it is point source or non-point source pollution. You involve the local community in developing a plan and making decisions.

In some instances, the community and the plan has called for the elimination of all point sources. In other instances, the focus has been on the non-point. But it is very specific to the historical impacts to the system, to the future needs in terms of that system, including everything from jobs to habitat, to recreation. We are very excited about trying to do more and more geographic ecosystem projects. We think that ultimately that is the wisest use of our resources and gets us the most logical application of the various laws that we are responsible for. And very important, it involves the community in making these tough decisions. It can be an expensive decision. It is very important for the community to be a participant in what they believe the future of that particular part of their community should be.

So it is something that I believe is really the future of environmental protection in this country. I believe in site specific, comprehensive solutions and plans, and building our State and local government relationships is important.

Mr. STOKES. As a part of that plan, I understand you already have underway what is called "comparative risk projects," designed to identify credible and realistic environmental action plans. Can you tell us a little bit about those, what you are anticipating?

COMPARATIVE RISK PROJECTS

Ms. BROWNER. I think that if I understand the question——

Mr. STOKES. Well, as I understand it from your testimony, it said, "Currently underway in Seattle, Atlanta and Baltimore are urban comparative risk projects designed to identify credible and realistic environmental action plans." Then you are anticipating similar projects for Jackson, Mississippi and Cleveland. Tell us about those.

Ms. BROWNER. Essentially, these projects are a local community of cities that are used as the models. A model city actually attempts to put together a plan to prevent and reduce urban environmental risk. The community looks at their city. They look at what has happened historically, what kind of growth patterns and industrial growth patterns they anticipate in the future and they develop a plan that attempts to reduce the risks. They look at the most significant risks and work from there. It is an opportunity for these areas to identify and rate the risks that they believe their citizens and their resources to be facing. And I think it is a very important tool.

It provides a way of thinking about the choices that have to be made in an individual city. There have been some efforts to do this on a statewide basis as well. And that is another opportunity—but I think that the city ones are very, very exciting and not only is it a way for people at the local level to think about regulation, but a way to involve the community.

Again, a lot of these solutions I think are exciting and are something that the community can get behind if they are given the opportunity to participate from the beginning. If they are given the opportunity to become educated, then they will be able to help in the decision-making process.

SCIENCE-IMPROVING RISK RESEARCH

Mr. STOKES. Along this same or similar lines, in your statement you indicate you plan to strengthen EPA's science capabilities by improving risk research and upgrading equipment and facilities. Give us a little detail about that, if you will.

Ms. BROWNER. Science is a very, very important part of what the Agency does. It is a part of everything from the rulemaking process, to standards setting, to the permitting. When an individual permit is issued we can make sure that we can assure the people who live in an area that in fact the facility will meet the standards. So science plays a variety of roles for us in the Agency.

We also use science, obviously, to help develop new technologies, to work with the academic community and the private sector. It is hard to categorize our science, but I think you could probably effectively categorize it into those three uses.

One of the concerns that people who work with science in the Agency have raised, is the quality of some of the tools in the labs. Labs are, obviously, expensive and technology is constantly changing and growing in terms of the tools available in the lab. And we did include in this budget, $15.5 million for scientific equipment for labs, to actually help make sure that our labs are on the cutting edge in terms of the technology that is available to conduct the type of science that we need to do. The need for scientific equipment was a FMFIA weakness that was recognized in the Agency and we did attempt to fund it to the full extent to allow us to deal with that issue.

Mr. STOKES. Okay, thank you.

Mr. LEWIS. Every year seems to be a crazy year, but this one, particularly with happenings on the Senate side, and I know—you expressed your confidence that your item in the incentive package has been unscathed in terms of discussion. But nonetheless, I don't know how long this item is going to go on, for the issue doesn't relate, in my judgment, nearly so much to the $16 billion, but rather to the way the Majority in the Senate is dealing with the Minority in the Senate, and that is as much a battle as anything, and I don't know that one can be confident that during the remainder of this fiscal year, you are necessarily going to get that package.

And I would hope when after you think about that, you would let the Committee know what you might do about that, if it never gets there.

Mr. STOKES. We will recess until 1:30 this afternoon.

Thank you.

[Recess.]

Mr. STOKES. The committee will come to order. Mr. DeLay, I yield to you.

Mr. DELAY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. STOKES. We are on general questions.

BRIO SUPERFUND SITE

Mr. DELAY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and I publicly apologize to you and Ms. Browner for not being here this morning. Unfortunately, on Tuesday morning is our leadership meetings and, as you can imagine, coming off of two weeks, we had a lot to talk about.

There are a couple of lines of questions that I would like to pursue. As you probably know, I have the distinction of having a Superfund site in my district, the Brio Superfund site. To describe it very briefly for you, it has become quite a problem and I think a little of it is a public relations problem on everbody's side, misunderstanding of some.

I think, in general, the EPA has done a pretty good job in trying to characterize the threat and the hazards at the Brio site. And what I think the community really wants is to clean up this hazard as quickly as possible. Unfortunately, there has been, at least in some of my constituents' minds, a breakdown in credibility as to figures, characterizations, those kinds of things.

And my constituents—and in that, they have felt that there hasn't been a whole lot of credibility. The only group that has had credibility, it seems to me that comes out of the Federal Government, is the ATSDR, particularly Dr. Barry Johnson, has at least held himself out as a very objective evaluator of the health hazard of Brio and the remediation process of Brio, to the extent that no one that I know of criticizes his evaluation.

Unfortunately, when I reviewed the budget that you submitted, I see that there is a major reduction that you are proposing for ATSDR. And let me just say that I have got to tell you that ATSDR, to me, its role ought to be expanded as sort of an agency that can look at the good science, look at the bad science, make an evaluation and certainly act as a mediator with the communities around these Superfund sites and make people feel comfortable that whatever efforts are being made by the EPA, are efforts that will not hurt their—or put them—their personal health in jeopardy.

ATSDR BUDGET CUT

In the 1994 EPA budget request, EPA has suggested to cut the budget by almost $28 million. With the health of those who find that they live near Superfund sites at risk, how can the EPA cut ATSDR's budget by one-third?

Ms. BROWNER. Mr. Congressman, we fully support the work at ATSDR. They do have their own appropriations line and we strongly support them in their efforts to be funded through the traditional appropriation process and not as an add-on to our budget. This has become an ongoing issue and we would like to work with them so that they can secure the funding they need to do the very valuable work that they do.

But we think it is important in the appropriations process, in the budget process, that where you have another Federal Agency that contributes, as they well should, to this effort, that it be recognized in their appropriations process.

Mr. DeLay. I understand the ATSDR was created by the 1986 amendments to the Superfund and it is an agency within HHS, but it is funded by the EPA.

Ms. Browner. But it could be funded in the HHS budget and it has, in part been funded in that budget. Now, I may be wrong about that, but we are more than happy to help. I would presume that ATSDR has participated in the HHS budget process.

Mr. DeLay. I am not sure of that. We will check on it, but not to my knowledge they aren't. The way I understand it, maybe I am wrong and your staff can correct me, but the way I understand it is they get their funding from EPA.

Ms. Browner. Through the Superfund, right?

ATSDR—ALTERNATE FUNDING

Mr. DeLay. Yes, through the Superfund. Am I hearing that you are suggesting that—in my other subcommittee, we are always short for Coast Guard funds, so we go—we do our Coast Guard funds in transportation, then go to defense to make up the difference that we need for Coast Guard.

Are you suggesting the same thing here is that we go to HHS for funding?

Ms. Browner. Well, they are partially funded, if I understand correctly. They are not an agency of the EPA, but there is presently in the fiscal year 1994 budget base funding for ATSDR. And I think that will change the cut in terms of the dollar amount, in terms of the Superfund and the fund that is created through the feed stock fees.

That is an appropriate source of funding. The objection that we have is that it has not had funds added to, but rather subtracted from our base. If the subcommittee in their wisdom were to decide to expend more monies out of the Superfund trust fund, that would have to be a decision of the subcommittee.

Mr. DeLay. But you wouldn't oppose——

Ms. Browner. There is $42 million in the EPA Superfund base to fund ATSDR. This would be in addition to any other money ATSDR receives in the HHS budget.

Mr. DeLay. You wouldn't oppose, would you, if the subcommittee in its wisdom and the Chairman—in the wisdom of the Chairman decided to put this money back——

Ms. Browner. If it came out of our base, we would absolutely oppose it, yes.

Mr. DeLay. But if it came out of——

Ms. Browner. We would oppose an offset from the EPA budget. We believe that the money in our budget is essential to meeting the mission. We do support the work that ATSDR does, and we think it is important work. I don't want to in any way suggest that it is not important, but we would not want further funding of it beyond the $42 million to come out of our base.

Mr. DeLay. Well, Ms. Browner——

Ms. Browner. They do, I think, receive additional funding in the HHS budget. I may be completely misunderstanding this but I believe that is correct. They get money in the EPA budget and money in the HHS budget, so I think we have to look at the total.

Mr. DeLay. I don't want to be argumentative, but I think—and I stand to be corrected on this—but I think the monies that come out of the HHS budget go to other functions of the ATSDR rather than the Superfund functions.

Ms. Browner. That may be.

Mr. DeLay. I would like to really work with you in the EPA to try to bring the ATSDR into the remediation process much sooner. I think one of the problems that the EPA has had in maintaining credibility and good public relations with the communities around the Superfund sites is that the ATSDR has not been brought in soon enough.

I am not criticizing EPA. I think the process right now prohibits them from coming in sooner. Maybe we could work out something in the process to bring them in sooner as someone who could oversee the potential health hazards caused by remediation of Superfund sites and, frankly, make your life a lot easier.

Ms. Browner. Again, we think they do very good work. Our objection is to the money being taken out of our base.

SCIENCE AT EPA—QUALITY

Mr. DeLay. And it is a legitimate objection and hopefully, over a period of time, we will be able to work something out.

I would just like to also switch gears just quickly, Mr. Chairman, if I might.

Ms. Browner, in your testimony, you cited—and I understand Mr. Lewis brought up this issue, but I am going to get a little bit more specific—you cited that this is, and I quote, "a time when the American people are demanding better government, more results from their tax dollars, and better management of environmental programs."

And I think you might agree that there is ample reason for concern about EPA priorities and about how well it performs the tasks it undertakes. We are all familiar with a number of recent examples which indicate the EPA has tended to base regulatory decisions on science, that at least in this Member's mind, is questionable at least, and after great expense of EPA resources and great cost to the taxpayers, being forced to reconsider its decisions.

I might tell you, as a little background, you don't know me from Adam, but my education is in biology and biochemistry. So I greatly depend on good science and I question bad science. Examples are the alar scare or the dioxin scare. In fact, just last year, a panel of scientific experts asked by former administrator Reilly to assess the quality of science that the Agency used issued a report entitled "Safeguarding the Future: Credible Science, Credible Decision."

That confirms the doubt that many of us have had about ways of—about ways that things are being done at the EPA. To quote a few of the report's findings: One, "Currently the EPA science is of uneven quality and the Agency's policies and regulations are frequently perceived as lacking a strong scientific foundation."

Two, that "the Agency is perceived to have a conflict of interest because it needs science to support its legal activities. This process fosters the presentation of the extremes of scientific opinion."

Three, "EPA science is perceived by many people, both inside and outside the Agency, to be adjusted to fit policy." And you are a new administration so this is sort of an indictment of the old administration.

Ms. Browner, are you familiar with the expert panel's report and do you agree that EPA science is frequently based on policy preferences rather than good science?

Ms. BROWNER. I am familiar with the report. I think that there is significant interest in the Agency in bringing the resources to make sure that we do the best possible quality science. There are a variety of uses of the science that we must make, everything from helping us understand policy to rules to permitting, and that is quite the challenge for us.

We accept that challenge. We are looking at, and in this budget in fact have included, several different proposals for bringing additional resources to bear so that we can do the sort of science we desire to do, including $7.3 million for addressing weaknesses that the Agency identified in the FMFIA process.

RISK ASSESSMENT—TOBACCO SMOKE

Mr. DELAY. Many of us had hoped that the observations and recommendations of the expert panel would have prompted a fundamental reevaluation at EPA, not of how the Agency's business is being conducted. But recently EPA issued a risk assessment of environmental tobacco smoke that a great number of scientists have said is unsupported by scientific evidence.

What these scientists have said is that ETS risk assessment completely ignores EPA guidelines and that the EPA had to lower its normal standards to reach the conclusions it reached and that the EPA refused to consider several important studies that would have changed the risk assessments result. To quote one scientist who is concerned about the ETS assessment, "It is now open season on whatever contaminant the EPA chooses to label the killer contaminant of the week with the effect that, once again, Americans are going to be stampeded into fearing a substance for reasons which, upon close inspection, are scientifically indefensible."

Are you aware that EPA used a 90 percent confidence interval instead of the universally accepted 95 standard to evaluate the EPA's data because the results were not significant at the 95 percent level? And do you agree that this is appropriate?

Ms. BROWNER. I agree with the findings of the report. The report was peer reviewed. It did go through a rigorous process and I think it represents a very significant tool to the policy-makers. It is not a report that we are basing standards on. It was not undertaken, to the best of my knowledge, for that sort of use.

It is a report that I think will be very valuable in terms of policy-makers and health professionals who deal with the issue of exposure to passive smoke. We are working with the Department of Health and Human Services and other organizations to make them aware of the report and any questions they may have.

These are difficult issues. As you know, with your science background, there is always room for disagreement on any science issue. It is very rare that 100 percent of the scientists who focus on a particular area can agree.

I would have to take significant disagreement with the statement that EPA is involved in the business of the hazards of the day. We take very seriously the work that we do. We take very seriously the public trust, and we do not come forward with these matters until we feel there is sound evidence, because we do not want to inappropriately alarm the public.

SECOND-HAND SMOKE STUDY

Mr. DeLay. Well, I appreciate you saying that, but you may be or may not be aware that the EPA failed to consider in its analysis one of the largest studies on ETA and lung cancer ever conducted in the United States—The Brownson Study—sponsored in part by the National Cancer Institute, apparently because the data from this study would make their results statistically not significant even based on the lower 90 percent standard.

Do you think it is appropriate for the EPA to ignore a study just because the data calls their results in question?

Ms. Browner. I don't know all of the studies that were included or excluded in terms of the EPA reports. We do have our Acting Deputy Administrator for our Office of Research and Development here and if it were appropriate, perhaps we could ask him to speak to these.

It was a lengthy study and it involved a great deal of work, but I don't know how the Chairman wants to proceed in terms of bringing other people up.

Mr. DeLay. I would like an answer, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Stokes. If he is here, sure.

Ms. Browner. This is Gary Foley, the Acting Assistant Administrator for the Office of Research and Development. He can speak more specifically to the questions.

Mr. Foley. The study that you are referring to is a risk assessment that we did on environmental tobacco smoke. It is a controversial risk assessment, although we feel very strongly that it was one of our best scientific efforts. It went through extensive peer review, and it was looked at in a lot of detail.

As a result of the peer review, it was enhanced and improved upon. It is one of the few risk assessment studies where we have actua[illegible] worked off of human studies rather than having to do extrapolations from animals to humans or things like that, and it is very unique.

Scientists that work for me tell me that it is one of the strongest scientific databases that they have put together on this subject. There are, though, studies that were not used in this study. These decisions were made available to our Science Advisory Board, and who reviewed it and they agreed that it was reasonable not to include those studies.

I certainly can bring a number of the scientists that worked on this over to talk to you or your staff at length on this. I think if we got into the details of it, you would see that this is a pretty strong study.

ENVIRONMENTAL TOBACCO SMOKE STUDY—SCIENTIFIC METHOD

Mr. DeLay. Well, I have gotten some of the details of it, and since you deal directly with it, why do you say that it is a scientific study when you change even what is accepted scientific methods by dropping the 95 percent standard to 90 percent?

Mr. Foley. I know why we did that. It is very difficult for me to explain it since I am not a health scientist. But we have presented why we did that to our review panels. It had to do with dealing with one end of the distribution and not dealing with the other end of the distribution, so by dealing with only half of it, the 95 percent became a 90 percent, and it was quite legitimate to do that.

Mr. DeLay. Well, in looking at studies that have been used, several—most—in fact all the studies that were done—and most of these studies, were they not-and sometimes I get confused which study is which, but this was done by taking other studies——

Mr. Foley. Yes.

Mr. DeLay [continuing]. And evaluating their results and putting together a whole list of studies.

Mr. Foley. That is correct.

Mr. DeLay. Most all of the studies done by far were scientists, particularly Japanese and Chinese scientists, that are the most objective—some of the most objective scientists on this side of the Pacific say are totally faulted. I mean, they don't even resemble good science. Every one of those studies were taken, yet something like the Brownson Study that was an extensive study was disregarded.

Mr. Foley. Yes. I don't know the details that you are referring to. I would have to answer that for the record. In trying to put together the database for this study, we wanted to find a situation where we had a long-term exposure of a group of the population and we had a control, so we could have both the long-term segment of the population that wasn't exposed for the long term and the population that was exposed for the long term.

And it turned out in selecting the spouses of smokers for marriages that had stayed in place for long times, there were a lot of studies available and these studies provided the extensive database that could all be brought together into one study to do this.

Now, I know there has been some criticism about not using some occupational data in the risk assessment. The problem with the occupational data was coming up with the exposures for those people because there isn't the long-term incidence as there is with a family being together. The scientists could go through all of this with quite a bit of detail and explain the reasons why these decisions were made.

Mr. DeLay. I invite that visit and would like to go through some of the details. But for the record, as you said you would provide, I wish you would provide for the record the answer to the question of why you took the Japanese and Chinese studies, all of them, and disregarded the Canadian study.

Mr. Foley. Yes, we will provide that for the record.

[The information follows:]

CONCLUSIONS ON THE EFFECTS OF SECOND HAND SMOKE

In assessing the evidence about the carcinogencity of environmental tobacco smoke (ETS), the EPA relied on a data base which included all thirty epidemiology studies it could find on ETS and lung cancer in never-smoking women. These includes studies from eight different countries - Greece (2); Hong Kong (4); Japan (5); USA (11); Scotland (1); England (1); Sweden (2) and China (4). One of the criteria for inclusion of any study into the report was a literature review cutoff date of approximately May, 1992, the date of the Science Advisory Board Review Draft. A few new non-cancer studies appearing between May 1992 and July, 1992, were included in the final (December, 1992) report if they were discussed at all with the Science Advisory Board during its July, 1992 review.

One Brownson paper was included among the 30 studies analyzed (Brownson, et al, [1987], "Risk factors for adenocarcinoma of the lung," American Journal of Epidemiology, 125:25-34). The very recent Brownson, et al study (Brownson, et al, [1992], "Passive smoking and lung cancer in nonsmoking women," American Journal of Public Health, 82:1525-1530) was published after the cutoff date and was included only in the addendum (enclosed) to the final report along with three other recent lung cancer studies and one study on ETS and sudden infant death syndrome. These four recent cancer studies, along with a fifth very recent one (Liu, et al, [1993], "Indoor Air Pollution and Lung Cancer in Guangzhou, People's Republic of China," American Journal of Epidemiology,137:145-154) are all supportive of EPA's classification of ETS as a known human lung carcinogen. As noted in the addendum, even Brownson, et al, [1992], concludes, "Ours and other recent studies suggest a small but consistent increased risk of lung cancer from passive smoking."

ADDENDUM: PERTINENT NEW STUDIES

Several pertinent studies on the respiratory health effects of passive smoking have appeared since the cutoff date for inclusion in this report. The studies are cited here for the benefit of anyone who may wish to follow up on these topics. The studies are briefly described below, and the authors' conclusions are presented. We do not formally review these studies in this report, and the citations do not represent a full literature search. These new studies are generally consistent with this report's conclusions that environmental tobacco smoke (ETS) exposure increases the risk of lung cancer in nonsmokers and affects the respiratory health of infants.

Two of the new studies are case-control studies of ETS and lung cancer in U.S. female nonsmokers (Stockwell et al., 1992; Brownson et al., 1992). Stockwell et al. conclude that "long-term exposure to [ETS] increases the risk of lung cancer in women who have never smoked." Similarly, Brownson et al. conclude, "Ours and other recent studies suggest a small but consistent increased risk of lung cancer from passive smoking."

In an autopsy study of Greeks who had died of causes other than respiratory diseases, Trichopoulos et al. (1992) found an increase in "epithelial, possibly precancerous, lesions" in the lungs of nonsmoking women who were married to smokers. The authors concluded that their results "provide support to the body of evidence linking passive smoking to lung cancer. . . .". In a fourth study, a case-control study of ETS exposure and lung cancer in dogs, Reif et al. (1992) found an association between lung cancer and exposure to a smoker in the home for breeds with short- and medium-length noses. These results are not statistically significant, and the authors characterize their findings as "inconclusive."

Finally, Schoendorf and Kiely (1992) conducted a case-control analysis of sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS) and maternal smoking status (i.e., maternal smoking both during and after pregnancy [combined exposure], maternal smoking only after pregnancy [passive exposure], and no maternal smoking). These investigators conclude that their data "suggest that both intrauterine and passive tobacco exposure are associated with an increased risk of SIDS."

ADDENDUM REFERENCES

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Schoendorf, K.C.; Kiely, J.L. (1992) Relationship of sudden infant death syndrome to maternal smoking during and after pregnancy. Pediatrics 90:905-908.

Stockwell, H.G.; Goldman, A.L.; Lyman, G.H.; Noss, C.I.; Armstrong, A.W.; Pinkham, P.A.; Candelora, E.C.; Brusa, M.R. (1992) Environmental tobacco smoke and lung cancer risk in nonsmoking women. J. Natl. Cancer Inst. 84:1417-1422.

Trichopoulos, D.; Mollo, F.; Tomatis, L.; Agapitos, E.; Delsedime, L.; Zavitsanos, X.; Kalandidi, A.; Katsouyanni, K.; Riboli, E.; Saracci, R. (1992) Active and passive smoking and pathological indicators of lung cancer risk in an autopsy study. JAMA 268:1697-1701.

Mr. DELAY. But you mentioned your Science Advisory Board and how they looked and evaluated all this, but I understand that your own Science Advisory Board acknowledged that ETS could not be determined as a group they classified under Agency guidelines for carcinogen assessment. Is that true?

I can refresh your memory. In the report of the Air Quality and Human Exposure Committee dated April 1991, on page 28 it says, "If the guidelines for carcinogenic risk assessment can be used to cast doubt on a finding that inhalation of tobacco smoke by humans causes an increased risk of lung cancer, the situation suggests the need to revise the guidelines."

Mr. FOLEY. Okay. I am not familiar with that. I will have to provide that for the record.

Mr. DELAY. I know I am getting you cold on this and I apologize for that. If you could answer that, if you are able to for the record, I will certainly appreciate it.

Ms. BROWNER. We would be glad to.

[The information follows:]

ETS CLASS OF CARCINOGEN

The Science Advisory Board (SAB) fully and unanimously endorsed EPA's conclusion that ETS belongs in the category of compounds classified by EPA as Group A (known human) carcinogens.

Following the SAB review in July, 1992 of EPA's May, 1992 draft report, the SAB prepared a report on their conclusions. As stated in the November 20, 1992 cover letter (enclosed) to Administrator Reilly from Dr. Raymond Loehr, Chairman of the SAB, and Dr. Morton Lippman, Chairman of the SAB Committee which reviewed the ETS risk assessment, the SAB committee "was unanimous in endorsing this (EPA Group A carcinogen for ETS) classification." In that same letter the SAB also praised EPA scientists' work on the risk assessment and declared that the ETS risk assessment "will be invaluable source of information for health professionals and policy makers for years to come."

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON D.C. 20460

November 20, 1992

OFFICE OF
THE ADMINISTRATOR
SCIENCE ADVISORY BOARD

EPA-SAB-IAQC-93-003

Honorable William K. Reilly
Administrator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, SW
Washington, DC 20460

Subject: Review of the Environmental Tobacco Smoke Risk Assessment - *Respiratory Health Effects of Passive Smoking: Lung Cancer and Other Disorders* (EPA/600/6-90/006B)

Dear Mr. Reilly:

The Science Advisory Board's (SAB) Indoor Air and Total Human Exposure Committee (IAQTHEC) met on July 21-22, 1992 to review the draft EPA document *Respiratory Health Effects of Passive Smoking: Lung Cancer and Other Disorders* (EPA/600/6-90/006B, May 1992 SAB Review Draft). This is the second review conducted by this committee on this issue; the first being conducted on December 4-5, 1990. The Committee reported its earlier findings to you in our April 1991 report, *An SAB Report: Review of Draft Environmental Tobacco Smoke Health Effects Document* (EPA-SAB-IAQC-91-007, April 1991). This second draft document is much revised and expanded from the first document we reviewed and, for the most part, reflects the advice presented in our April 1991 report. As a result of our recent public review, the Committee provided to the EPA Staff detailed editorial and substance comments on the draft document. The attached report contains the Committee's broad recommendations and its responses to fifteen specific questions.

The Committee is pleased to note the great improvement in the discussion and analysis of effects of environmental tobacco smoke (ETS) on the health of children. The coverage of the pertinent literature is much more complete, and the specification and quantitation of the identifiable health risks are presented in a clear and defensible manner. This new material provides a basis for the Agency to issue an overall risk assessment on ETS that gives an appropriate emphasis to non-cancer health effects. We also note that the revised draft has an improved presentation, discussion, and analysis of ETS as a lung carcinogen, providing a firmer basis for the designation of ETS as an EPA Class A Carcinogen. The Committee was unanimous in endorsing this classification.

This second draft, as a whole, is a very substantially improved document and, in general, does a good job of presenting the scientific evidence that supports the judgment that exposure to ETS causes lung cancer and other adverse respiratory health effects. It presents the data and relevant analysis in greater detail than is available in any other single source. In general, the findings are well substantiated, although further improvements are recommended for the new Chapter 3. Other changes made from the first draft to the current draft were carefully thought out and generally appropriate. Also, the authors have done a commendable job in addressing the points raised by the Committee in its review of the first draft. This document will be an invaluable source of information for health professionals and policy makers for years to come.

We appreciate the opportunity to review this draft document and look forward to your response to our advice contained in the attached report.

Sincerely,

Raymond C Loehr

Dr. Raymond C. Loehr, Chair
Science Advisory Board

Dr. Morton Lippmann, Chair
Indoor Air Quality and Total
Human Exposure Committee

Mr. DeLay. Mr. Chairman, I think that is all the questions I have under general discussion. I appreciate the time, and Ms. Browner, I appreciate your frank answers.

Mr. Stokes. Thank you.

Ms. Browner, there are several programs that EPA required authorizing legislation. We are going to ask you to provide for the record a list of the programs that need authorization in fiscal year 1994 and the dollar amounts associated with those programs.

Ms. Browner. Absolutely we will provide that. Thank you.

[The information follows:]

EXPIRING AUTHORIZATIONS
OF THE
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT
(P.L. 92-500, as amended by P.L. 95-217; 95-576; 96-148; 96-483; 97-35; 97-117; and 100-4)

SECTION	STATEMENT OF PURPOSE	EXPIRE(S)(D)
104(u)(1)	Research, investigations, training, technical assistance, informational activities	9/30/90
104(u)(2)	Training programs for treatment works personnel	9/30/90
104(u)(3)	Forecasting manpower needs	9/30/90
104(u)(4)	Agricultural Research	6/30/75
104(u)(5)	Fresh water aquatic ecosystems research grants	6/30/75
104(u)(6)	Thermal discharges control	6/30/75
105(h)	Research, development and demonstration grants for storm water pollution control, river basins, non-point sources, etc.	6/30/75
106(a)	Grants to states and interstate agencies for pollution control and enforcement	9/30/90
107(e)	Mine water pollution control	o
108(c)	Great Lakes pollution control demonstration projects	o
108(e)	Lake Erie Corps of Engineers demonstration project (not EPA funds)	o
112(c)	Training grants, contracts, scholarships	9/30/90

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o Authorization expires once the full amount has been expended.

(148)

FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT (con't)

SECTION	STATEMENT OF PURPOSE	EXPIRE(S)(D)
113(d)	Alaska Village demonstration projects	9/30/79
114(d)	Lake Tahoe study	10/73
115	In-place toxic pollutants removal from ports	o
116(b)	Hudson Bay PCB Reclamation Demonstration Project (Grants to New York State from funds allotted under 205)	indefinite time*
117(d)	Chesapeake Bay Program	9/30/90
118(e)	Health effects research report to Congress	9/30/94
118(h)	Great Lakes Program	9/30/91
119(e)	Long Island Sound Comprehensive Conservation and Management grants	9/30/96
120(i)	Lake Champlain Management Plan	9/30/95
201(m)(2)	Water quality problem of marine bays and estuaries due to impact of discharges from combined storm water and sanitary sewer overflows	no expiration date
205(c)(1)(2)(3)	Allotment formulas (no appropriation involved)	9/30/90
205(e)	Assurance that every State will receive 1/2 of 1% of construction grant funds	9/30/90

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o Authorization expires once the full amount has been expended.
* Extended by a court order

(148)

FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT (con't)

SECTION	STATEMENT OF PURPOSE	EXPIRE(S)(D)
205(g)	Reserve percentage of funds authorized under section 207 for grants to States for use in administering sections 201, 203, 204, 208(b)(4), 212 or 402, 404	9/30/94
205(h)	Maximum 7.5%, minimum 4% set-aside from funds allotted to any State with 25% or more rural population, for alternatives to conventional sewage treatment works	no expiration date
205(i)	Set aside for innovative and alternative projects	9/30/90
205(j)	Reserve up to 1% of construction grants funds to make grants to States to carry out water quality management planning	no expiration date
205(j)(5)	Nonpoint Source reservation of 1% or $100,000, whichever is greater	no expiration date
205(k)	Allotment to New York State to cover costs of conveying sewage from New York City Newtown treatment plant	no expiration date
205(l)	Reserve funds, 2/3 for use in addressing water quality problems of bays and estuaries caused by CSOs, 1/3 for NEP	9/30/90
206(e)	Reimbursement for treatment works begun between 6/30/66 and 7/1/77 and between 6/30/56 and 6/30/66 [section 206(a) and (b)]	o

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o Authorization expires once the full amount has been expended.

(148)

FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT (con't)

SECTION	STATEMENT OF PURPOSE	EXPIRE(S)(D)
207	Grants for construction of treatment works	9/30/90
208(f)(3)	Grants to areawide waste treatment management agencies	9/30/90
208(h)(2)	Corps of Engineers program of technical assistance (not EPA funds)	6/30/74
208(i)(2)	DOI National Wetlands Inventory (not EPA funds)	12/31/81
208(j)(9)	Agricultural contracts to control non-point source pollution (not EPA funds)	9/30/90
209(c)	Water Resources Council Basin Planning (not EPA funds)	o
304(k)(3)	Interagency transfer of funds to supplement other water quality programs	9/30/90
311(k)	Revolving fund for removal of oil or hazardous substances	no expiration date
314(c)(2)	Clean Lakes grants	9/30/90
314(c)(4)	Clean Lakes Demonstration Project	o
315(h)	National Study Commission (not EPA funds)	o
317(b)	Financing water pollution control costs study	o
319(j)	Nonpoint Source Management Program grants to States	9/30/91

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o Authorization expires once the full amount has been expended.

FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT (con't)

SECTION	STATEMENT OF PURPOSE	EXPIRE(S)(D)
320(i)	National Estuary Program	9/30/91
405(g)(2)	Sewage sludge studies and projects	no expiration date
517	General Authorization	9/30/90
518	Reservation of funds (1/2 of 1%) waste treatment management plans and construction of sewage treatment waste to serve Indian Tribes	no expiration date
607	State Water Pollution Control Revolving Funds authorization	9/30/94
(Water Quality Act of 1987: Stand-alone sections, Appendix E:)		
510(j)	Construction Grants to San Diego, California	no expiration date
512(b)	Oakwood Beach and Red Hood Projects, New York	no expiration date
513(d)	Boston Harbor and Adjacent Waters	o
514(c)	San Diego Wastewater Reclamation Demonstration	no expiration date
515(b)	Des Moines, Iowa sewage treatment plant	no expiration date
520(c)	Studies of Water Pollution Problems in Aquifers	no expiration date
521(d)	Great Lakes Consumptive Use Study	no expiration date
522(d)	Sulfide Corrosion Study	no expiration date

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o Authorization expires once the full amount has been expended.

(148)

SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT
(P.L. 93-523, as amended by P.L. 96-63, P.L. 99-339, and P.L. 100-572)

SECTION	STATEMENT OF PURPOSE	EXPIRE(S)(D)
1427(n)	Sole Source Aquifer Demonstration Program	9/30/91
1428(k)	State Programs to Establish Wellhead Protection Areas	9/30/91
1442(f)	Emergency Assistance to States (1442(a)(2)(B))	9/30/91
1442(f)	Research, Technical Assistance, Information, Training of Personnel	9/30/91
1442(g)	Technical Assistance for Small Systems	9/30/91
1443(a)(7)	Grants for State Public Water Systems Supervision Programs	9/30/91
1443(b)(5)	Grants for State Underground Water Source Protection Programs	9/30/91
1444(c)	Special Study and Demonstration Grants	6/30/77
42 U.S.C. 300j-3a(c)[1]	Grants to Public Sector Agencies for Development and Demonstration Projects	9/30/78

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[1] This section was enacted as part of the Environmental Research, Development, and Demonstration Authorization Act of 1978, and not as part of the SDWA, but it has been codified in the U.S.C. with the SDWA.

SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT (Con't)

SECTION	STATEMENT OF PURPOSE	EXPIRE(S)(D)
1445(a)(8)	Monitoring for Unregulated Contaminants	0[2]
1465(c)	Grants to States for Remedying School Drinking Water	9/30/91

MARINE PROTECTION RESEARCH AND SANCTUARIES ACT
(Ocean Dumping: P.L. 92-532, as amended by P.L. 97-16, 100-536, 100-627)

SECTION	STATEMENT OF PURPOSE	EXPIRES
111	General Authorization: Title I	9/30/91

FEDERAL INSECTICIDE, FUNGICIDE AND RODENTICIDE ACT
(P.L. 92-516, as amended by P.L. 95-396, 98-201 and 100-532)

SECTION	STATEMENT OF PURPOSE	EXPIRE(S)(D)
31	General Authorization & Research	9/30/91

NOISE CONTROL ACT
(P.L. 92-574, as amended by P.L. 95-609)

SECTION	STATEMENT OF PURPOSE	EXPIRE(S)(D)
15(g)	Research and development of low-noise emission products	9/30/77
19	General Authorization	9/30/79

TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT (Includes RADON ABATEMENT ACT)
(P.L. 94-469 and 100-551)

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[2] Authorization expires once the full amount has been expended.

SECTION	STATEMENT OF PURPOSE	EXPIRE(S)(D)
28(d)	State programs	9/30/83
29	General Authorization	9/30/83
10	TSCA Research and Development	9/30/81
305(e)	Radon Proficiency Rating Program	o
305(f)	"Citizen's Guide," Model Construction Standards, and Technical Assistance to States	9/30/91
306(j)	Grants for State Radon Programs	9/30/91
307(b)	Radon Diagnostic and Remedial Efforts in High-risk Schools	o
308(f)	Regional Radon Training Centers	9/30/91

ASBESTOS SCHOOL HAZARD ABATEMENT ACT OF 1984

(P.L. 98-377, as amended by 99-519 and 101-637)

SECTION	STATEMENT OF PURPOSE	EXPIRE(S)(D)
512	General Authorization for the Asbestos Abatement Program	9/30/95

SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL ACT

(P.L. 94-580, as amended by P.L. 96-463, 96-482, 98-616, 100-582)

SECTION	STATEMENT OF PURPOSE	EXPIRE(S)(D)
2004	Tire shredding grants	9/30/79
2007(a)	General Authorization	9/30/88

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o Authorization expires once the full amount has been expended.

(148)

SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL ACT (Con't)

SECTION	STATEMENT OF PURPOSE	EXPIRE(S)(D)
2007(e)	Criminal Investigators	9/30/88

2007(f)(1)	Underground storage tank regulation	9/30/88
2007(f)(2)	Assistance to States for development and implementation of underground storage tank programs	9/30/88
3011(a)	State hazardous waste program grants	9/30/88
3012	Grants to States to compile inventory of hazardous waste sites	9/30/88
4008(a)(1)	State solid waste program grants	9/30/88
4008(a)(2)(C)	Grants for studies, market analyses, etc.	9/30/88
4008(a)(2)(C)	Assistance to States to implement programs management facilities	9/30/88
4008(a)(3)(A)	Assistance to States for provisions related to recycled oil	9/30/86
4008(e)(2)	Special communities disposal site grants	9/30/82
4008(f)(4)	Assistance to States for recycled oil programs	9/30/88
4008(g)(2)	Assistance to municipalities for energy and materials conservation and recovery planning	9/30/86
4009(d)	Rural community grants	9/30/82
5006	Department of Commerce functions	9/30/88
8002(j)	Resource Conservation Committee	o
8002(m)	Drilling fluids study	o
11012	Medical Waste Tracking Demo. Program	9/30/91

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o Authorization expires once the full amount has been expended.

SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL ACT (Con't)

SECTION	STATEMENT OF PURPOSE	EXPIRE(S)(D)
8002(q)	Special studies	9/30/79
8007	Research, training, information, etc.	9/30/78

2(j)*	Administrator's information and education responsibility pursuant to section 221(b)	9/30/87
2(1)*	National Ground Water Commission	9/30/87

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o Authorization expires once the full amount has been expended.
* The Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984 (P.L. 98-616).

CLEAN AIR ACT

(P.L. 91-604, as amended by P.L. 93-319, 95-95, 95-190 and P.L. 101-549 - the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990.)

SECTION	STATEMENT OF PURPOSE	EXPIRE(S)(D)
103(h)(4)	National Institute of Environmental Health Science to conduct research & studies (not EPA funds)	no expiration date
169B(a)(1)	Conduct, research on visibility impairment (EPA & other agencies)	9/30/95
112(n)(2)(D)	Coke Oven Production Technology Study (joint undertaking by EPA and DOE)	9/30/97
112(o)(6)	National Academy of Science Study	no expiration date
211(j)(4)	To establish test procedures and conduct engine tests	9/30/98
248(g)	Federal Agency Fleets (not EPA funds)	no expiration date
304(g)	Penalty Fund (to finance air compliance and enforcement activities)	o

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o Authorization expires once the full amount has been expended.

(148)

CLEAN AIR ACT (Con't)

SECTION	STATEMENT OF PURPOSE	EXPIRE(S)(D)
327(a)	General Authorization	9/30/98
327(b)(1)	Grants for Planning	o
327(b)(2)	Grants for Planning	9/30/98

328(b)	Outer Continental Shelf Research Study on Emissions by DOE (not EPA funds)	no expiration date
415(b)(1)	Clean Coal Technology Demonstration Projects	o
617(b)	Assistance to Developing Countries	9/30/95
303(g) of P.L. 101-549	Risk Assessment and Management (not EPA funds)	no expiration date
410 of P.L. 101-549	Acid Deposition Research by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (not EPA funds)	o
411 of P.L. 101-549	Studies of Buffering and Neutralizing Agents by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (not EPA funds)	o
413(b) of P.L. 101-549	Special Clean Coal Technology Project (not EPA funds)	o
817(a)(3) of P.L. 101-549	National Academy of Sciences Report on Role of Secondary Standards	no expiration date
901(f) of P.L. 101-549	Adirondack Effects Assessment	o
901(h)(4)	DOE funds to carry out provisions of Sec. 103(f) of CAA	o
1101(a) of P.L. 101-549	Amends Sec.326(h) of Job Training Partnership Act (29 U.S.C. 1501) to provide for Clean Air Employment Transition Assistance (DOL not EPA funds)	9/30/95

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o Authorization expires once the full amount has been expended.

COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE, COMPENSATION, AND LIABILITY ACT OF 1980 (P.L. 96-510)

SECTION	STATEMENT OF PURPOSE	EXPIRE(S)(D)
221(b)(2)	Authorization for appropriations to Emergency Response Trust Fund (See section 517 of SARA for continuation)	9/30/85
211 of P.L. 96-510	Imposition of environmental taxes (through sections 4611 and 4661 of the Internal Revenue Code 7 of 1954)	9/30/85
303	Termination of Authority to collect taxes (Repealed by P.L. 99-499)	9/30/85

2	EPA's environmental research and development activities	9/30/81

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* Amended by Section 11231 of P.L. 101-508.

** Amended by Section 6301 of P.L. 101-508.

WOMEN, MINORITIES, AND PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

Mr. STOKES. Let me move into another area now.

For fiscal year 1994, EPA is requesting $1,856,000 for the Office of Environmental Equity and an increase of $623,600 above the 1993 level. There is a report that is produced by your Agency titled "Women, Minorities, and People with Disabilities," which is a status report issued quarterly.

In the past, I have had some discussion with principals at this Agency, as I do with each of the agencies coming before the subcommittee, with reference to what type of progress is being made in terms of advancement into the managerial positions at these agencies, and I have had some discussions, extensive discussions with Chris Holmes with reference to this particular report which his office produces.

Are you familiar with this report?

Ms. BROWNER. Yes, I am.

Mr. STOKES. I would like to discuss it with you a little bit, ask you in terms of your own assessment, having read these reports, what is your assessment of the Agency in terms of its progress with reference to the advancement of women, minorities, and people with disabilities?

Ms. BROWNER. I think the fact that the Agency has 288 SES employees and that only 55 of those are women and 13 minorities is not good enough. We have got to do a much better job of creating opportunities through the Agency for women, for minorities, and people with disabilities to advance within the Agency.

I think the Agency has made some strides in this direction. If we go back several years ago, the numbers were much worse, but we have got to be ever vigilant if we are going to actually have a senior executive level that looks like America.

Mr. STOKES. One of my concerns with reference to this Agency is that it doesn't have quite the same rationale for not making progress as some agencies do, not that I condoned the rationale they utilize, because what we are often told is that they have difficulty in finding qualified minorities and so forth, which we know is not in and of itself true.

But I know from conversations I have had with Chris Holmes that you actually have a feeder type of process there within your Agency where, if you just go to the next level, that there are people who have been trained properly who can be fed into the managerial ranks.

Could you comment upon why that is not being done?

Ms. BROWNER. You are exactly right. I think in fact if you look at the lower levels of the Agency, that the feeder system is working well in terms of the universities and other groups we work with to bring people of color into the Agency. We are doing a much, much better job.

I think the challenge for us is how to move people further up into the highest levels at the Agency and we have not done as good a job—obviously the numbers reflect that. Part of the problem is that we have not had a turnover in the SES that we will have in approximately a year. I think most Federal agencies do anticipate a significant turnover in the SES, I guess about 12 months from now, which will create tremendous opportunity for us to advance a lot of those people who are now in the feeder system. We just have to always ask ourself when looking at particular jobs in seeking to advance people, is there someone here in the Agency who can advance who is a person of color, is a woman.

And we have to be—this is something that, I assure you, I am absolutely, positively committed to, and something that I take seriously. I think that we are a government agency and we should look like citizens of this country and we don't at the top levels of EPA.

Mr. Stokes. Well, I certainly appreciate that commitment and I am certain that you are going to try to do something about it. Part of the problem, it appears, at your Agency is the fact that, in some divisions, there is an ongoing effort to try to do something about it. In others, there is absolutely no commitment or no effort whatsoever and it reflects itself on this chart where you show the various quarters and you show minorities, white women, white men in categories, where you just have absolute just zeroes running down there for some divisions where there is no commitment.

We certainly accept your commitment that something is going to be done about this and we will continue to revisit this with you periodically.

Ms. Browner. Okay. Is that a vote?

Mr. Stokes. Yes, it is another. It makes life interesting for us. Not during these hearings, it doesn't help much. Well, we can go for a few minutes yet so we don't lose all this time.

Mr. Lewis. Best possible use of your time.

Ms. Browner. I could go vote for you all.

Mr. Lewis. Sure could.

Ms. Browner. I don't think that is what people had in mind.

ENVIRONMENTAL EQUITY GRANTS

Mr. Stokes. According to page 10–57, the Agency is requesting an increase to provide for additional environmental equity grants. How many additional grants will be made available in fiscal year 1994?

Ms. Browner. There is an increase of $500,000 available for the type of grants that I think you are interested in. We are going to get the page to make sure that we are answering the right question.

In terms of the number of grants, I am not sure that we will know how many we will issue, until we begin the grant process.

We don't know the number of grants, however, the amount of money that would be allocated is an additional $500,000 over the base of $800,000.

Mr. Stokes. You do not have a number for the grants you testified you are providing in fiscal year 1994 or 1993?

Ms. Browner. No. This is a brand new program and so there is not a comparison we can make to the prior fiscal year.

Mr. Stokes. This money, I understand, is also available for 1993?

Ms. Browner. There was money available in 1993 for these grants and it was a total of $800,000. We will get you a precise number. A lot of them are less than $10,000 for community outreach, but we will get you the answer to that.

Mr. STOKES. All right. Also, we need to know what types of activities are these grants supporting, if you want to provide that for the record.

Ms. BROWNER. We will get you a summary of what each of the grants was for.

[The information follows:]

ENVIRONMENTAL EQUITY GRANTS

The increase of $500K in fiscal year 1994 will be used to fund a new small environmental equity grants program modelled on the environmental education grants program. This program will serve to provide minority and low-income communities with financial assistance for community/economic development activities that will address local equity problems. Such grants may be used to obtain technical assistance in interpreting information about the source or nature of exposure and risk, scientific methods of assessing exposure and risk, or options for reducing, preventing, or eliminating exposure and risks. The grants will be competitively awarded, up to $10,000 each, using an as yet-to-be determined criteria. The $500K will be divided equally among each of the ten regional offices whose staff will be responsible for awarding the grants to local communities. The Request for Applications is expected to be announced in late summer for awards in early 1994.

In fiscal year 1993 the small grants program had not yet been established but a variety of grants were awarded to support existing programs, usually to enhance ongoing projects with an added environmental equity component, or to increase the knowledge of environmental equity issues among minority and low-income communities by sponsoring public meetings or education programs. There were no specific criteria established but to the extent possible, grants were awarded in the broad categories described below. The number of grants expected to be awarded in fiscal year 1993 is estimated at 10 to 15.

The following list summarizes the types of activities supported thus far in fiscal year 1993:

- o Education - assistance to universities and secondary schools to further the development of environmental curriculum and/or expand the opportunity for students to participate in environmental work programs.
- o Outreach - fund projects with cities and local community groups to educate their citizens about environmental equity issues in the local community.
- o Research - add environmental equity components to existing research projects.
- o Economic Development - fund projects which would provide small business opportunities in locales where inequities are identified; e.g. lead remediation in public housing projects.
- o Student Interns - funds to universities and non-profit organizations with a focus on placing culturally diverse students in EPA facilities.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ON MINORITIES AND THE POOR

The Office of Research and Development has launched a program to gather critical information about the magnitude, extent and causes of human exposure to environmental agents. This program -- the National Human Exposure Assessment Survey (NHEXAS) -- will be important in providing information essential to making more informed decisions about environmental health risks. This survey is being designed to provide much needed information, targeted to specific populations, where exposure information will make the greatest difference in addressing uncertainties in making risk management decisions.

The Office of Emergency and Remedial Response is examining the location of Superfund sites and demographically characterizing the surrounding communities. It will then be possible to link the percentage of minorities living around the sites with variables such as the timeliness of EPA actions at the sites or the type of remedy selected. Plans are underway to expand the data base and have it readily accessible to decision-makers.

The Agency is in the process of modifying the comparative risk approach so that groups at high risk can be identified. Methodologies are being developed for better identification of high risk communities and for integrating information dealing with demographics, environmental risk, and social system susceptibility. For example, the Office of Water is working to modify fish advisories by developing methodologies that will take into consideration demographics (the presence of subsistence fisher populations), geographic differences (the amount of fish consumed on a daily basis in particular areas), bio-concentration factors (the type and quantity of contaminants taken up by which fish species), and cultural aspects (certain cultures eat only certain fish).

The Agency has established a workgroup composed of legal and technical staff from Headquarters and Regional enforcement offices to examine the issue of equity in enforcement actions with respect to each of the statutes under which the Agency has enforcement jurisdiction. A report on its findings is due this summer.

Some other examples of ongoing projects include pesticide management training and technical assistance for Native American and Tribal Organizations; studies to determine the level of dietary exposure to various chemicals in Native Tribes; lead and soil ingestion among urban children; radon and asbestos awareness programs targeting racial minority communities for effective communication of health risks associated with radon and asbestos; Federal facility multi-media enforcement/compliance initiatives; and studies to address Colonias wastewater problems.

Mr. Stokes. As we are all aware, environmental ills have disproportionately affected minorities and minority communities and recently environmental inequities have come to national attention with many articles being written nationwide.

Has this Agency conducted any assessment listing the most affected areas?

Ms. Browner. In terms of minority areas? We have a project under way right now to actually make that sort of assessment. I am not sure. Do we know when we anticipate the final report? We will as those reports become available, make the subcommittee aware of them.

Mr. Stokes. Tell us, for the record, has any research been conducted to determine the environmental impact on the health of minorities and/or the poor?

Ms. Browner. Specifically?

Mr. Stokes. Yes.

Ms. Browner. I think that is part of the analysis that is ongoing right now in terms of looking at how particular communities are affected, children and other segments of the population, for example. Indians would be something of concern to us.

[The information follows:]

U.S. COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

Mr. STOKES. Now, I understand the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights has initiated an investigation into whether the EPA discriminated by giving less effort to pollution problems of minority communities. The Commission has indicated there may be shortcomings in the enforcement of the civil rights laws at the EPA.

Can you comment upon this for us?

Ms. BROWNER. I am aware of the report and we are preparing a response. I think some of the concerns that were raised in the report focused on the penalties collected in certain neighborhoods compared with the penalties collected in other neighborhoods.

The only thing that I would say is that we, in applying the penalties to particular facilities, do take into account ability to pay. In doing these analyses, we need to go back and look at that issue.

Where it is appropriate, we want to see a facility continue in operation to provide the jobs and continue keeping with all the environmental regulations and standards. It is not as simple an analysis as it might initially appear. We will certainly keep you informed as we look at these very serious questions that were raised about the Agency's activities.

Mr. STOKES. Have you undertaken your own review to determine if, in fact, current enforcement policies and practices at your Agency are a problem?

Ms. BROWNER. We are looking at those issues.

Mr. STOKES. You are looking?

Ms. BROWNER. Yes.

Mr. STOKES. This may be a good time for us to take a break.

[Recess.]

Mr. STOKES. Ms. Browner.

Ms. BROWNER. Mr. Chairman, I, during the vote, took the opportunity to gather some information about the grants that you had asked about, and if I might-just for one minute.

The increase of $500,000 will be for a small grants program. Eligible activities can include community clean-up efforts, education awareness projects, health or psychological impact surveys. The grants will be competitively awarded up to $10,000 to community-based organizations which would include churches, nonprofit organizations, schools, colleges, universities.

We are right now working on giving our Office of Environmental Equity the delegation so that they can actually issue the grant. It will all come out of one office within the agency. That is not how it has been handled previously since that office did not have that power.

EPA OFFICE OF SMALL AND DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS UTILIZATION

Mr. STOKES. I see. All right, thank you.

Not long ago, EPA reached a 10-year milestone with the anniversary of its Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization, and it is my understanding that, while progress has been made in many areas, there remains considerable work to be done with reference to this office. So I would like to get a sense from you about EPA's plans for this office and, more importantly, to advise you that I will be requesting an in-depth report on the 10-year history of EPA's Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization. But we would like to get a sense from you about your plans for this office.

Ms. BROWNER. Let me just start by saying that I think that all of the Federal government needs to do a better job of working with small business. I know from my experience at the State level that we had to reach out and involve the small business community in the work that we do. There is an awful lot of very good work being done in small, minority-owned businesses.

In terms of the total amount of resources, we will get you the answer with the total number.

[The information follows:]

OSDBU - PLANS

The new Director of EPA's Office of Small & Disadvantaged Business Utilization (OSDBU) is developing an ambitious three (3) year plan which refocuses OSDBU resources on greater participation for women and minority businesses in EPA procurement and contracts, as well as opportunities for indirect procurement. Using available resources and data, OSDBU will emphasize identifying business opportunities for disadvantaged businesses; especially, 8(a) business enterprises. Concurrently, OSDBU is planning to develop a more effective mechanism for involving a larger number of Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCU) in EPA research.

The overall goals of the OSDBU are:

1. creation of a special emphasis program specifically targeting 8(a) business enterprises;
2. development and implementation of a demonstration program which will increase HBCU participation in EPA projects and research; and
3. development of a special economic development initiative which would promote EPA's "greens program" while providing business and employment stimulants in minority or low income communities adversely affected by environmental factors.

OSDBU management policy will put greater emphasis toward two major principles for a more effective program:

1. review and revision of internal systems controls which support equal access to resources and information for all potential small and disadvantaged businesses; and
2. review and revision of outreach efforts to promote and advocate equal opportunity in EPA procurement and contracts.

These principles will be translated into quality review teams, outreach workgroups, and other initiatives which incorporate greater external internal support and involvement in the work EPA does on behalf of the small women and minority business communities.

Ms. **Browner**. In terms of your concerns about the program, we would, welcome any sort of study that you would want to undertake and would seek to participate in that. There have been some reports and reviews of the program to date, and we can make those available to you.

[The information follows:]

REPORT TO CONGRESS

PUBLIC LAW 101-507

(THIS REPORT ALSO FULFILLS THE REQUIREMENTS OF H.R. 2519)

PROGRESS REPORT ON ANNUAL GOAL OF 8% OF TOTAL VALUE OF PRIME AND SUBCONTRACTS AWARDED TO MINORITY AND WOMEN-OWNED BUSINESSES

PREPARED BY

OFFICE OF SMALL AND DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS
UTILIZATION

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR
U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

JANUARY 1993

FOREWORD

Several sections of the Small Business Act promote the utilization of small and small disadvantaged businesses by Federal Agencies. Additionally, several Presidential Executive Orders direct Federal Agencies to take certain actions to assure a fair and equitable distribution of federal dollars to various social and ethnic segments of our Nation's business community. Such programs enhance opportunity and facilitate the growth of small and small disadvantaged businesses to enable them to take part in the competitive process known as the "marketplace".

The Administrative Provisions of P.L. 101-507, requires a minimum 8 percent goal on all procurements provided by the Agency. The report that follows sets forth how the Agency carried out this Congressional directive.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE **PAGE**

Foreword...i

Introduction...1

Section I - Procurement Under Assistance Programs................2

  Background...2

  Implementing The 8% Program....................................7

  Accomplishments...10

Section II - Direct Procurement.................................12

  Background..12

  Accomplishments...13

  General Summary and Conclusions...............................18

LISTING OF CHARTS AND ATTACHMENTS

CHART NO. PAGE

1 Dollars Awarded By Program Activities........................7

2 Financial Assistance Program Awards By States, Territories and Indian Tribes..................10-11

3 Direct Procurement Summary of SDBE(s) Achievement By EPA Headquarters and Regional Offices for FY-92 Percentages of Obligations............................16-17

ATTACHMENT NO.

A EPA's Fair Share Policy

B Deputy Administrator's Memorandum, Subject: The 8% Plan for Utilization of Disadvantaged Business Enterprises in Procurement Under Assistance Programs, dated January 15, 1992.

C EPA's Mentor-Protege Program, dated October 1992.

D. OSDBU's Forecast of contract Opportunities for Small and 8(a) Firms for Fiscal Year 1992, dated October 1991.

REPORT TO CONGRESS

INTRODUCTION.

This Report is prepared to comply with a Congressional directive to report on the achievements made by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA/Agency) with respect to the Administrative provisions of P.L. 101-507.

The Report is prepared in two parts: Those activities related to direct procurement and those related to financial assistance. Direct procurement involves any procurement activity in which EPA is a direct party to a contractual arrangement for supplies, services or construction. Under our financial assistance programs, EPA awards grants and/or cooperative agreements to States, local municipalities, universities, colleges, non-profit or profit-making institutions or firms, hospitals and individuals or otherwise known as recipients. In these latter cases such awards may contain procurement dollars which are subject to EPA's rules, regulations and policy.

Two separate and distinct sections have been prepared for this Report. Since direct procurement collects data by operational activities, ie., program offices, as opposed to financial assistance which collects data by program activities, ie., State Revolving Fund (SRF), Superfund (SF), etc., the Report has been prepared in different formats. Also, although the terms may not be completely synonymous, for purposes of clarification "small disadvantaged business enterprise (SDBE)" and "minority business enterprise (MBE)" shall be considered interchangeable in this Report.

Other factors to consider in reading this report are as follows: First, as stated previously the Agency had in place a program which called for negotiated "Fair Share" objectives on any grant or cooperative agreement having procurement dollars. These percentages varied with the States involved. Second, reports, except from universities, colleges, non-profit institutions and hospitals, were required from all recipients either on a quarterly or annual basis. No reports were required unless a procurement action had taken place.

SECTION I

PROCUREMENT UNDER ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

BACKGROUND.

Prior to the enactment of P.L. 101-507, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA/Agency) under Executive Order 12432 developed and implemented a program to aid and assist minority and women's business enterprises (MBEs/WBEs). This program has come to be known as EPA's "Fair Share" policy with respect to the Agency's various extramural awards procedures. Under the "Fair Share" policy (See Attachment A) the Agency negotiated with States, local jurisdictions and other recipients of EPA extramural awards a minimum percentage for both minority business enterprises (MBEs) and women's business enterprises (WBEs). Under the policy the Agency also required all recipients receiving any type of financial assistance from EPA which contains monies for supplies, services, construction or equipment to establish a negotiated "Fair Share" objective for both MBEs and WBEs. Both of these groups were required to have separate percentage objectives and the recipients were also required to self-monitor their progress towards attainment of the "Fair Share" objectives. In those cases where attainment of the objectives were not met, the recipient was required to document what steps had been taken to encourage the utilization of MBEs and WBEs and to further document the reasons why the objectives were not met.

In instances where procurement under assistance agreements resulted in several locations [multi-site operations] throughout a State, the Agency left discretion to the States in selecting the projects to achieve the "Fair Share" objectives. In those cases, however, the Agency did stipulate that those objectives be placed on projects located in areas with a high concentration of minority and women-owned businesses. Additionally, (in areas with substantial MBEs and WBEs) the negotiated objective would have to be increased to compensate for those projects in areas that do not have these demographic factors.

In conjunction with the establishment of the Agency's "Fair Share" policy a concerted effort was made to inform all responsible parties as well as the MBE/WBE communities on the Agency's policy. Workshops were conducted in each of the Agency's ten Regions in which EPA personnel, State officials and major recipients were in attendance. A guidance manual was prepared, printed and distributed to all interested parties. Also, special conferences were conducted to ensure that the principal Regional MBE/WBE coordinators were thoroughly trained in every facet of the program should any questions concerning the program arise.

The "Fair Share" objectives were monitored by the Agency on a quarterly and annual basis to determine the extent to which a State or a recipient was pursuing the objectives previously negotiated. Monitoring was primarily performed by Regional offices since they carried out the day-to-day operations with the States, local governments or other recipients.

Considering the magnitude of all the programs under EPA's jurisdiction, decisions about which key programs to focus on were made. It was determined that we would concentrate on programs with high dollar allocations for procurement of supplies, services, construction and equipment. While concentrating on these programs we would still encourage other program areas to utilize MBEs and WBEs in greater numbers.

Programs involving financial assistance awards to universities, colleges, non-profit organizations and hospitals were especially difficult to penetrate regarding MBE and WBE utilization, due to the fact that the Agency could not require a "Fair Share" objective or any reporting requirements until the passage of Public Law 101-507. Also, Agency programs such as Research and Development and the Continuing Environmental Program grants were difficult to bring under the "Fair Share" policy because of the low dollar volumes in procurement activity as well as complexities in collecting data from centralized procurement agencies, (similar to the Federal General Services Administration), within the States.

In the last three fiscal years the Agency awarded over 15.7% of its available reported procurement dollars, under financial assistance programs, to MBEs and WBEs. For FY-90, the Agency awarded 17.0% of total procurement dollars contained in grants and cooperative agreements to these firms. In FY-91 this percentage was 15.2% and in FY-92 the Agency achieved a 15.0% award level. These percentages reflect the reported dollars only and may not reflect the total procurement dollars available, ie., continuing Environmental Grants, Research and Development, etc., as mentioned previously. However, the Agency believes that if every procurement dollar was accounted for, the percentage being placed with MBEs and WBEs would still exceed 10%.

As favorable as these overall percentages appear to be they do not reflect uniform Agency-wide support for the MBE/WBE Program. In fact several major programs were not supportive of socioeconomic objectives (See Chart No. 1). Regional office participation also varied widely.

IMPLEMENTING THE 8% PROGRAM.

In implementing the Administrative Provisions of the FY-91 Appropriations Act language, the Agency undertook a number of actions. First, all MBE/WBE Coordinators were informed of the possible change in procedures and a workgroup was formed which included participation by the Grants Administration Division (GAD) (Grants Policy Section), the Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization (OSDBU), and the Office of General Counsel

(Grants Law Section). This working group developed an Agency policy to implement the provision which was subsequently signed by the Deputy Administrator on February 15, 1991, retroactive to October 1, 1990 and projected forward for FY-92. (See Attachment B) On all financial assistance awards issued prior to the date of policy institution, amendments were made to insert the clause prescribing the 8% minimum requirement for utilization of Disadvantaged Business Enterprises (DBEs) including Historically Black Colleges and Universities.

EPA also included a special clause in all Interagency Agreements (IAG) issued during FY-91 and subsequently extended for FY-92, to include the 8% requirement on EPA funds used for contracting and/or subcontracting purposes. Some difficulties were experienced in having other Federal agencies implement this requirement since the monies provided by EPA constituted only a small portion of the total dollars expended on multi-agency program support or assistance contracts. The data from other Federal agencies, however, has not been collected at this time.

Chart No. 1 on page 6 indicates the awards by program activities made to MBEs and WBEs during FY-92. Chart No. 1 provides awards by programs and Chart No. 2 provides awards by States. The charts do not reflect the same dollars or percentages due to the dollars awarded to Universities, Colleges, and other non-profit organizations. These dollars are reported by our Headquarters and Cincinnati offices and are not broken out by States and are, therefore, not reported in the State Chart (Chart No. 2)

CHART NO. 1

DOLLARS AWARDED BY PROGRAM ACTIVITIES
(FY 1992)

PROGRAM/ACTIVITY	TOTAL PROCUREMENT DOLLARS	MBE DOLLARS	WBE DOLLARS	PERCENTAGES
SRF & Construction Grants	$2,004,319,325	$193,164,452	$111,321,157	15.2%
Superfund	111,906,383	2,390,892	1,539,398	3.5
Solid Waste	17,501,353	194,575	95,500	1.7
UIC	2,076,006	28,048	165,344	9.3
Air	68,919,346	2,820,344	1,186,202	5.8
Asbestos	16,371,535	982,233	235,698	7.4
Pesticides	3,233,594	155,971	39,954	6.1
*R&D	487,449,860	36,259,327	11,620,614	9.8
Hazardous Waste	20,806,568	294,006	222,194	2.5
Water	25,934,220	822,084	795,664	6.2
LUST/UST	19,798,514	734,161	286,917	5.2
Non-Point Source	17,167,471	387,296	79,499	2.7
Wellhead Protection	62,100	-0-	-0-	.0
Wetlands Protection	3,285,550	302,620	97,103	12.2
Toxic Substance	334,465	3,491	5,716	2.8
Radon	875,555	45,854	15,123	7.0
Environmental Education	1,136,683	86,265	30	7.6
National Estuary	2,614,037	78,774	124,343	7.8
Near Coastal Waters	791,676	-0-	1,502	.19
Chesapeake Bay	2,387,175	47,175	115,854	6.8
Demo & Clean Lakes	4,845,206	25,819	50,933	1.6
Msc. Training & Operator Training Grants	8,178,627	2,433,653	2,762,071	63.5
Surveys/Studies	1,830,654	51,353	36,595	4.8
Gulf Initiative	54,732	-0-	12,149	22.2
Other	1,555,847	249,507	243,856	31.7
Multi-Media	994,735	377,675	15,394	39.5
Indians	10,355,327	10,355,327	-0-	100.0
Trusts & Territories	54,265,652	49,905,712	-0-	92.0
	=========	========	=====	====
TOTAL	$2,889,032,196	$302,196,614	$131,068,810	15.0%

*$5,437,605 went to HBCU's

ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

Although the Chart entitled "Dollars Awarded by Program Activities" reflects an overall 15.0% for MBE/WBE participation, this citation is not reflective of the Agency's operations in meeting the 8% goal. The greatest percentage to MBEs and WBEs was accounted for by the State Revolving Fund (SRF) and the Construction Grants Program.

Chart No. 2 on pages 10 and 11 reflects awards to MBEs/WBEs made by each Region covering their States and/or territories. Indian Nations have been consolidated into a sub-section.

Again, the predominance of dollars awarded to MBEs/WBEs is with the State Revolving Fund (SRF) and the Construction Grants Program. Given that these dollars are placed with the States, the results clearly indicate the level of commitment States give to this program. Some States will exert considerable efforts to utilize DBEs in their on-going projects while others, fully knowledgeable of the requirement contained in P.L. 101-507 will continue to provide only minimum efforts. The Agency must exert stronger efforts and use more persuasive means on those States that do not fully participate in these efforts.

In retrospect, the Agency has developed and implemented an effective program for MBEs and WBEs which constitutes a commendable effort.

The Agency is proud of its achievements in meeting the minimum 8% requirements as outlined in the Administrative Provisions of P.L. 101-507 for the second year.

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CHART NO. 2

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS
AWARDS BY STATES, TERRITORIES AND INDIAN TRIBES

		TOTAL PROCUREMENT DOLLARS	MBE DOLLARS	WBE DOLLARS	TOTAL MBE/WBE	
					DOLLARS	PERCENTAGES
REG.	STATE					
1	CT	$ 65,858,189	$ 469,142	$ 2,262,872	$ 2,732,014	4.2%
	MA	224,031,081	20,386,591	10,659,816	31,046,407	14.0
	ME	35,505,359	234,817	721,444	956,261	2.7
	NH	10,949,793	-0-	170,887	170,887	1.6
	RI	9,532,655	2,013,254	489,946	2,503,200	26.3
	VT	3,549,330	-0-	-0-	-0-	.0
2	NY	219,270,392	19,929,988	3,684,049	23,614,037	10.8
	NJ	83,433,297	3,392,986	2,739,559	6,131,545	7.4
3	DC*	25,855,893	7,109,203	11,449	7,120,652	27.5
	DL	11,930,412	284,993	1,096,577	1,381,570	11.6
	VA	8,652,056	493,077	184,342	677,419	7.8
	MD	46,920,531	4,298,700	1,183,553	5,482,253	11.7
	PA	43,896,332	1,253,690	2,823,230	4,076,920	9.3
	WV	19,446,368	1,457,606	610,985	2,068,591	10.6
4	GA	35,805,692	495,596	1,012,406	1,508,000	4.2
	FL	75,997,515	16,148,252	4,159,150	20,307,402	26.7
	MS	18,294,933	1,596,112	501,181	2,097,293	11.5
	NC	44,525,595	2,535,185	638,060	3,173,245	7.1
	SC	26,213,637	1,702,444	1,891,331	3,593,775	13.7
	KY*	36,990,471	3,265,647	1,233,151	4,498,798	12.2
	TN	28,925,124	2,477,066	1,450,598	3,927,664	13.6
	AL	32,040,030	3,408,597	714,534	4,123,131	12.9
5	IL	83,763,617	34,148,224	19,511,641	53,659,865	64.0
	IN	31,173,247	646,549	1,164,432	1,810,981	5.8
	NI	164,990,717	5,465,569	5,811,400	11,276,969	6.8
	MN	55,335,665	251,707	547,167	798,874	1.4
	OH	125,124,763	13,501,675	3,436,131	16,937,806	13.5
	WI	51,586,390	3,384,637	397,780	3,782,417	7.3
6	OK	27,147,838	435,754	640,650	1,076,404	4.0
	TX	149,572,425	10,929,722	8,452,702	19,382,424	13.0
	NM	30,865,404	1,882,637	78,094	1,960,731	6.4
	LA	61,803,862	1,376,527	803,094	2,179,621	3.5
	AR	9,466,505	490,551	97,039	587,590	6.2
7	IA	23,325,308	85,796	45,165	130,961	.56
	MO	45,115,457	4,120,373	1,268,809	5,389,182	12.0
	KS	38,032,866	129,259	21,862,074	21,991,333	57.8
	NE	13,211,771	3,325	29,030	32,355	.24

CHART NO. 2
FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS
AWARDS BY STATES, TERRITORIES AND INDIAN TRIBES

	TOTAL PROCUREMENT DOLLARS	MBE DOLLARS	WBE DOLLARS	TOTAL MBE/WBE	
				DOLLARS	PERCENTAGES
REG. STATE					
8 CO	$ 8,419,530	$ 158,865	$ 31,000	$ 189,865	2.3%
WY	8,752,509	555,071	582,174	1,137,245	13.0
UT	17,576,551	510,442	512,808	1,023,450	5.8
SD	14,111,541	2,139,863	989,369	3,129,232	22.1
ND	14,087,903	459,119	35,158	494,277	3.5
MT	22,916,956	1,896,291	238,707	2,134,998	9.3
9 AZ	40,448,040	2,015,117	411,407	2,426,524	6.0
CA	59,818,846	9,546,029	5,087,750	14,633,779	24.5
NV	3,266,300	-0-	429,469	429,469	13.2
HI	31,468,757	1,443,564	1,007,600	2,451,164	7.8
10 OR	27,896,956	7,790,763	1,053,331	8,844,094	31.7
AL	10,060,210	58,828	1,788,253	1,847,081	18.4
ID	9,616,476	1,006,181	608,552	1,614,733	16.8
WA	20,308,695	3,985,675	1,095,827	5,081,502	25.0
INDIAN NATIONS TRIBES					
Southern Ute	113,320	113,320	-0-	113,320	100.0
UTE	16,087	16,087	-0-	16,087	100.0
Ft. Peck	30,000	30,000	-0-	30,000	100.0
W. Cheyenne	415,736	415,736	-0-	415,736	100.0
Oglola Sioux	452,250	452,250	-0-	452,250	100.0
Shoshone	143,191	143,191	-0-	143,191	100.0
Navaho	6,140	6,140	-0-	6,140	100.0
FL	61,053	61,053	-0-	61,053	100.0
MS	111,515	111,515	-0-	111,515	100.0
MI	118,208	118,208	-0-	118,208	100.0
MN	864,350	864,350	-0-	864,350	100.0
WI	1,051,147	1,051,147	-0-	1,051,147	100.0
NM	1,833,855	1,833,855	-0-	1,833,855	100.0
AR	40,000	40,000	-0-	40,000	100.0
OK	1,463,800	1,463,800	-0-	1,463,800	100.0
AL	247,500	247,500	-0-	247,500	100.0
ID	585,467	585,467	-0-	585,467	100.0
OR	148,000	148,000	-0-	148,000	100.0
WA	2,653,708	2,653,708	-0-	2,653,708	100.0
TRUSTS AND TERRITORIES					
PR	53,242,952	48,833,012	-0-	48,883,012	91.8
VI	1,022,700	1,022,700	-0-	1,022,700	100.0
TOTALS	2,371,543,769	261,632,298	116,254,731	377,887,029	15.9

*DC had one program which fell under Region VI's jurisdiction.
*KY had one program which fell under Region I's jurisdiction.

SECTION II

DIRECT PROCUREMENT

BACKGROUND.

Public Law 101-507 requires the Administrator to establish a minimum 8 percent goal for contracts and subcontracts with small disadvantaged businesses. The Agency primarily implemented its Preferential Procurement Program pursuant to Public Law 95-507 Amendments to the Small Business Act which was subsequently amended by Public Law 100-656, commonly referred to as the Business Development Opportunity Act of 1988, and the Federal Acquisition Regulations - Part 19.

Towards accomplishing this goal, the Director of the Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization sent memoranda to all EPA major programs and contracting offices advising them of the 8 percent minimum requirement for SDBs which included both direct prime contracts and subcontracts. Additionally, the program offices were requested, upon submitting their FY-92 Preferential Procurement Goals, to establish SDB goals that would be in keeping with the 8 percent minimum requirement set forth in P.L. 101-507.

Other initiatives included briefings conducted by the Agency's Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization (OSDBU) and Procurement and Contracts Management Division (PCMD) to inform prospective SDBs about new requirements available during FY-92. The requirements were presented in a publication entitled, "Forecast of Contract Opportunities for Small Business and 8(a) Firms" which was developed by the OSDBU to inform small and small disadvantaged business about the opportunities targeted for them by the major program offices within the EPA. Additionally, the OSDBU provided information on available SDBs to the Agency's project officers and large prime contractors for consideration in their upcoming acquisition activities. (See Attachment D).

During FY-92, the OSDBU representatives participated in numerous trade fairs, seminars, and conferences sponsored by U.S. Congressional Representatives, the Small Business Administration, Minority Business Development Agency within the Department of Commerce, and other civilian agencies to focus on the Agency's SDB goals for Direct Procurement. In conducting the Contracting Surveillance Reviews, the OSDBU validated the efforts made by the large prime contractors towards achieving their subcontracting goals mutually agreed upon with the Agency. For FY-92, subcontracting figures showed that SDBs received around 11% of the participating Agency's large prime contractors subcontracting dollars. The Agency's FY-92 SDB subcontracting goal was 9%.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

The Agency's FY-92 procurement data indicates that the 8 percent goal requirement for SDBs was met as reflected in the accompanying statistical chart. Please note that Chart #3 on page 16 reflects 90 percent of the data compiled to date.

It also should be noted that SDBs continue to receive contracts and subcontracts in areas where their participation was traditionally nonexistent (i.e., technical assistance team contracts in Superfund, Radon contracts in Air and Radiation, Telecommunication contracts, and OARM). Through the Agency's outreach programs, an increased number of WBEs are winning competitive contracts from the Agency. The success of WBEs can be attributed to the Agency's increased outreach activities, i.e., the FY-92 Forecast of Contract Opportunities, the Active Contract List, and trade fairs.

With respect to Historically Black Colleges and Universities, the OSDBU was very successful in helping Virginia State University, located in Petersburg, Virginia, to receive grant funds in excess of $75,000 to further its efforts in the water quality resources management area. The funds were made available through a coordinated effort among the EPA's Office of Water, the Federal Aviation Agency, and the Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization. The OSDBU will continue its aggressive efforts in FY-93 to increase the number of HBCU(s), Hispanics, and Asians Colleges and Universties participating in the Agency's procurement program to the extent feasible.

It is also important to note that the Agency has institutionalized a Mentor-Protege Program within the EPA. (See Attachment C). The program will be initiated by two program offices within EPA--the Office of Solid Waste and Emergency

Response (OSWER) and the Office of Air and Radiation (OAR). Other program areas will be considered for inclusion in the program as soon as these programs have reached a level of effectiveness. The purpose of the program is fourfold in nature and scope:

- To increase the participation of SDBs as subcontractors, suppliers, and ultimately as prime contractors;
- To develop technical and corporate administrative expertise of the SDB which will utimately lead to greater success in competition for contract opportunities;
- To establish a mutually beneficial relationship with SDBs and EPA's large business prime contractors;
- To aid in the achievement of goals for the use of SDBs in the Agency's subcontracting activities.

Specifically, project officers have become more receptive to increasing the involvement of SDBs. For example, WBEs are now receiving more contracts through OSDBU efforts, and SDBs have become more ambitious in marketing their capabilities to the Agency. Given the accomplishments to date and with the 8% minimum requirements, the Agency is on track toward increasing SDB participation in many areas of the Agency's acquisitions activities where heretofore the involvement was minimal or nonexistent.

CHART NO. 3
DIRECT PROCUREMENT
SUMMARY OF 8(A), MBE(S) AND WBE(S) ACHIEVEMENT BY
EPA HEADQUARTERS AND REGIONAL OFFICES
FOR
FISCAL YEAR 1992
PERCENTAGES FOR OBLIGATIONS

PROGRAM OFFICE	TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	8(A) AWARDS	$	MBE AWARDS	$	WBE AWARDS	$
Regions (SF)	$420.4M	1.5%	6.3	.0	--	.1%	.420
Regions (Non-SF)	63.7	8.7	5.5	.6	.380	1.5	.960
OA	1.8	7.8	.140	6.0	.110	.0	--
Int'l Activities	1.6	.0	--	10.3	.160	18.8	.300
OARM	120.6	10.7	12.9	.2	.240	1.7	2.0
OPPTS	61.9	14.4	10.2	10.6	6.4	3.3	2.0
OAR	172.2	5.2	8.9	7.8	13.4	1.3	2.2
ORD	116.8	3.0	3.5	.1	.120	1.0	1.1
OW	63.6	2.7	1.7	2.0	1.3	2.1	1.3
OIO	5.6	33.5	1.9	1.5	.086	14.2	.800
OCG	.4	.0	--	.0	--	.0	--
OPPE	10.9	7.8	.850	.0	--	14.5	1.6
OSWER	240.6	3.0	7.2	1.0	2.4	.5	1.2
Enforcement	10.5	5.8	.610	.2	.020	16.2	1.7
AGENCY TOTALS*	$1,290.6M	4.6%	59.4	1.9%	24.5	1.2%	15.5
Superfund	$ 653.7	1.8%	11.7	.6%	3.9	.2%	1.3

In the subcontracting area MBEs and WBEs received 12% of the Agency's available subcontracting dollars for FY-92.

*Agency totals are not final - We are expecting another 60-70 million for FY-92, which may include additional contracts placed with 8(a) firms, MBEs and WBEs.

CHART NO. 3 (CONTINUED)

SUMMARY OF FY-92 AWARDS TO SDB(S)

CATEGORY	TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	TOTAL OBLIGATIONS
8(a) Awards	$59.4	4.6%
MBE Awards	24.5	1.9
WBE Awards	15.5	1.2
Subcontract Awards Superfund (SF)	15.0	1.2
Subcontract Awards Non-SF	2.0	.15
AGENCY'S TOTAL	$116.4M	9.0%

CONTRACTS AND SUBCONTRACT AWARDS TO SDB(S) THRU SUPERFUND

CATEGORY	SUPERFUND TOTAL OBLIGATION
8(a)	$11.7
MBE Awards	3.9
WBE Awards	1.3
Subcontract Awards	15.0
AGENCY'S TOTAL	$31.9M

NOTE:

1. The subcontracting data is compiled from the information received from the Standard Form 295 Summary Subcontract Reports submitted by the Agency's participating large prime contractors on an annual fiscal year basis.

2. The direct procurement data, (8(a), MBE and WBE awards) is provided by the Agency's Office of Acquisition Management.

GENERAL SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

This report is the second report completed by this office regarding our efforts in support of minority and women business enterprise participation in the Agency's direct and indirect procurement opportunities. We are pleased to report for the second year that the 8% goal as established in the Agency's approportions language has been exceeded. The actual program percentage reported for FY 1992 is 15%.

The statutory requirements for the Administrator of EPA to establish a minimum 8% goal for the utilisation of small disadvantaged businesses, women-owned businesses and Historically Black Colleges and Universities have had a positive impact on the Agency's direct and indirect acquisition activities. We note with pride that EPA prime contract awards and subcontract awards to minority and women-owned firms encompass the total spectrum of all professional and technical services such as: computer technology, environmental engineering, laboratory analyses, research and development, atmospheric research, toxicity studies, health effects, water resources, and hazardous removal cleanups. Accordingly, we are hopeful that in FY-93, all major program offices will direct at least 8% of their total obligations with SDBs, WBEs, and HBCUs. We are equally optimistic that the 8% statutory requirement will continue to be a valuable tool in negotiating "Fair Share" agreements with recipients of financial assistance awards. It is our firm belief that the outlook for SDBs, WBEs and HBCUs hold great promise for continuous growth and progress as we move forward.

Leon H. Hampton, Jr.

Leon H. Hampton, Jr.
Director
Office of Small and Disadvantaged
Business Utilization

ATTACHMENT A

FAIR SHARE POLICY

Fair Share is a reasonable amount of funds commensurate with the total project funding, and the availability of minority and women's businesses. A fair share does not constitute an absolute goal, but a commitment on the part of the recipient to attempt to use minority and women's businesses by carrying out the six affirmative steps in 33.240. The recipient must document the actions taken to comply with the affirmative steps. If a State or local government has a law, ordinance, or executive order which establishes a goal for minority and/or women's businesses, the recipient may use that goal as the "fair share" objective for the project.

ATTACHMENT B

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JAN 15 1992

OFFICE OF
THE ADMINISTRATOR

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: The 8% Plan for the Utilization of Disadvantaged Business Enterprises in Procurement Under Assistance Programs

FROM: F. Henry Habicht II
Deputy Administrator
Hank Habicht

TO: Assistant Administrators
General Counsel
Inspector General
Associate Administrators
Regional Administrators
Staff Office Directors
Laboratory Directors

On February 15, 1991, the Agency issued guidance entitled "FY-91 Program for Utilization of Disadvantaged Business Enterprises in Procurement Under Assistance Programs". That guidance implemented the 1991 Appropriations Act, P.L. 101-507, which authorized EPA to establish a minimum 8% goal for the use of disadvantaged business enterprises in all procurements under its assistance programs.

In the Conference Report to EPA's FY-92 Appropriation Act, the conferees reaffirmed their support for this program. Based on P.L. 101-507 and the Conference Report, EPA will continue to establish an 8% goal each fiscal year. Accordingly, the plan, as cited in my February 15, 1991 memorandum, remains in full force and affect.

I am positive that each of you will join me in making this commitment work.

Should you have questions regarding the technical application of this plan, the Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization stands ready to offer any assistance deemed necessary. All requests for information on this program should be directed to John M. Ropes, Director, Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization, or George K. Mori, Senior Program Officer. John can be reached at FTS 365-7777 and George on 365-6301.

United States
Environmental Protection
Agency

Office of
Solid Waste and
Emergency Response

Publication 9242 6-12
October 1992

Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization (A-149C)

EPA Mentor-Protege Program

OVERVIEW

The purpose of this document is to present the conceptual framework and understanding of the Mentor-Protege Program (hereafter referred to as the Program) within the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

The Program is being introduced and developed within the EPA to stimulate the participation of small disadvantaged businesses (SDBs) in EPA contract requirements. The Program is designed to foster long term relationships between large contractors and SDBs. By sharing their managerial and technical expertise, the prime contractors will help SDBs develop the necessary expertise to compete successfully for EPA prime and subcontract opportunities.

The Program will be initiated by two program offices within EPA - the Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (OSWER), and the Office of Air and Radiation (OAR). Other program areas will be considered for inclusion in the Program as the concept becomes institutionalized within EPA. The Mentor-Protege Program, as written focuses on performance fee type contracts. However, contractors with other types of contracting vehicles are not excluded. This participation is expected to foster a broad range of experience that can be applied across other Agency programs.

EPA's Appropriations Act of 1990 establishes a goal for participation by SDBs in EPA prime contracts and subcontracts. The Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 also require that a percentage goal for the use of SDBs be established within the Agency's air research program. This Program is designed to help the Agency achieve these goals.

The Mentor-Protege Program plan was originally published in June 1992. The Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization hosted a Mentor-Protege Program workshop with OSWER and OAR contractors in September 1992 focusing on the Program's implementation. The text of this document has been modified to reflect the results of that workshop.

PURPOSE OF THE PROGRAM

- To increase the participation of SDBs as subcontractors, suppliers, and ultimately as prime contractors;
- To establish a mutually beneficial relationship with SDBs and EPA's large business prime contractors;
- To develop technical and corporate administrative expertise of the SDB which will ultimately lead to greater success in competition for contract opportunities;
- To promote the economic stability of SDBs;
- To aid in the achievement of goals for the use of SDBs in the Agency's subcontracting activities.

PROGRAM EVALUATION

EPA will measure the overall success of the Program by the extent to which the Program results in:

- an improvement in the quantity and quality of participation of SDBs in EPA contracting and subcontracting opportunities that can be attributed to the development of SDBs as Protege firms under the Program;
- the development of Protege firms that effectively compete for contract opportunities offered by private sector firms;
- the continued relationship between the Mentor and Protege in commercial work and in work for other government agencies.

APPLICATION TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PROGRAM

Any interested prime contractor holding an EPA performance fee prime contract supporting OSWER or OAR may apply to participate in the Program. Firms competing for future such contracts should also indicate their interest in participating in the Program by contacting OSDBU at EPA Headquarters, RTP or Cincinnati:

Senior Program Manager, for Direct Procurement
Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, S.W. (A-149C)
Washington, D.C. 20460
Telephone: (703) 305-7305
Fax: (703) 305-6462

Small Business Specialist
Contracts Management Division (MD-33)
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Research Triangle Park, NC 27711
Telephone: (919) 541-2249
Fax: (919) 541-0611

Small Business Specialist
Contracts Management Division
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
26 West Martin Luther King Drive
Cincinnati, OH 45268
Telephone: (512) 684-7723
Fax: (513) 569-7999

DURATION OF PARTICIPATION BY PROTEGE FIRMS

It is anticipated that a Protege firm will participate in the Program no longer than five (5) years. Upon request from the Mentor-Protege companies, OSDBU, in consultation with all appropriate EPA officials will determine in writing any circumstances which support extension o a firm's eligibility beyond the five year period.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

A Program participant as a Protege will be a small disadvantaged business which for purposes of this initiative is defined as a small business concern:

- which is at least 51 percent owned by one or more socially and economically disadvantaged individuals or, in the case of a publicly traded company, at least 51 percent of the stock of which is owned by one or more socially and economically disadvantaged individuals; individuals shall be presumed to be socially disadvantaged if they are members of the following groups:

(I) Black Americans
(II) Hispanic Americans
(III) Native Americans (including American Indians)
(IV) Asian Americans
(V) Eskimos
(VI) Aleuts
(VII) Native Hawaiians; and

economically disadvantaged individuals are socially disadvantaged individuals whose ability to compete in the free enterprise system has been impaired due to diminished capital and credit opportunities as compared to others in the same or similar line of business who are not socially disadvantaged, and such diminished opportunities have precluded or are likely to preclude such individuals from successfully competing in the open market.

- the management and daily business operations of which are controlled by such individuals; and

- a business concern as defined by section 8 (d) (3) (C) of the Small Business Act, 15 U.S.C. 637 (D) (3) (C);

- a business concern that is eligible for the award of Federal contracts;

- a small business according to the SBA size standard in the Standard Industrial Code (SIC) applicable to the contemplated supplies or services to be provided by the Protege firm to the Mentor firm.

SELF-CERTIFICATION BY PROTEGE FIRMS

A Protege firm may self-certify to a Mentor firm that it meets each of the eligibility requirements above. Mentor firms may rely in good faith on a written representation of a business concern that such business concern meets the requirements mentioned above. The Protege firm's eligibility to participate in the Program will be determined by the EPA in consultation with the U.S. Small Business Administration.

SELECTION OF PROTEGE FIRMS

Mentor firms will be responsible for selecting Protege firms. EPA will attempt to assist Mentor firms to identify eligible Protege firms. The proposed Proteges must have proven to be viable and capable contractors who need additional support via this Program to launch the firm to a competitive status in the environmental contracting marketplace.

APPROVAL PROCESS FOR COMPANIES TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PROGRAM AS MENTOR FIRMS

A company interested in becoming a Mentor firm must submit an application to the appropriate EPA official as noted above. The application will be evaluated on the extent to which the company's proposal addresses the previously listed items. To the maximum extent possible, the request should be limited to not more than 10 pages, double spaced. A company may identify more than one Protege in its application for approval under the Program.

The application will be evaluated by OSDBU and to the maximum extent possible, the applicant will be advised within thirty (30) calendar days whether the request to participate in the Program is approved or rejected.

If the firm is rejected because of deficiencies in the application, OSDBU will notify the applicant and allow the firm to submit additional information for further consideration.

An application shall include the following information:

- A statement and supporting documentation that the company is currently performing under at least one active EPA contract with an approved subcontracting plan and is eligible for the award of Federal contracts;

- A summary of the company's historical and recent activities and accomplishments under their SDB program. The company is encouraged to include any initiatives or outreach information believed to be pertinent to approval as a Mentor firm;

- The total dollar amount of EPA contracts and subcontracts received by the company during the two preceding fiscal years (showing prime contracts and subcontracts separately for each year);

- The total dollar amount and percentage of subcontract awards made to all SDB firms under EPA contracts during the two preceding fiscal years. If presently required to submit a SF 295, provide copies of the two preceding year's end reports;

- The number and total dollar amount of subcontract awards made to the identified Protege firm(s) during the two preceding fiscal years (if any).

In addition to the information required above, companies must submit the following information for each proposed Mentor-Protege relationship:

- Information on the company's ability to provide developmental assistance to the identified Protege firm and how that assistance will potentially increase contracting and subcontracting opportunities for the Protege firm, including subcontracting opportunities in industry categories where SDBs are not dominant in the company's vendor base;

- A letter of intent indicating that both the Mentor firm and the Protege firm intend to enter into a contractual relationship under which the Protege will perform as a subcontractor under an eligible EPA prime contract and that the firms will negotiate a Mentor-Protege agreement.

  The letter of intent must be signed by both parties and contain the following information:

  - A statement that a prime/subcontractor relationship has not existed between the SDB and the prime contractor on previous contracts. In some cases where the proposed Mentor-Protege relationship will develop areas not addressed through a previous contracting arrangement, EPA will consider the letter of intent to determine if a Mentor-Protege agreement would benefit the protege firm's professional development. (This assures the identification of new SDBs and expands the pool of SDBs engaged in EPA contract and subcontracting activities nationwide. A prior prime/subcontractor relationship between the SDB and the prime contractor on work for another Federal agency or a commercial firm will not preclude consideration of the application by EPA.)

  - The name, address, and phone number of both parties;

  - The Protege firm's business classification, based upon the SIC code(s) applicable to the contemplated supplies or services to be provided by the Protege firm to the Mentor firm;

  - A statement that the Protege firm meets the eligibility criteria;

  - A preliminary assessment of the developmental needs of the Protege firm and the proposed developmental assistance the Mentor firm envisions providing the Protege. Address thos needs and how they will enhance the Protege. A schedule w be developed to assess the needs of the Protege and criteria established to evaluate the success in the Program.

If the Mentor or Protege firm is suspended or debarred while perfor ing under an approved Mentor-Protege agreement, the firm shall promptly give notice of its suspension or debarment to the Mentor an or Protege firm, OSDBU, the contracting officer and the appropriate EPA program office. The agency will determine the course of action

MENTOR-PROTEGE AGREEMENTS

Once approved for participation, each pair of companies shall sign a Mentor-Protege agreement. Each agreement will be submitted for approval by EPA and shall include:

- The name, address, telephone number and fax number of the Mentor and Protege firms and a point of contact within both fir who will oversee the Mentor-Protege agreement;

- The SIC code applicable to the contemplated supplies or service to be provided by the Protege firm to the Mentor firm, and a statement that at the time the agreement is submitted for approv the Protege firm does not exceed the size standard for the appro ate SIC code;

- Procedures for the Mentor firm to notify the Protege firm, OSDBU, and the Contracting Officer in writing at least 30 days advance of the Mentor firm's intent to voluntarily withdraw fro the Program;

- Procedures for a Protege firm to notify the Mentor firm in writi at least 30 days in advance of the Protege firm's intent to volunt ily terminate the Mentor-Protege agreement. The Mentor shall notify OSDBU and the Contracting Officer within one week fro receipt of such notice from the Protege;

- A description of the type of developmental assistance that will provided by the Mentor firm to the Protege firm, and a schedule for providing assistance and criteria for evaluation of the Proteg success in meeting the goals;

  - Identify individual contracts in which there will be a Mentor-Protege relationship and, in general terms, the type of training program that will coincide with the contracts' periods of performance;
  - In the event EPA exercises its options to extend the contract period, the parties can agree to continue the Mentor-Protege relationship for the contract;
  - If additional contracts are awarded to the prime contractor, and there is to be a continued Mentor-Protege relationship, then the Mentor-Protege agreement may be amended and submitted to OSDBU;
- Additional terms and conditions as may be agreed upon by both parties;
- Procedures for the Mentor and Protege firm to terminate the Mentor-Protege agreement for cause which provide:
  - The firm seeking to terminate for cause shall issue a notice of proposed termination specifying its justification for terminating the agreement for cause;
  - The firm receiving such notice shall have 30 days to respond to the proposed termination, and may rebut any findings believed to be erroneous and offer a remedial program;
  - Upon prompt consideration of the firm's response, the firm seeking to terminate for cause shall either withdraw the notice of proposed termination and continue the Mentor-Protege relationship or issue a notice of termination;
  - A copy of any termination notice shall be sent by the Mentor firm to OSDBU, the appropriate project officer, and the contracting officer;

Termination of Mentor-Protege agreement shall not impair the obligations of the Mentor firm to perform pursuant to its contractual obligations under government contracts and subcontracts. Termination of the Mentor-Protege agreement shall not impair the obligations of the Protege firm to perform pursuant to the contractual obligations under any contract awarded to the Protege firm by the Mentor firm.

The Mentor-Protege agreement may provide for the Mentor firm to furnish any or all other types of developmental assistance such as:

- General business management, including organizational management and personnel management, marketing, business development and overall business planning;
- Engineering and technical matters such as production, inventory control, quality assurance; and
- Any other assistance designed to develop the capabilities of the Protege firm under the developmental program.

Costs incurred to negotiate or consummate a Mentor-Protege agreement and to carry out the terms for such an agreement are incurred by both firms at their own risk. EPA will not reimburse such costs.[1]

A Mentor firm may not require a SDB concern to enter into a Mentor-Protege agreement as a condition for being awarded a subcontract by the Mentor firm.

INCENTIVE FOR PROGRAM PARTICIPATION

As partner firms learn from one another and develop an effective working relationship, their combined efforts in seeking and performing profitable ventures will benefit both firms. Nonetheless, the EPA recognizes that full participation in the Program will place special demands on the Mentor firm. The Mentor's active participation in the Program demonstrates both a commitment to achieve the goal of its contractual subcontracting plan and a commitment to help the EPA achieve its goal to encourage greater participation of SDBs in EPA's contracting. This commitment will be recognized in determining the Mentor's performance fee.

The performance fee plan in all performance fee contracts serving OSWER and OAR will include provisions for the evaluation of the contractor's performance in promoting the participation of SDBs in EPA contracting. A criterion in assessing that performance will be the firm's decision to actively participate in the Mentor-Protege Program.

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[1] The issue of reimbursing Mentor firms for costs incurred during the Mentor Protege arrangement was brought up by potential Program participants in the September 9, 1992 Mentor-Protege Program Workshop. This issue has been re-evaluated by EPA. At this time, however, due to legal constraints regarding the administration of contracts, Mentor firms cannot be reimbursed for costs incurred relating to the Mentor Protege Program

The OSDBU will evaluate the contractor's performance as a member of the Performance Evaluation Board. (See 48 CFR 1516-404) The evaluation will consider the following:

- What specific actions has the contractor taken during this evaluation period to increase the participation of the SDBs as subcontractors and suppliers?
- What specific actions has the contractor taken during this evaluation period to promote a mutually beneficial relationship with SDBs?
- What specific actions has the contractor taken during this evaluation period to develop the technical and corporate administrative expertise of the SDBs?
- What specific actions has the contractor taken during this evaluation period to aid in the achievement of the socioeconomic goal(s) for SDBs in the program media supported under this contract?
- To what extent has the firms participation in the Mentor-Protege Program resulted in the Frotege receiving competitive contract(s) and subcontract(s) from private firms and agencies other than the Mentor?
- To what extent has the Protege met the developmental objectives in the agreement?
- To what extent has the Prime satisfied its (15%) goal?[2]

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS AND PROGRAM REVIEWS

Mentor firms shall report on the progress made under active Mentor-Protege agreements semi-annually, including an attachment to their SF 295 providing:

- The number of active Mentor-Protege agreements in effect; and

- The progress in achieving the developmental assistance objectives under each Mentor-Protege agreement, including whether the objectives of the Program set forth in this Mentor-Protege plan were met, any problem areas encountered, and any other appropriate information.

The OSDBU will perform an annual review of the progress and accomplishments of the Program and each Program participant.

THE ROLE OF OSDBU

OSDBU as lead office will provide guidance, information on Program procedures, and direction prior to and during Program participation. The RTP Contracts Office and the Cincinnati Contracts Office, along with OSDBU, will serve as the Agency experts.

OSDBU may, upon request, assist the Mentor with recommendations of Protege firms. The recommendations will be given in coordination with the U.S. SBA and the U.S. EPA and the U.S. Department of Commerce Minority Business Development Agency. OSDBU does not endorse or guarantee the performance of any firms recommended.

An OSDBU representative will serve on the Performance Evaluation Board for each covered contract to provide input relative to the quality of assistance provided by the Mentor.

OSDBU will be responsible for public relations and assuring that the Program is promoted at all appropriate levels within the public and private sectors. This will be accomplished by developing brochures, pamphlets, and all other written materials essential to promoting an Agency program. OSDBU will also have the responsibility for initiating briefings to EPA officials, contractors, the general public, and other governmental officials.

OSDBU will coordinate and initiate an awards ceremony for outstanding accomplishments in the Program. As appropriate, OSDBU will utilize trade journals and associations to publicize the Program's success.

OSDBU will oversee the overall monitoring and implementation of the Program along with the Small Business Specialist at the RTP Contracts Office and the Small Business Specialist at the Cincinnati Contracts Office.

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[2] This point was added as a result of the September 9, 1992 Mentor-Protege Workshop. Active and meaningful participation in the Mentor-Protege Program will be considered in evaluating the Mentor firm's efforts to comply with its contractual goals for the utilization of small disadvantaged businesses. Performance under the Mentor-Protege agreement will be evaluated separately.

OSDBU will refine and improve the Mentor-Protege Program as appropriate based on reports received from both the Mentor and Protege firms. Such requirements and improvements may consist of extension of the Program to include other contracting methods and EPA regional offices.

OSDBU will contact Mentor and Protege firms to ascertain success in the Program and to validate performance review findings.

OSDBU will be responsible for assessing whether objectives of the Program have been met prior to the "normal" 5 year period, and determine if the Protege should be given an early graduation from the Program.

CONCLUSION

The EPA is strongly committed to implementing a successful Mentor-Protege Program directed at aiding SDBs to become more actively involved in all areas of the Agency's contracting activities to the maximum extent practical. The accomplishment of this Program will be highlighted in an annual report submitted to the Administrator. This report shall include a statistical analysis of the number of participants, goal achievements, and overall impact.

The annual performance review and evaluation and periodic updating will determine the need for further modification and/or revisions.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Senior Program Manager for Direct Procurement
Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street SW (A-149C)
Washington, DC 20460
Telephone: (703) 305-7305
Fax: (703) 305-6462

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization
Forecast of Contract Opportunities
for
Small and 8(a) Firms
for
Fiscal Year 1992

OCTOBER 1991

FOREWORD

Public Law 100-656, the Business Opportunity Development Reform Act of 1968, amended the Small Business Act to place greater emphasis on acquisition planning as it pertains to socioeconomic concerns. The law requires Federal agencies/departments to compile and make available information on contracting opportunities for small and small disadvantaged firms.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), in compliance with P.L. 100-656, has developed a Fiscal Year 1992 Forecast of projected contract actions above $25,000 that small and small disadvantaged firms may be able to perform through direct contract with the Government. The Forecast consolidates anticipated acquisitions at each of EPA's headquarters and field buying activities into an awards acquisition planning report.

The EPA acquires a variety of products and services from environmental engineering to highly technical computer services and management consulting services. For Fiscal Year 1991, the Agency's procurement obligations were approximately $1.2 billion. The Forecast is based on the best information available at the time of the publication and may be revised if warranted. The addresses and telephone numbers of the Small Business Representatives assigned to the Agency's buying facilities are included in the back of this publication.

To obtain copies of this publication contact:

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization
401 M Street, S.W. (A-149C)
Washington, D.C. 20460
(703) 557-7305

Table of Contents

PROGRAM OFFICE PAGE

Office of the Inspector General (OIG) 1
Office of Water (OW) 1
  Office of Wastewater Enforcement and Compliance (OWEC)
  Office of Science Technology (OST)
Office of Research and Development (ORD) 2-3
  Office of Research Program Management (ORPM)
  Air and Energy Engineering Research Laboratory (A&EERL)
  Risk Reduction Engineering Laboratory (RREL)
  Environmental Research laboratory, Narragansett, R.I.
  Environmental Research Laboratory, Athens, GA
  Environmental Research Laboratory, Duluth, MN
Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (OSWER) 3-4
  Hazardous Site Evaluation Division (HSED)
  Office of Program Management (OPM)
  Emergency Response Division (ERD)
  Hazardous Site Control Division (HSCD)
  Office of Waste Program and Enforcement (OWPE)
Office of Administration and Resources Management (OARM) 4-9
  Facilities Management and Services Division (FMSD)
  Executive Resources and Special Programs Division (ERSPD)
  Office of Human Resources Management (OHRM)
  Information Resources Management Division (IRMD)

REGIONS

Region I 10-11
Region II 11-12
  Emergency Response Division (ERD)
  Emission Standards Division (ESD)
  Office of Program Management (OPM)
  Office of the Inspector General (OIG)
Region III 13

Table of Contents (continued)

Region V....13
Region VI....14
Region VII....14
Region X....15

HEADQUARTERS, REGIONAL AND BUYING FACILITIES TELEPHONE LISTING

Headquarters....16
Regional....17-18
Buying Facility....19-21

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

Acquisition Description	Expected Issuance Date	Originating Program Office	$ Contract Value	SB	8(a)
Auditing Services Contracts (20 Total)	2nd/3rd Qtr.	OIG/HQ	$6,000,000	17	3

OFFICE OF WATER

Acquisition Description	Expected Issuance Date	Originating Program Office	$ Contract Value	SB	8(a)
Review, analyze and evaluate potential environmental, health and economic impacts of municipal and industrial pollution	2nd Qtr.	OWEC	$1,000,000	X	
Analysis and Multimedia, Multiconcentration Samples for Pesticides/Herbicides (1 Bid Lot)	2nd Qtr.	OST	1,000,000	X	
Economic Analysis of Regulatory Requirement for Industrial Laundries, Textile Mills and Transportation	2nd Qtr.	OST	200,000	X	

OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Acquisition Description	Expected Issuance Date	Originating Program Office	$ Contract Value	SB	8(a)
ADP Operation and Maintenance Support of all ORD ADP Systems managed by ORPM	2nd Qtr.	ORPM	$2,300,000		X
Information Systems Design - support in designing a system which will provide general information across ORPM's staff and/or ORD staffs	4th Qtr.	ORPM	2,300,000		X
Integrated Emissions Strategy Modeling Program	1st Qtr.	A&EERL	2,000,000	X	
Development and Maintenance Support to AEERL's Management Information System	1st Qtr.	AEERL	1,000,000	X	
Peer Review Support for ORD Laboratories	4th Qtr.	RREL	1,400,000		X
Hazardous Waste Peer Review Technical Report	4th Qtr.	RREL	4,000,000		X
Security Guard Services Contract	1st Qtr.	ERL,N	295,000		X

OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Acquisition Description	Expected Issuance Date	Originating Program Office	$ Contract Value	SB	8(a)
Technical Review and Coordination Support	1st Qtr.	AR&EAL	2,500,000		X
Off-site Fate & Transport Support Services for ERL/Athens	4th Qtr.	ERL,A	3,000,000		X
Security Guard Services for ERL/Athens	4th Qtr.	ERL,A	200,000	X	
Acquisition of various equipment and supplies; ADP software/hardware; maintenance and operation services; chemical/biological analyses services	1st Qtr.	ERL,D	275,000	X	

OFFICE OF SOLID WASTE AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Acquisition Description	Expected Issuance Date	Originating Program Office	$ Contract Value	SB	8(a)
Contact Laboratory Program	All Qtrs.	HSED	$15,000,000	X	X
Analytical Support	1st Qtr.	OPM	7,000,000	X	
Logistical Support	1st Qtr.	OPM	2,000,000		X
Technical Assistance Team for the Removal Program (two contracts)	1st Qtr.	OPM	10,000,000		X

OFFICE OF SOLID WASTE AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Acquisition Description	Expected Issuance Date	Originating Program Office	$ Contract Value	SB	8(a)
Regulatory Support (RQ Support)	3rd Qtr.	ERD	$3,000,000		X
Construction QA/QC Support	1st Qtr.	HSCD	253,000		X
Outreach/Document Support	1st Qtr.	OPM	100,000	X	
Document Center and Docket	3rd Qtr.	OWPE	1,500,000		X
Technical Enforcement Support - Superfund Records/Retention/Records Management	3rd Qtr.	OSWER	4,000,000		X

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION AND RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Acquisition Description	Expected Issuance Date	Originating Program Office	$ Contract Value	SB	8(a)
1992 Youth Forum	2nd Qtr.	OARM	$200,000	X	
Clearinghouse Database	3rd Qtr.	OARM	150,000		X
Writing and Editing Services	3rd Qtr.	OARM	150,000	X	
Televisions Production	3rd Qtr.	OARM	150,000	X	

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION AND RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Acquisition Description	Expected Issuance Date	Originating Program Office	$ Contract Value	SB	8(a)
Editorial Design	3rd Qtr.	OARM	$75,000	X	
President's Environmental Youth Awards Program	3rd Qtr.	OARM	50,000	X	
Contract Support for Management of the Asbestos Loan/Grant Program	2nd Qtr.	OARM	247,342		X
Space Planning	2nd Qtr.	OARM	1,260,000		X
Facility Acquisition	2nd Qtr.	OARM	540,000	X	
Operate HQ Building Service Desk	2nd Qtr.	FMSD	562,000		X
Remove & Install Carpeting & Floor Tile	2nd Qtr.	FMSD	210,000		X
Provide Operations & Maintenance Services at EPA's Las Vegas Lab	2nd Qtr.	FMSD	488,000		X
Parking Management Services at Waterside	2nd Qtr.	FMSD	296,300		X
Support Staff for EPA's Internal Recycling Program	2nd Qtr.	FMSD	238,400		X
HQ Space Planning Utilization Services	2nd Qtr.	FMSD	1,000,000		X
National Space Planning Services	2nd Qtr.	FMSD	938,600		X

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION AND RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Acquisition Description	Expected Issuance Date	Originating Program Office	$ Contract Value	SB	8(a)
Eight separate contracts in CINN to support Repair & Improvement & New Construction B&F Projects	2nd Qtr.	OARM	$1,400,000		X
GRO Program	2nd Qtr.	OARM	8,000		X
Leadership/Looking Glass	1st Qtr.	OARM	40,000	X	
GLO Program *(See Breakout)			*80,000		
	1st Qtr.	OARM	17,000	X	X
	2nd Qtr.	OARM	20,000		X
	3rd Qtr.	OARM	26,000	X	X
	4th Qtr.	OARM	17,000	X	X
Secretarial Development Kit	1st Qtr.	OARM	3,000	X	
Institute Courses (Various Vendors)	4th Qtr.	OARM	60,000	X	X
Training Delivery -Prepare Focus Reports for MD NW of Sup/Mgr/Execu; Comm, with all Regional Lab/HQ re: Registration Logistics Set-up DBASE IV, etc.	1st Qtr.	ERSPD	25,000		X
Framework Design/Develop/Delivery -16 sessions NW @ $4,000	1st Qtr.	ERSPD	64,000		X

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION AND RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Acquisition Description	Expected Issuance Date	Originating Program Office	$ Contract Value	SB	8(a)
Keys for Managerial Excellent Design/ Develop/Deliver -8 sessions NW @ $5,000	1st Qtr.	ERSPD	$40,000	X	
Exec. Environ. Forum 3/16-20/92 -1 session DC area	2nd Qtr.	ERSPD	20,000	X	
SES Candidate Program Orientation & Assessment	3rd Qtr.	ERSPD-MDP	30,000		X
Plaques Awards	1st/3rd Qtr.	OHRM-EPACD	4,000	X	
Awards Medals	3rd Qtr.	OHRM-EPACD	9,000	X	
Contracts Admin. Assistance	3rd Qtr.	MPES-OIRM	2,500,000	X	
Technical Journal Subscriptions	2nd Qtr.	IRMD	231,000		X
Technical Book Purchases	2nd Qtr.	IRMD	37,000	X	
Equipment Maintenance Power File	2nd Qtr.	IRMD	3,000	X	
Microfilm Services Corporation	2nd Qtr.	IRMD	2,000	X	
Circulation Desk Design	2nd Qtr.	IRMD	11,000	X	
Meridian Data CD Net	2nd Qtr.	IRMD	2,000	X	

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION AND RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Acquisition Description	Expected Issuance Date	Originating Program Office	$ Contract Value	SB	8(a)
Cincinnati Data Switch	2nd Qtr.	IRMD	$19,000	X	
Mainframe Printer Maintenance	2nd Qtr.	IRMD	8,000	X	
Prime Maintenance	2nd Qtr.	IRMD	42,000	X	
DEC/VAX Maintenance	2nd Qtr.	IRMD	19,000	X	
Computer Science Corporation ADP Support	2nd Qtr.	IRMD	850,000	X	
Furniture for Room BO	2nd Qtr.	IRMD	9,000	X	
PIPKINS (Mailroom)	1st Qtr.	FMSD	300,000		X
Install Power Factor Correcting Capacitors on Large Motors	2nd Qtr.	FMSD	10,000	X	
Roof Repair - T&E	3rd Qtr.	FMSD	7,000	X	
Clean Air supply Louvers & Exhaust	2nd Qtr.	FMSD	15,000		X
Fume Hood Modification	4th Qtr.	FMSD	200,000	X	
Janitorial Services	1st Qtr.	FMSD	548,500	X	
Colejon (Operation)	1st Qtr.	FMSD	2,187,000	X	

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION AND RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Acquisition Description	Expected Issuance Date	Originating Program Office	$ Contract Value	SB	8(a)
Contract for Property Management Services	1st Qtr.	FMSD	$150,000		X
Security Services for EPA CINN Facility	1st Qtr.	FMSD	650,000		X
Conference Room Remodel	1st Qtr.	OARM	100,000		X
On-Site Admin. Support	1st Qtr.	OARM	131,500		X
In-House Facility Management	2nd Qtr.	OARM	2,040,000	X	
Custodial Services	2nd Qtr.	OARM	460,000	X	
Counselling Services	2nd Qtr.	OARM	20,000	X	
Rec/Del/Mail/Print	2nd Qtr.	OARM	315,000		X
Security Services	2nd Qtr.	OARM	775,000	X	

REGION I

Acquisition Description	Expected Issuance Date	Originating Program Office	$ Contract Value	SB	8(a)
Lab Supplies	2nd Qtr.	*N/A	$150,000	X	
Lease/Rental of Equipment, Conference Rooms	2nd Qtr.	N/A	35,000	X	
Local Telephone Service (Long Distance)	2nd Qtr.	N/A	12,000	X	
Printing and Reproduction	2nd Qtr.	N/A	32,000		X
Maintenance of Data Processing Equipment	2nd Qtr.	N/A	55,000	X	
Repair and Alterations, Buildings, and Grounds	2nd Qtr.	N/A	16,000		X
Management and Support Contracts	2nd Qtr.	N/A	200,000	X	
Program Contracts (Lab Analysis Regional)	2nd Qtr.	N/A	37,000	X	
Books	2nd Qtr.	N/A	12,000	X	
Advertising	2nd Qtr.	N/A	8,000		X
Occupational Health Monitoring	2nd Qtr.	N/A	2,000	X	
Office Supplies	2nd Qtr.	N/A	25,000		X
Subscriptions for Periodicals, etc.	2nd Qtr.	N/A	21,000	X	

*Not Available

REGION I

Acquisition Description	Expected Issuance Date	Originating Program Office	$ Contract Value	SB	8(a)
ADP and Telecommunication Supplies	2nd Qtr.	*N/A	$31,000		X
Protective Equipment and Clothing	2nd Qtr.	N/A	27,000	X	
ADP Software Package	2nd Qtr.	N/A	55,000	X	
Scientific and Technical Equipment	2nd Qtr.	N/A	300,000	X	
Furniture and Office Equipment	2nd Qtr.	N/A	50,000	X	
ADP and Telecommunication Equipment	2nd Qtr.	N/A	75,000	X	

REGION II

Acquisition Description	Expected Issuance Date	Originating Program Office	$ Contract Value	SB	8(a)
Emergency Response Cleanup Services	2nd Qtr.	ERRD	$4,000,000	X	
Portable Air Monitors	2nd Qtr.	ESD	40,000	X	
Indoor Parking	2nd Qtr.	OPM	45,000	X	

***Not Available**

REGION II

Acquisition Description	Expected Issuance Date	Originating Program Office	$ Contract Value	SB	8(a)
Custodial Services	2nd Qtr.	OPM	$250,000		
CPA Audit Support Contracts	2nd Qtr.	OIG	205,000	X	
		OIG	507,000	X	
		OIG	331,000		X
		OIG	370,000		X
Security Services	2nd Qtr.	OPM	290,000		X

REGION III

Acquisition Description	Expected Issuance Date	Originating Program Office	$ Contract Value	SB	8(a)
ADP Equipment	1st Qtr.	*N/A	$250,000	X	
Court Stenographers	1st Qtr.	N/A	20,000	X	
Facilities Maintenance	1st Qtr.	N/A	100,000	X	

*Not Available

REGION III

Acquisition Description	Expected Issuance Date	Originating Program Office	$ Contract Value	SB	8(a)
Furniture	1st Qtr.	*N/A	$200,000	X	
Laboratory Equipment	1st Qtr.	N/A	350,000	X	
Medical Monitoring	1st Qtr.	N/A	100,000	X	
Supplies	1st Qtr.	N/A	330,000	X	
Other (books, safety equipment, conference room rentals, reproduction services)	1st Qtr.	N/A	650,000	X	

REGION V

Acquisition Description	Expected Issuance Date	Originating Program Office	$ Contract Value	SB	8(a)
Superfund Enforcement Support	2nd Qtr.	Superfund	$750,000		X
Superfund Field Investigation Team (Pre-Remedial)	3rd Qtr.	Superfund	2,000,000		X
Regional Management Support	**TBD	Superfund	TBD	X	

*Not Available
**To be determined

REGION VI

Acquisition Description	Expected Issuance Date	Originating Program Office	$ Contract Value	SB	8(a)
Mailroom Operational, Supply Store including ordering, stocking, and distributing, Copy Center, Conference Room Set-up, Minor moves of property or Equipment Checkout	2nd Qtr.	Facility Management	$135,000		X

REGION VII

Acquisition Description	Expected Issuance Date	Originating Program Office	$ Contract Value	SB	8(a)
Mini ERCS	4th Qtr.	Superfund	$7,000,000	X	
Site Restoration	4th Qtr.	Superfund	1,500,000	X	
Removal/Cleanup (Two)	4th Qtr.	Superfund	50,000		X
Site Security	4th Qtr.	Superfund	900,000		X
Site Restoration	4th Qtr.	Superfund	1,500,000		X
RECAP Contract	1st Qtr.	Superfund	100,000		X
Architect and Engineer Services	2nd Qtr.	Superfund	200,000		X

REGION X

Acquisition Description	Expected Issuance Date	Originating Program Office	$ Contract Value	SB	8(a)
Technical Support	1st Qtr.	Superfund	$200,000	X	

Chief, Emergency Response Branch (Superfund)
401 M Street, S.W. (PM-214F)
Washington, D.C. 20460
Telephone: (202) 260-3172

Chief, Procurement Operations Branch
(Management Support Services and ADP Equipment and Services)
(RCRA)
401 M Street, S.W. (PM-214F)
Washington, D.C. 20460
Telephone: (202) 260-3233

Chief, Resources Conservation Recovery Branch
(RCRA)
401 M Street, S.W. (PM-214F)
Washington, D.C. 20460
Telephone: (202) 260-3168

Chief, Remedial Action Branch (Superfund)
401 M Street, S.W. (PM-214F)
Washington, D.C. 20460
Telephone: (202) 260-3184

Chief, Contracts and Management Support Branch
(Small Purchases)
401 M Street, S.W. (PM-214F)
Washington, D.C. 20460
Telephone: (202) 260-2355

Senior Program Manager
Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization
401 M Street, S.W. (A-149C)
Washington, D.C. 20460
Telephone: (703) 557-7305

EPA REGIONAL TELEPHONE LISTING

Environmental Protection Agency
Administrative Services Division
John F. Kennedy Federal Building
Boston, MA 02203
Region I
Telephone: (617) 565-3726

Environmental Protection Agency
Facilities and Administrative Management Branch
26 Federal Plaza
New York, NY 10278
Region II
Telephone: (212) 264-1798

Environmental Protection Agency
Contracts and Procurement Office
841 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19107
Region III
Telephone: (215) 597-6156

Environmental Protection Agency
Management Branch
345 Courtland Street, N.E.
Atlanta, GA 30365
Region IV
Telephone: (404) 347-3325

Environmental Protection Agency
Management Services Branch
230 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, IL 60604
Region V
Telephone: (312) 353-6581

(Continuation from page 17)

Environmental Protection Agency
Administrative Services Branch
1445 Ross Avenue
Dallas, TX 75202
Region VI
Telephone: (214) 655-6510

Environmental Protection Agency
Administrative and Information Management Branch
726 Minnesota Avenue
Kansas City, KS 66101
Region VII
Telephone: (913) 236-2828

Environmental Protection Agency
Administrative Services Branch
One Denver Place
999 18th Street
Denver, CO 80202-2413
Region VIII
Telephone: (303) 293-1635

Environmental Protection Agency
Support Services Branch
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105
Region IX
Telephone: (415) 744-8933

Environmental Protection Agency
Support Services Branch
1200 Sixth Avenue
Seattle, WA 98101
Region X
Telephone: (206) 442-1385

EPA BUYING FACILITIES TELEPHONE LISTING

Environmental Protection Agency
Contracts Management Division
26 West St. Clair Street
Cincinnati, OH 45268
Telephone: (513) 569-7737

Environmental Protection Agency
Contracts Management Division
Research Triangle Park, NC 27711
Telephone: (919) 541-2213

Environmental Protection Agency
Robert S. Kerr Environmental Research Laboratory
P.O. Box 1198
Ada, OK 74820
Telephone: (918) 743-2217

Environmental Protection Agency
839 Bestgate Road
Annapolis, MD 21403
Telephone: (301) 266-9180

Environmental Protection Agency
Motor Vehicles Emissions Laboratory
College Station Road
Athens, GA 30613
Telephone: (404) 250-3517

Environmental Protection Agency
Environmental Research Laboratory
200 SW 35th Street
Corallis, OR 97333
Telephone: (503) 420-4654

(Continuation from page 19)

Environmental Protection Agency
National Enforcement Investigations Center
Denver Federal Center, Building 53
P.O. Box 25227
Denver, CO 80225
Telephone: (719) 776-5111

Environmental Protection Agency
Environmental Research Laboratory
6201 Congdon Boulevard
Duluth, MN 55804
Telephone: (218) 780-5544

Environmental Protection Agency
Environmental Research Laboratory
Sabine Island
Gulf Breeze, FL 32561
Telephone: (407) 686-9011

Environmental Protection Agency
Environmental Monitoring Systems Laboratory
944 East Harman
P.O. Box 93478
Las Vegas, NV 89193-3478
Telephone: 702) 545-2574

Environmental Protection Agency
Eastern Environmental Radiation Facilities
1890 Federal Drive
Montgomery, AL 36193
Telephone: (205) 534-7615

(Continuation from page 20)

Environmental Protection Agency
Environmental Research Laboratory
South Ferry Road
Narragansett, RI 02882
Telephone: (401) 838-6000

Environmental Protection Agency
Environmental Research Laboratory
Hatfield Mariane Science Center
Marine Science Drive
Newport, OR 97365
Telephone: (503) 867-4035

Environmental Protection Agency
303 Methodist Building
11th and Chapline Streets
Wheeling, WV 26003
(304) 233-1271

Mr. STOKES. All right. Thank you.

Mr. STOKES. Let me ask you this. EPA has a statutory requirement to meet an annual goal of 8 percent of the total value of prime and subcontracts to be awarded to minority- and women-owned businesses. In a report to Congress prepared by the Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization, I note that the Agency exceeded its goal of 8 percent and reached 15 percent. How has this statutory requirement improved the Agency's direct and indirect acquisition activities?

Ms. BROWNER. Mr. Chairman, if I might, I would want to bring up someone who could more specifically speak to the program and that report.

Mr. STOKES. Do we have a volunteer?

Ms. BROWNER. Yes.

Ms. BAZZLE. I am Diane Bazzle with the Office of Executive Support within the Office of the Administrator.

If I understand the question–I think the question was asked in terms of the support for the Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization and how they met their goals. The Office has worked very, very aggressively in terms of trying to outreach with all of the different program offices in the contracting area. Since 1984 the Office has exceeded all of its collective socioeconomic goals in both the direct contract and procurement assistance agreements.

In terms of the 8(a) programs, there was a minimum of 8 percent participation by the Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization. This year we did not meet it, as I believe you are aware, primarily because of some of the contracting problems that were going on in the Agency. We are definitely working with the program offices to ensure that we can take whatever steps are necessary to continue the excellent progress the Agency has achieved in the past.

Mr. STOKES. Then you have sort of identified the program areas that might need improvement?

Ms. BAZZLE. We have. They are currently working in those specific areas. To a large extent, one of the major problems was with the CSC contract where we ran into some problems. This was a major contract that the Agency had. CSC subcontracted out very substantially and significantly to a lot of 8(a) companies. As a result, when the Agency terminated its contract with CSC, CSC terminated its subcontracts with the 8(a) firms.

We are now working directly with the program offices to see what we can do in terms of contracting directly with the 8(a) firms.

SMALL DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS UTILIZATION—MENTOR PROTEGE PROGRAM

Mr. STOKES. Let me ask you about the mentor-protege program. Can you give us any update in regards to that? Any progress on that program?

Ms. BAZZLE. In terms of the mentor-protege program, it is currently, as you know, designed to help small, disadvantaged businesses develop the necessary expertise to compete for EPA prime contracting and subcontracting opportunities. It also increases their share in the environmental contracting marketplace.

OSDBU is the lead office to provide the guidance and information on the program procedures. We are currently working in terms of trying to get the mentor-protege program started. This is an area in which we have made some progress. More work needs to be done. In fact, this is one of the areas that the Administrator has also identified to continue to pursue and support in 1994.

In the past, through the able assistance that you provided us, the Office got this program started. Last year, a review was conducted. A study was made. It was felt that the mentor-protege program needed to be implemented. They are now currently taking steps in that Office to get that program started. But it is just at the initial stages of implementation.

Ms. BROWNER. Although, I might add, we have designated two of our program offices who will be participating—our solid waste and emergency response and our air and radiation offices will be the two initial participants.

Mr. STOKES. Good. Well, we will be checking with you on that program as we go along. Appreciate your testimony. Thank you.

Mr. Gallo, any additional general questions?

Mr. GALLO. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Yes, I have a couple of questions if I might.

Mr. STOKES. Sure.

CLEAN LAKES GRANT PROGRAM

Mr. GALLO. Ms. Browner, dealing with the clean lakes program, why has the administration decided not to fund the Clean Lakes Grant Program? It has been something that Congress has been–I don't think the last administration funded it either, but it was put in here by Congress, and I was just wondering why that would be eliminated. Because, in many cases, there are no alternatives that municipalities have.

Ms. BROWNER. Congressman Gallo, two points. In part, we believe that some of the issues that were addressed—and it is a very important program—can be done so through the non-point source money that we have asked for. It is a substantial increase that we have sought in the Fiscal Year 1994 budget. I think the total will be $80 million. That money will be available to the States to undertake similar activities.

We are also in the process of developing a clean lake strategy. During consideration of the Clean Water Act reauthorization this is something we would hope that could be discussed. Perhaps a comprehensive proposal could be developed which includes the strategy as part of that reauthorization.

I don't want to suggest that we think the activities that have been done across the country as part of the Clean Lakes Grants Program were not important. It was merely a need to try and look at a series of very difficult questions and try and bring resources to bear on the significant priorities. Because of the increase in the non-point source program, we felt like a number of the activities addressed in the clean lakes program could, in fact, be addressed through an increase in the non-point source program.

Mr. GALLO. I don't disagree with you, but I am concerned we lose the designation of Clean Lakes Grant Program. There is a difference, although part of it can be the runoff and non-point pollution that you are referring to. But that takes in so many areas that it will draw competition for a program such as this which never had an awful lot of money in it, but it was very helpful for some small municipalities and towns that would get some State aid but not enough to take care of it.

So what you are saying is, these applications would have to be made under the non-point program?

Ms. Browner. Non-point source.

Mr. Gallo. For that?

Ms. Browner. For the activities that were covered in the clean lakes program. Many of those activities would be eligible for non-point source money. I would also, if possible, look forward to working with you during the Clean Water Act reauthorization. This may be a real opportunity. These are the types of activities that we think are extremely important where you actually work with the local community to develop a solution. Perhaps put in place a program on a national basis to allow increased activities of this sort and bring it into all of the other smaller programs we have going on. Perhaps look at some larger programs.

Mr. Gallo. Well, I know you have addressed the Great Lakes with that. I just don't want to see the smaller lakes which can have problems to not only water quality but also quality of life. Would you be upset if this committee designated some monies from one location to the Clean Lakes Grant Program until we have dealt with the clean water reauthorization?

Ms. Browner. The only thing that I would ask, and this will have to be within the subcommittee's discussion, that it not be at the expense of one of the programs in our base. We struggled very hard and made very difficult decisions to try and meet the obligations we have. We believe that the budget we have sent forward represents the best possible use of resources to meet those fundamental obligations. We would just ask that, in considering funding of this program, it not be at the expense of our base.

Mr. Gallo. Maybe, in the course of my pursuing it a little further, we will check with your office. I don't want to jeopardize the overall process, and I understand where you are coming from, but I also have a concern that this might——

Ms. Browner. No, I understand.

RENEWABLE ENERGY

Mr. Gallo. One other question. In dealing with renewable energy—and I am sorry, Mr. Chairman, maybe this was discussed before when I was not here.

Mr. Stokes. No, it wasn't.

Mr. Gallo. In your budget statement, you say pollution prevention is the cornerstone of this year's budget. Renewable energy technologies, such as solar, water heaters and photovoltaics, are among the EPA approved measures for reducing sulfur dioxide emissions under the acid rain program. What other opportunities does EPA see for promoting the use of renewable energies, energy specifically as a pollution prevention measure?

Ms. BROWNER. If I might, Mr. Chairman, I would like to call on Mike Shapiro, our Acting Assistant Administrator for Air and Radiation, to speak more specifically.

But before he comes up, if I might just call your attention to our Green Program. This program deals with energy efficiency issues and has been very, very successful in terms of working with the business community. Companies such as Boeing, Apple, Hewlett-Packard, Intel, ARCO and other green light partners are putting in place energy efficiency lighting systems and, obviously, having a significant impact.

We have also expanded into our Energy Star computer and are now looking into a green building in terms of energy efficient heating and cooling systems.

We see those as very significant efforts on pollution prevention and energy efficiency efforts. But let me see if Mike can speak more specifically to them.

Mr. SHAPIRO. There are a number of ways in which our programs can encourage the use of both conservation and renewable energy supply technologies. The program that Carol Browner referred to has to do with the way in which allowances are allocated in our acid rain program. And that, as you know, is really a novel approach. We use markets to try to reduce pollution, in this case sulfur dioxide, most efficiently.

And there is a provision in the legislation that allows EPA in essence to give out extra allowances as a reward to those utilities who use renewable technologies or conservation measures to achieve emission reductions.

In addition, aside from the bonus allowances that are available—and those are limited in number—the overall program is structured to provide the maximum incentive for utilities to figure out ways of reducing their emissions. Clearly in a number of cases, conservation especially, but also in some instances, renewable energy technologies may be choices that utilities will be encouraged to make when they take into account the extra benefits that they will get from the further reduction of the need for allowances to cover their S02 emissions.

We see similar kinds of incentives being created potentially in a number of our other air pollution control programs. For example, in the south coast in California right now they are developing the Reclaim Program, which is very similar to the National Acid Rain Program. It will create, at least in its proposed form, nitrogen oxide and sulfur dioxide emission allowance markets. These will create similar kinds of incentives to adopt cost-effective conservation and renewable technologies. Of course, California is an area where the utilities already are among the Nation's leaders in promoting solar and wind-based technologies.

So, wherever possible, we have been trying to structure our programs to be supportive of those objectives, recognizing that they provide both environmental and energy benefits.

Mr. GALLO. Thank you.

In fiscal years 1991 and 1992 EPA's Office of Research and Development was appropriated funding for carrying out several activities to measure the environmental benefits of solar energy use. These activities were conducted at the EPA lab at Research Triangle Park in North Carolina. Have the results of these activities been made available to the program offices and does the EPA intend to continue such activities in the future?

Ms. BROWNER. We will have to answer that for the record. The people here today don't have that information immediately available. We will be more than happy to answer it for the record.

Mr. GALLO. Thank you.

[The information follows:]

RTP ACTIVITIES ON SOLAR USE

Using FY 91 funds, EPA's Air and Energy Engineering Research Laboratory (AEERL) awarded a cost-shared competitive contract on 8/21/91 to investigate the technical, economic, and environmental aspects of photovoltaic (PV) demand-side power supplies to reduce the peak electrical demand (and therefore fossil fuel use) for commercial and residential buildings. The project has 10 utility partners that are providing significant cost-sharing. The approach is to install and monitor standardized PV systems in the diverse geographic areas with varying solar energy resource and electrical power demand, supply, and cost conditions. Seventeen PV systems will be installed during the spring and summer of 1993. The systems will be monitored for 1 year to record direct and diffuse irradiance, ambient air temperature, PV power generation, and building loads. Participating utilities are providing additional electric system operations data needed to determine the pollution mitigation and peak demand reduction that results from the PV electrical power generation.

The 10 participating utilities in the FY 91 funded project do not cover all the districts associated with the North American Electric Reliability Council. Therefore, some geographical coverage "holes" exist in the Northwest, Midwest and Southeast. Using FY 92 funds, AEERL solicited cost-shared proposals through an open-competitive process for a new project to expand the initial utility participation matrix and achieve a more nationally representative study. The contract for this work will be in place before the end of the fiscal year.

AEERL has kept EPA's Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation (OPPE), the lead Office for global change activities, informed about the solar research and recently provided a status report on the program. On all occasions, OPPE has expressed its support of the research approach. In addition to the internal coordination with OPPE, AEERL is also coordinating this research with an advisory group consisting of Electric Power Research Institute (ERPI) and the Department of Energy's (DOE) National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL).

EPA clearly supports the need to promote the use of photovoltics as an alternative to fossil fuel use and will explore a variety of promising research opportunities with DOE in many areas, including PV research.

Mr. GALLO. The EPA has initiated an export promotion program for environmentally beneficial technologies such as solar energy. Does EPA have a formal mechanism in place for consulting and collaborating with the industries which manufacture these technologies?

Ms. BROWNER. We do not currently have in place such a mechanism, but it is probably one that we should look into.

Mr. GALLO. I think that will be important, after you develop it, to be able to——

Ms. BROWNER. Absolutely.

Mr. GALLO. Thank you very much.

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Chapman.

Mr. CHAPMAN. Mr. Chairman, from the standpoint of general questions, my questions are more specific and parochial. And I don't know if you want to reserve those for later, if this would be the appropriate time to get into some of those issues.

Mr. STOKES. We will be getting into each of the categories. If they fit into a category, do you prefer to do them at that time?

Mr. CHAPMAN. Let me ask, then, just a couple of questions generally, and at the appropriate time we can be a bit more geographic, if we can.

Mr. STOKES. Sure.

ECOSYSTEM-WIDE PROTECTION

Mr. CHAPMAN. I was interested, Miss Browner, in your testimony of the ecosystem-wide protection. I am trying to, in my mind, figure out exactly how that would interface with other work of perhaps other Federal agencies.

I have a specific instance, based on some of the examples that you have cited hereby, of how it could be of tremendous benefit in some areas, ecosystem areas that I am familiar with. I find that EPA would seem to be a very appropriate agency to undertake the kinds of things you outline here.

I am sitting here with a previous mind-set that the Department of Interior ought to have jurisdiction over ecosystem-wide protection. And I guess what I would like to know is your thoughts from a global perspective of how you would interface this new direction of EPA with the work that might exist in other agencies at this time. And how is that going to work, in your view?

Ms. BROWNER. You are exactly right. When we look at ecosystems there is work being done in other Federal agencies that will be very relevant to the ultimate goals that we hope to achieve. You mentioned Interior. I would also mention NOAA; in some instances, the Forest Service.

We have put together a working group of those agencies at a very senior level to start looking at how we can better deal with ecosystems. We can look at what each agency brings to the table in terms of expertise and responsibilities and then we can develop coordinated plans. It is something that this Administration is extremely excited about. In fact, in a different committee on the House side, Secretary Babbitt, Secretary Espy and myself all testified together on opportunities and issues.

The point is to have in place a system that allows each agency or department to do the job that it can best do. To do it in a coordinated manner. And so we are very, very excited about those opportunities and have already begun that process.

Mr. CHAPMAN. Define if you would what would be a candidate and what would be the process by which EPA and other agencies would determine among perhaps a variety of those candidates. What would be the kind of candidates that would benefit from this new approach?

Ms. BROWNER. One example might be in the Great Lakes water quality work that we did over the past. The agency did that work over four years in terms of developing a comprehensive approach to the restoration of the Great Lakes. This included a recognition of both how people live their lives there, what the industries are, the jobs that are created, how they recreate.

Now, in that particular instance, that work at the Federal level was primarily done by EPA, but it is probably appropriate to involve other Federal agencies in those sorts of activities.

The National Estuaries Program is another program where EPA has been at the forefront by analyzing specific sites and developing plans with community involvement. That is a very important component of ecosystem work.

The Gulf of Mexico is a great example of where a variety of Federal Agencies have come together. Depending on the type of system and the type of work to be done, you would want to have one agency take the lead. Then all the Agencies would work together cooperatively at the Federal level, at the State level, and at the local government level, with interaction from the communities. This would bring in the private and the public sector.

So it is one of these things where you almost have to look at the geographic location. You have to look at how development has occurred. You have to look at what are the resources that can be brought to bear., What are the specific problems to be addressed in both the short term and the long term. Then bring in the appropriate Federal agencies to work together.

But there is a great deal of enthusiasm in this administration for doing those sorts of things. I think we all recognize that——

I just know from my personal experience in Florida the things I am proudest of is where we were able to bring together a whole group of industry, government and community to develop the solutions specific to that area.

ECOSYSTEM-WIDE PROTECTION—RESOURCE SHARING

Mr. CHAPMAN. Do you anticipate or have you thought about a possible resource-sharing problem, from the standpoint of directing either manpower or other resources of your agency as opposed to them coming from Agriculture, Interior and so on? Has there been a discussion about how you would interface from a resource standpoint as well as from a concept standpoint and do you see any problems there?

Ms. BROWNER. Well, no. Because we have had some discussions about resources. But I think that, inevitably, each of the Federal agencies has clear statutory responsibilities. They may tend to begin to overlap.

What we need to do as the Federal government is look at what is the clear expertise that an individual agency brings to the table on a particular matter. Then focus on that agency's effort in those ways, but do it in a coordinated manner. The ultimate effect of this is, one, the resource gets restored and protected, but, two, it is a much better use of the taxpayers' money. It is a coordinated use of the taxpayers' money so you don't run into those situations where one Federal agency went out two years ago and did something. Now another one is coming along and doing something and finds what the prior Federal agency has already done.

The other example I would give you is the President's Forest Conference in the Northwest. We are working across five agency lines right now to develop the proposals in terms of how to deal with that in both the short and the long term. That offers particularly significant opportunities from an ecosystem perspective, and from a watershed perspective. You combine expertise from NOAA, because of the fisheries involved, to the Department of Labor in that particular instance.

Mr. CHAPMAN. Tell me, if you will, your idea about a time line for this type program? Is this something you think can be implemented in the short term?

Ms. BROWNER. It is something we are starting on right now. We are already reaching out toward the other Federal Agencies. What we ultimately would want to do is to have as many geographic initiatives occurring around the country that make sense in terms of the resources available to all of the agencies who participate. How many of those there are, I don't know. I don't know if anyone knows right now. However, we are looking at opportunities to do more geographic initiatives similar to the Great Lakes or perhaps on a smaller scale.

We are also working with Interior as they look at the National Biological Mapping Program. Secretary Babbitt has indicated that he wants to see how our mapping activities can interface with Interior's and how we can make sure that we are all getting the information we need for the specific work that we do. Our information will then be brought together in a unified way that makes it helpful for these sorts of projects.

Mr. CHAPMAN. Well, I think it is an absolutely wonderful concept. I don't know whether there will be a place within EPA that will be the repository where all of your Agency's knowledge will be and decisions will be made, but I think it is an exciting concept and one that can do a lot of good in a variety of ways.

Mr. Chairman, I have some questions that are more specific toward the Rio Grande Valley, El Paso and the border region, and I will address those later. Thank you.

Mr. STOKES. Sure. At the appropriate time, the Chair will recognize you for that purpose.

Mr. Lewis, any additional general questions?

Mr. LEWIS. No.

Mr. STOKES. Miss Kaptur?

GREAT LAKES VS. U.S.-MEXICO BORDER FUNDING

Ms. KAPTUR. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I would like to welcome the Administrator to the committee, and I would like to direct my questioning during this portion to the relationship between what EPA has submitted in its budget for the Great Lakes region versus the U.S.–Mexico border, and as I read the budget submission, the President has budgeted less money this year than last year for the Great Lakes program office, cutting it by about one-third.

Last year the budget was $14.4 million for that office and— excuse me, that is what he asked for this year, $14.4 million, and last year that particular program received $18.7 million, which I read as a 30 percent cut in the Administration's request over last year's funding level.

In a related section of the budget dealing with the U.S. Government investment for 1994 supporting NAFTA environmental commitments, the request by the administration is for $231 million overall in the government, of which 70 percent of the funding is EPA, $164 million to be spent in that region of the country. That is about a 16-to-1 differential, as well as a cut for the Great Lakes.

My first question representing one of the Great Lakes States, I have to say I am not too pleased with that, obviously. And my concern is, I would like to know if the revenue sources for the funds that are spent in the Great Lakes, what are those sources for the funding of that program and what are the sources of funding for EPA's expenditures, including the Tijuana treatment plant located in Mexico? Where do those come from within the budget of the United States?

Ms. BROWNER. To the best of my knowledge, those are general revenue resources. I don't think there is any special funding.

Ms. KAPTUR. My impression is that it is general revenue and I just wanted to——

Ms. BROWNER. That is my impression.

Ms. KAPTUR. Is it my understanding that in terms of the construction in Tijuana, which has been an ongoing project for several years, that it is there to accommodate the waste that is being generated by development south of our border in Mexico. Am I correct in that understanding?

Ms. BROWNER. I think it is very important to understand about the rivers in that part of our country. They flow north, so the United States experiences the problems that are generated along the border region. The waste ultimately pollutes our rivers, lakes, and streams because of the northeasterly flow. In terms of that facility, the benefits to be derived from the construction of that facility will be enjoyed by American citizens.

Ms. KAPTUR. Well, I will tell you, Madam Administrator, my problem is that I have a situation in my region of the country where companies are moving from my region, Dura Corporation being the latest one, down into northern Mexico into the maquiladora areas. They left us dumps Toledo, Ohio that we don't have the money to clean up.

Now we are being asked to take my taxpayer dollars, and I notice that the—apparently the construction grants, if I am reading this right, are grants for construction along the border. I can't get my mayor grants to clean up our combined sewer overflow problem and the EPA is fining my mayor and Toledo, Ohio an additional $700,000 he has been spending on a legal case there because of a combined sewer overflow problem.

If you can understand the position that I maintain on this committee and in the Congress, I don't think it is right that these corporations can hold up the people of the United States for general revenue dollars just because they happen to be on one side of the border or the river flows one way or the other.

We have got 41 toxic hot spots on the Great Lakes. My community is one of them. We can't get the money to clean up old industrial sites, dumps in those spots, and yet we have to sit and receive a budget from the Administration which asks for an increase to accommodate that waste which is being generated largely by the 2,200 companies that have located south of our border. And I am not a happy camper in this environment.

So I wanted to bring this to your attention. I will submit several questions for the record in this regard, but I think it is incumbent upon us—when you said benefit the American citizenry, right. Let's benefit the citizens of this country first. I would very seriously ask you to go back and look at that budget, what has been done to the Great Lakes program office, what is being funded in that region and who it is being done for, and then I would ask you to go back and look at the polluter pays concept and a different method of generating revenue to clean up the muck, whichever side of the border that it is being generated on. That is not the form in which the budget came to us and I am very, very disappointed in that.

Ms. Browner. If I might just add that the President's budget does fund the Great Lakes program at the level it was funded last year. The reduction that you refer to is because there were many special programs added into that item. Those were not carried forward. Last year's budget did call for $14.4 million for the Great Lakes program. That is what we have carried forward this year.

We can give you a list of the specific adds. I am not suggesting that those in some way didn't perhaps benefit the Great Lakes region. They were probably very important programs. In terms of the base available to the Great Làkes program within the agency, we have maintained that.

Ms. Kaptur. Could I ask you this: The monies that are slated for improvements in Nogales, Arizona and Calexico, California, are there related settlements on the other side of the border in Mexico that these investments attempt to ameliorate?

Ms. Browner. There are, as is true with many of the Colonias along the border region. There tend to be related settlements on both the U.S. side and the Mexico side. There are communities and cities. I think that is true with those.

Ms. Kaptur. Well, I would hope that—I can't support this budget as a member of this committee. I will fight it on the Floor and I will not embarrass my Chairman. I will do what is appropriate, but I have to fight for my region and this is a major regional fight here and I am really disappointed in this budget, especially the way that it is being paid for, and I will submit several other questions for the record in that regard.

U.S.-MEXICO BORDER—INTERNATIONAL BORDER COMMISSION

I have one other question. In terms of the International Border Commission and the funding that goes to the U.S.-Mexico border through the State Department, is there any relationship between what the IBWC does and EPA? Do you ever talk?

Ms. Browner. I am sorry. You are asking about the group?

Ms. Kaptur. The Boundary Commission.

Ms. Browner. Yes. In fact, when I traveled to El Paso, we met with the Commission. I met with the Commission, or several of the members.

Ms. Kaptur. Right. Now, I understand that last year the IBWC reimbursed Nogales in the amount of 990-nearly a million dollars and has done this for the last several years in order to accomplish certain border development projects.

Is there any similar mechanism on the U.S.-Canadian border for us to deal with some of the pollution problems, serious sediment problems, so forth, that we have in our region of the country?

Ms. Browner. There is a commission for the Great Lakes. A joint commission of U.S. and Canadian membership to work cooperatively to deal with the problems that we share along the border. In fact, I was in Canada this weekend. I met with Minister Jean Charest, my counterpart in Canada. We are committed to continuing to work together in a cooperative manner to address the very issues you raise.

Ms. Kaptur. I am going to be asking if you would be kind enough to submit figures on the cooperative efforts that you have with both of those commissions as EPA, how much money is being expended in those two regions of the country.

I also will submit a question for the record. I won't ask you now, but in terms of the NAFTA agreement itself, the enforcement powers that exist for trinational disputes in terms of the environment, where is the EPA now in those discussions, what——

Ms. Browner. I am more than happy to answer it now if that is helpful to the subcommittee.

Ms. Kaptur. Are the negotiations concluded on that?

Ms. Browner. No, the negotiations have not concluded. The EPA has been a member of the team negotiating NACE, a commission on the environment that would be in one of the supplemental agreements to the NAFTA. As you know, the President is also committed to such an agreement—a supplemental agreement—on labor. We have not participated in those discussions but we are part of the team.

There have been two meetings. Based on the last meeting which ended late last week, progress is being made and the development of documents will begin in the not-too-distant future.

Ms. Kaptur. Are you looking at enforcement powers?

Ms. Browner. Because we are in a negotiation, I apologize not knowing whether it is appropriate for me at this time to answer that in terms of what has actually happened within the negotiations. I apologize. I just don't know if it is appropriate. We will be more than happy to answer that in writing.

It may be because, in international negotiations, there are some rules that we are subject to and I apologize for not knowing what is appropriate. But the President has made clear that he is very concerned that there be adequate environmental protection, and that is why a group has been set forth to negotiate on the environmental issues specifically.

Ms. KAPTUR. We will submit questions for the record on that.

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING WITH FDA

And finally, just briefly, I understand EPA is involved in the development of a Memorandum of Understanding with FDA on who has regulatory jurisdiction over disinfectant products, and this affects some companies in my area. And I am just asking you if you could expeditiously move that MOU.

The paperwork involved for these companies is unnecessary. These are kitchen sink disinfectants and things like this. To put these people through this is ridiculous, so we will be submitting questions and if you could merely speed that up, we would greatly appreciate it. We keep lots of people working.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

U.S.-MEXICAN BORDER PROGRESS

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. Chairman.

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Lewis.

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. Chairman, I didn't have any additional questions that were of a general nature. I intended to talk about some of those grants when we get down to construction grants, but I want for the record to assure the gentlewoman that, indeed, if there is any way I can be of assistance relative to the pollution along the border and with the Great Lakes in your region, I would love to be of assistance.

I would also like to share with the committee that it was almost a decade ago on this committee that, recognizing that those rivers do flow north, that Southern California found itself in desperate condition, beaches unusable, water contamination that was extensive, literally tens of thousands of lives potentially involved.

I know the gentlewoman well enough that she would be concerned about those issues specifically to the problems, so maybe working together we can help one another as we go forward discussing things like NAFTA and the environment.

One of the things that I would like to mention also for the record is that the Mexican administration has done some phenomenal things in the last several years. All one has to do is visit Mexico City to see the most intensely impacted air quality problem in the world as a result of past neglect of the environmental considerations, and suddenly at least, in a country that is relatively poor, there is significant efforts to make giant strides in connection with improving that environment.

For after all, there are millions of people who may very well have their lives threatened because of those past problems. But nonetheless, while those are general comments, I am very anxious to work with the gentlewoman.

Ms. KAPTUR. I thank the gentleman, and look forward to that opportunity.

Mr. LEWIS. I do as well.

CLEAN WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND

Mr. STOKES. We will now move into specific categories under the President's budget submission. Let's look first at water issues. For fiscal year 1994, EPA is proposing several new incentives in that area, including the Clean Water State Resolving Fund, similar to the current wastewater treatment facilities state revolving fund and a new state revolving fund for drinking water.

Let's turn to water infrastructure on page 12–1 of the justification. For fiscal year 1994, EPA is requesting a total of $1,528,000,000 for water infrastructure.

This is a decrease of $1,022,000,000 below the 1993 level of $2.55 billion. Included in this request is $1,198,000,000 for the clean water fund, $100 million for a special needs category, and $150 million for NAFTA-related projects.

Also included in this account is $80 million for the non-point source grant program. For fiscal year 1994, no funds are being requested for water quality management cooperative agreements, down from $16,500,000 provided last year.

For fiscal year 1994, the administration is proposing a new clean water state revolving fund, SRF. This new fund will be broadened to include more than is eligible under the current wastewater treatment facility SRF. I understand that the administration is preparing both short-term and long-term authorizations for this new fund.

Can you briefly explain this proposal to us, what new eligibilities will be included under the new SRF?

Ms. BROWNER. Mr. Chairman, I have been joined by Martha Prothro, who is our Acting Assistant Administrator in the Office of Water. And she is available to answer specific questions.

Generally, in terms of the Clean Water SRF that we are calling for, the primary distinction is that these monies would now be available to deal with wet weather issues. The current SRF is not available for this use.

An example is the issue that Congresswoman Kaptur raised about the combined sewer overflow. We would ask in our authorizing legislation for the new SRF that cities be able to use the money to deal with combined sewer overflows. Also for storm water and other conditions, and non-point source pollution, associated with wet weather.

Mr. STOKES. Do you expect to use the same criteria and formula for making grants to the States for the new SRF as was used in the former SRF?

Ms. BROWNER. I presume the Chairman is asking me if it would be the same formula. The existing formula is statutory. It is something that has been of great debate in this body over the years. I would presume to leave it to this body to decide. In our proposal we would adopt the existing statutory formula whether or not that was the formula that, in fact, the Congress decided to go forward with. It will be Congress' decision, but it is a statutory formula.

Mr. STOKES. When do you expect to submit or propose legislation to Congress?

Ms. BROWNER. On the clean water SRF?

Mr. STOKES. On your new program.

Ms. Browner. On all of our new programs?

Mr. Stokes. Well, specifically I want to know about this one.

Ms. Browner. Okay. We are working on it right now and would hope to have something in mid-May on the clean water SRF.

Mr. Stokes. Can you give us some idea of your expectations with reference to the program being authorized prior to beginning of the fiscal year?

Ms. Browner. We would certainly hope that Congress would authorize the program prior to the beginning of the fiscal year.

Mr. Stokes. Do you have a timetable for the implementation of the new program?

Ms. Browner. Let me let Martha speak to that specifically because we have actually given a significant amount of thought to this in terms of how we will be able to move the money quickly.

Ms. Prothro. We think we can move the money very quickly, within certainly a period of a few months from when we receive it. So if the money is authorized by the beginning of the fiscal year, we can get it out to the States very shortly thereafter, perhaps as short as within a month or two.

Mr. Stokes. How long do you think it will take the States to establish SRF programs or to adjust their current programs?

Ms. Prothro. I think in most cases the States will be able to adjust their programs very quickly. Chances are that what we will be doing is expanding eligibilities so that they can continue to operate existing SRFs consistent with new legislation. We may expand their eligibilities, as well, consistent with that legislation over time. Of course we are going to encourage them to do that very quickly.

CLEAN WATER—SRF—CONTINUED

Ms. Browner. A number of States have the flexibility generally to do this in rules. Some will have to go back to their state legislatures so we will have to work with them. But I know that some will be able to move very, very quickly.

Mr. Stokes. So when do you anticipate that monies could be expended in this new program?

Ms. Prothro. Well, we have many projects ready to go so that money could start being paid out from the SRF almost immediately when it is issued to the States. We have some estimated outlay rates that are included in the President's Vision For Change document that has already been sent up here. That is based on historical patterns. We think that we can beat those actually, but those are very conservative estimates as to what could be achieved.

Ms. Browner. Mr. Chairman, while there is a new SRF, the mechanism for the money is in place. We do not have to go out and build a system to move the money. It is in place. What we are doing in essence, is expanding the use of the money and in some instances—the States are eager for this. This is in direct response to the needs we have heard from the States. We have every reason to believe they will move very quickly.

Mr. Stokes. So given the legislation, you think they will move rapidly with it?

Ms. Browner. Yes.

Mr. Stokes. Request of funds for the clean water SRF is $1,198,000,000 in fiscal year 1994, a decrease of $729,500,000 below the fiscal year 1993 level for wastewater treatment and given the broadened eligibilities you are proposing and the great need for water infrastructure, tell us why have you chosen to decrease this particular program?

Ms. Browner. This is, if I understand the question properly, the decrease you reference is the $845 million in the jobs stimulus investment package. Then there is the creation of the new program for fiscal year 1994 so that would be $1.2 billion. Then the President's vision document calls for $2 billion in fiscal year 1995.

Mr. Stokes. I understand in certain areas of communities, secondary treatment is not as significant a problem as other water problems might be, such as combined sewer overflows or other problems.

Would you agree with that assessment?

Ms. Browner. The problems vary across the country in terms of what communities need to do to protect their surface waters. There are just no two things that are absolutely identical. There are significant combined sewer overflow issues in a lot of the metropolitan areas. There is also the need for secondary treatment in areas. It is a combination.

Mr. Stokes. Let me ask you this: Has EPA identified the number of communities that have water problems other than secondary treatment that are more significant?

Ms. Prothro. I believe we can give you that for the record. We do have an indication of how many CSO problems there are around the country. Storm water is something that we have less data on. We have an idea of some of the cities that are having problems in their storm sewers, but probably can't identify those precisely for you. So we can give you a lot of information on this.

Mr. Stokes. Okay. Just provide it for us for the record.

[The information follows:]

1992 NEEDS SURVEY – DESIGN YEAR

Dollars in Thousands)

CITY NAME	CATEGORY I	CATEGORY II	CATEGORY IIIA	CATEGORY IIIB	CATEGORY IVA	CATEGORY IVB	CATEGORY V	CATEGORY VI	TOTAL CATEGORY
1 NEW YORK CITY, NY	$3,738,168	$4,868,616	$11,765	$445,816	$1,092,355	$1,137,271	$5,794,877	$547,988	$17,636,856
2 CHICAGO, IL	$190,162	$202,735	$0	$172,183	$0	$43,505	$831,077	$0	$1,439,662
3 LOS ANGELES, CA	$1,430,121	$27,241	$28,453	$207,801	$1,337	$180,214	$0	$0	$1,875,167
4 DETROIT, MI	$514,766	$0	$152	$17,628	$0	$245,788	$712,923	$0	$1,491,257
5 PHILADELPHIA, PA	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$1,050,832	$0	$1,050,832
6 HOUSTON, TX	$307,674	$118,003	$149,096	$19,268	$21,425	$584,316	$0	$0	$1,199,782
7 BOSTON, MA	$2,728,008	$0	$8,693	$3,785	$0	$474,379	$1,258,745	$0	$4,473,610
8 MIAMI, FL	$230,257	$24,295	$5,061	$7,114	$1,698,738	$126,374	$0	$24,375	$2,116,214
9 PHOENIX, AZ	$144,793	$58,398	$0	$548	$29,412	$24,252	$0	$0	$257,403
10 ST PAUL, MN	$227,683	$4,427	$1,592	$0	$0	$0	$88,542	$0	$322,244
11 NEWARK, NJ	$520,000	$0	$5,765	$16,140	$0	$0	$382,469	$0	$924,374
12 ST LOUIS, MO	$102,597	$49	$96,626	$38,645	$3,291	$2,502	$768,573	$0	$1,012,283
13 SAN JOSE, CA	$205,147	$25,394	$2,334	$68,499	$31,927	$1,893	$0	$0	$335,194
14 WASHINGTON, DC	$0	$122,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$80,000	$0	$202,000
15 BALTIMORE, MD	$22,932	$248,701	$11,166	$44,381	$67,875	$41,880	$1,250	$0	$438,185
16 DALLAS, TX	$318,989	$112,079	$0	$1,551	$0	$95,315	$0	$0	$527,934
17 PITTSBURGH, PA	$74,040	$0	$0	$0	$0	$23,143	$0	$0	$97,183
18 MILWAUKEE, WI	$78,360	$0	$31,307	$0	$0	$24,964	$4,904	$0	$139,535
19 SAN DIEGO, CA	$1,265,085	$14,540	$0	$13,783	$26,119	$177,576	$0	$0	$1,497,103
20 TAMPA, FL	$314,496	$432,946	$0	$531	$312,936	$223,824	$0	$22,349	$1,307,082
21 COLUMBUS, OH	$260,679	$65,170	$67,153	$0	$985	$110,112	$144,251	$43,574	$691,924
22 CLEVELAND, OH	$141,722	$9,966	$0	$2,604	$0	$18,184	$69,917	$0	$242,393
23 KANSAS CITY, KS-MO	$5,321	$0	$0	$21,501	$28,526	$67,893	$14,324	$0	$137,565
24 SAN FRANCISCO, CA	$25,148	$0	$0	$0	$0	$375	$555,847	$0	$581,370
25 ATLANTA, GA	$9,732	$155,749	$0	$0	$0	$209,171	$86,524	$0	$461,176
TOTAL	$12,855,880	$6,490,309	$419,163	$1,081,778	$3,314,926	$3,812,931	$11,845,055	$638,286	$40,458,328

Category I........................	Secondary Treatment
Category II........................	Advanced Treatment
Category IIIA....................	Infiltration/Inflow Correction
Category IIIB....................	Replacement/Rehabilitation of Sewers
Category IVA....................	New Collector Sewers
Category IVB....................	New Interceptor Sewers
Category V........................	Combined Sewer Overflows
Category VI......................	Storm Water

CLEAN WATER SRF VS. CURRENT SRF

Mr. STOKES. How will EPA track the funds expended by communities for the current SRF versus the proposed clean water SRF?

Ms. BROWNER. We would probably use the same tracking system. The States will accept the money, we think, in most instances. Probably in all instances, into the same fund that they currently use.

Ms. PROTHRO. The guidance is not something we have worked out. I am not sure that it would be a problem or a necessity to track it separately. We can take a look at that. Depends on what the new eligibilities are.

Ms. BROWNER. I think the question is a little more complicated for us in terms of the drinking water SRF. There is a whole mechanism in place on clean water and this money should be able to move right through that.

The drinking water SRF is a little more complicated because there are several instances where the State agency responsible for the clean water SRF is not responsible for the State's drinking water program. We probably have to give some more attention to it. The President's budget does call for the creation of two SRFs.

In the one instance, we think the system in place should serve us well. It has been a system in place now for over 10 years.

Ms. PROTHRO. Yes. Well, since 1990.

Mr. STOKES. Now, the request includes $599 million for the drinking water SRF. This fund will provide capitalization grants to States to help communities comply with the Safe Drinking Water Act.

When do you expect to propose legislation for this new initiative?

Ms. BROWNER. Mid-May. The same time.

Mr. STOKES. Tell us, what will this new proposal include.

Ms. BROWNER. This is a recognition on the part of this administration of the tremendous responsibility that has been placed on local governments across the country in terms of assuring safe drinking water. Previously, there have not been Federal funds available to these communities to bring these systems into compliance with the Federal law. So this is a recognition on the part of the administration of the need for funds.

I can tell you from my personal experience, and I would imagine many of you have had a similar personal experience, that the small systems out there really do need some financial assistance. It is absolutely imperative that we provide safe drinking water and that we have facilities in place to do that.

I think Milwaukee reminds us all of the significance of the Safe Drinking Water Act and this money will help a large number of communities who just don't have adequate resources to meet the requirements under the Safe Drinking Water Act.

Mr. STOKES. Are States also prepared to move forward with this new program?

Ms. PROTHRO. Yes. They have also developed lists of ready-to-go projects. I think there are 32 States now that already provide some type of financial assistance to drinking water systems. For most of those, they can either immediately use the funds or with small modifications use the funds. The others may choose simply to expand their wastewater SRFs and thereby have eligibility immediately.

DRINKING WATER SRF

Mr. STOKES. And when do you anticipate funds will begin to be expended for the new drinking water SRF?

Ms. PROTHRO. It may take a little bit longer than with wastewater. We think that in some States they are close enough to having the proper authorities and that those funds could go out within a month or two, as I explained with wastewater. Some of the States will take a little longer, until they get authorizing legislation. As soon as they get that, we will be able to get the money out quickly.

Mr. STOKES. Have you determined what projects will be eligible for the drinking water SRF and how will priority projects be determined?

Ms. PROTHRO. We haven't come to final conclusions on these, but our general thinking right now is that the eligibilities would be broad, consistent with the general purpose of assuring compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act. We are looking at whether or not we need to do something special to make sure that small communities get their share of the funding.

There is a particular need in the drinking water program for small communities. There is a widespread noncompliance problem in small communities. Another issue is whether or not, unlike in wastewater, we should recognize the participation of private water systems.

In the wastewater program, most wastewater treatment is provided by publicly-owned treatment facilities. On the water supply side, that is not the case.

Private water systems are very important in this country. Some of them are nonprofit, some of them are for-profits. We are looking real hard at what the scope of eligibility should be based on, as well as the type of ownership of the facility. That is something we will be setting up recommendations on in May.

Mr. STOKES. Safe drinking water has been identified as a serious health and environmental problem. How much does EPA estimate it will cost States to come into compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act?

Ms. PROTHRO. We have not performed a formal needs survey to document those costs as we have in the wastewater program. We are asking in this 1994 budget request for the ability to reprogram the money we had scheduled for a wastewater needs survey into doing a needs survey on drinking water. Then we will have a much better feel for this.

However, there have been estimates by knowledgeable people that go as high as $120 billion of needs now with existing regulations, and of course new regulations are due to come out under the 1986 Safe Drinking Water Act.

The needs are very high. They are comparable to the needs on the wastewater side.

Ms. Browner. Our estimates on wastewater are, I think, $137 billion based on our last assessment. So we are proposing to do one on drinking water so that we will have a clear answer.

Mr. Stokes. It has been suggested that due to economies of scale, the drinking water facilities needed by communities should be combined with the facilities for wastewater treatment; would you agree?

Ms. Prothro. The operation of the funds should be combined, I think that is what you are suggesting.

Mr. Stokes. Right.

Ms. Prothro. We think that there can be efficiencies for EPA and for most States by running the two funds together. This doesn't mean that they have to, in all cases, be run together, though. We would like to see the legislation set up so that the two programs can work consistently together. That opportunity would be available to States.

Some States have finance agencies that run their funding program that are separate from their environmental agencies. Most States have their drinking water programs in their health agencies. We have three agencies that might have responsibility for the drinking water SRF. We want to make it possible for States to combine and make efficient decisions about how to operate those programs. Legislation should certainly facilitate that, although it wouldn't have to require it for every state.

Ms. Browner. There are also efficiencies that can be achieved through the merging of small municipal systems. I think that we would like to see the money available to allow for those sorts of things. So that when you have these small systems, as the area grows, you can bring the systems together in a larger system, with definite efficiencies and the quality is generally better.

Ms. Prothro. Right. In fact, I am sorry if I misunderstood the question before. Because I might add that Congressman Waxman has introduced some legislation for authorizing the drinking water SRF. He specifically provides for allowing payment to be made to, or a loan to be made to a community in a case where that community can have a viable water system. Where consolidation is the best opportunity for compliance, and the most cost-effective approach to compliance, then that is the option that must be selected by the community. We think that approach makes a lot of sense. We do want to encourage consolidation where there is a question of viability of the system.

PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS

Mr. Stokes. GAO recently released a study indicating that there are significant problems with public water systems and with EPA's ability to provide quality assurance. Do you agree with the findings of the GAO report?

Ms. Prothro. Yes, we generally agree with the findings of the GAO report on the sanitary surveys. I believe that is the one you are speaking about.

Mr. Stokes. Although the subcommittee is pleased to see that you are requesting funds for the serious problem and have taken the initiative to address this by proposing a new SRF, we note on page 4–32 of the justification that the funds requested for the public water systems supervision grants, for communities to come into compliance with drinking water requirements, has remained at last year's level of $58,900,000.

Given the new emphasis on this need, tell us why haven't you requested an increase for these grants?

Ms. PROTHRO. We certainly have been working very hard with States to increase their own funding for drinking water programs. Traditionally, the Federal Government has put up about one-third of the capital needed by States to operate their programs.

In this last year, we were able to help about 14 States increase their State funding through user fees and general appropriations. We are continuing to assist States in this regard. But I don't want to minimize the problem. It is a serious problem.

States are suffering from what many local water systems are also seeing. The American public believes that water should be free and that it should be clean and free, and they don't want to pay for it. I think the answer here is largely public education, helping people to understand that they must pay the cost for their water supplies. We are trying to help provide materials to States so that they can seek the authorization for the proper kinds of funding approaches for the future.

Also, I might point out that the drinking water SRF will have an administrative set aside to allow States to run the SRF. We are looking at whether or not some of those funds ought to be made available to States for other purposes. Such as helping small communities that might not otherwise be able to prepare a loan application, so that they can come in for the money and not be disadvantaged just because they don't know about the program or don't have the expertise to fill out the application. There will be some help for States there.

U.S.-MEXICAN BORDER PROJECTS

Mr. STOKES. We are going to come back to some other safe drinking water issues later, but I note on page 12–11 of the justification, that you are requesting $150 million for Mexican border projects. Included in that amount is $70 million for Tijuana, International Sewage Treatment Facility.

As you know, the committee has been concerned about the escalating costs of the treatment facility. The fiscal year 1993 appropriations bill capped the amount that could be provided by the EPA. I understand that there have been some changes to the facility since last year. Can you give us an update on the cost and the status of the facility?

Ms. BROWNER. The cost of the facility has not changed. We may need to get you the greater details in writing. I am not sure if we have someone here who can actually speak to the specifics.

Martha, can you?

Ms. PROTHRO. We certainly continue to have an interest in funding the operations at Tijuana. We do have some discussions going on with the City of San Diego. As you know, the City of San Diego provides some of the treatment for Tijuana's sewage in order to protect San Diego Bay and the surrounding area. There is also some discussion about who is going to pay for what, and we can provide you more information about that.

But there are some design aspects of it that are still being discussed. As you may know, we are in litigation with the City of San Diego over this right now. So we will provide some more information for you for the record.

[The information follows:]

STATUS OF TIJUANA PROJECT

The City of San Diego is re-assessing its wastewater treatment needs which have previously been addressed in conjunction with the Tijuana International Wastewater Treatment Plant in south San Diego. The engineering studies are presently being revised to include additional design options for the treatment facility and outfall pipe. When the reports are completed, project cost estimates will be adjusted to reflect the results. Also, project cost-sharing arrangements are currently under negotiation. When cost-sharing agreements are concluded, the resulting U.S. Federal share will be reflected in the project cost estimate. We expect that total EPA costs for the project will not exceed the legislative cap of $239.4 million.

Mr. STOKES. How much is being provided by other Federal agencies for construction of this facility in fiscal year 1994?

Ms. BROWNER. We do not know the answer to that, but we will get it for you.

[The information follows:]

OTHER FEDERAL AGENCY FUNDING FOR TIJUANA

The International Boundary and Water Commission (IBWC) is still responsible for an estimated $16 million that it is advancing for the Mexico share and an estimated $4 million for the Commission's share of the influent pipeline from Tijuana. With design work continuing and some additional construction starting in FY 1994, some of this funding will have to be available in FY 1994. The IBWC is also currently paying the City of San Diego to treat wastewaters pumped from Tijuana through a temporary connection and will be under the same obligation in FY 1994 (the amount has not been determined).

Ms. PROTHRO. There may be some operating and maintenance expenses provided through the State Department, but I don't believe there is any capital funding.

Ms. BROWNER. The Congressman from California says no.

Mr. LEWIS. I don't think so. If there is, I am going to find the pot.

If you find one, let me know; will you?

Mr. STOKES. Can you tell us what is the Mexican contribution to this project for the coming year?

Ms. PROTHRO. We will provide that for the record.

[The information follows:]

MEXICAN FUNDING FOR TIJUANA

The preliminary estimate of Mexico's share is $16 million for the treatment facility. Mexico's contribution would be a reimbursement to the IBWC toward the Mexico share advanced by the Commission. In addition, Mexico will fund its share of the influent pipeline, which is about $6 million, in addition to the estimated $4 million to be provided by IBWC. We do not have an estimate of when the funds will be paid by year.

Ms. BROWNER. I think it is important, though, that, the money that we seek in this budget, in the President's budget, will directly benefit American citizens. And if I understand it properly, will actually be spent—I think this is correct, in the United States.

This is not money that is going to be spent in Mexico. This facility is located in the United States. The money will be spent in the United States.

Mr. STOKES. Also included in the NAFTA-related water projects request is $60 million for wastewater and drinking water infrastructure to serve the U.S. colonias. According to the bill language requested, $10 million is for the State of New Mexico and $50 million is for the State of Texas. Tell us, how did EPA determine how much the request was for the colonias in these States?

Ms. BROWNER. Mr. Chairman, if I understand properly, these are projects that have been developed and are actually ready for implementation. This is not an effort to exclude other—or to address other significant problems. These were the two that are ready and have been funded, I think in the previous budget. This is not the first time for either of these projects.

Ms. PROTHRO. Yes, and we worked closely with the States in identifying the proper projects for the border area.

Mr. STOKES. Can you give us the amount of total need for the U.S. colonias along the border?

Ms. BROWNER. I don't think—this is very hard to know.

Ms. PROTHRO. Just for the colonias.

Mr. STOKES. Along the border?

Ms. PROTHRO. Just for the colonias, our current estimate, this is all subject to change, but our current estimate is about $237 million.

Mr. STOKES. Will the activities eligible under these programs be the same as those eligible under the proposed clean water SRF and proposed drinking water SRF?

Ms. BROWNER. Yes. Yes, under both.

Mr. STOKES. You were actually questioned, are the activities eligible under these programs the same as those eligible under the clean water SRF and the proposed drinking water SRF.

Ms. BROWNER. Under the proposed—I am sorry. I heard that as "existing." That is my mistake. It is existing, right. It is under the current clean water SRF. What is eligible under the current clean water SRF is what these monies are eligible for. In terms of the drinking water, you might want to——

Ms. PROTHRO. But there are some drinking water needs, too, so that the proposal for grants for the long term would include some drinking water funding that would similarly be covered under our proposed drinking water SRF.

Mr. STOKES. That is our next question, how much of the requested funds for the colonias would be available for wastewater infrastructure, as compared to drinking water infrastructure?

Ms. PROTHRO. I don't believe I have that broken out with me. I will have to provide that for the record, too. I don't have that broken out.

Mr. STOKES. All right. Please provide that for the record.

[The information follows:]

U.S. COLONIAS WATER AND WASTEWATER NEEDS

ESTIMATED U.S. COLONIAS NEEDS*
($ MILLION)

STATE	WASTEWATER TREATMENT AND PLUMBING	WATER SUPPLY	TOTAL
NEW MEXICO	23	2	25
TEXAS	548	148	696
TOTAL	571	150	721
U.S. Unmet	237	75	312

The funds requested for colonias are all for wastewater infrastructure.

Our budget request for colonias in fiscal year 1994 is: $50 million for the State of Texas, and $10 million for the State of New Mexico. These will fall within the amounts of known remaining needs in each State.

Unmet U.S. needs are based on previous funding and 50/50 U.S./State share for remaining.

* All Colonias needs are for American citizens on the U.S. side of the Border.

U.S.-MEXICAN BORDER—OUTYEAR COSTS

Mr. Stokes. The remainder of the funds requested, $20 million for NAFTA-related activities along the border are for engineering and design activities for sewage facilities along the U.S.-Mexican border, in the vicinity of Nogales, Arizona and Mexicali, Mexico. What are the estimated out-year costs and needs for these engineering and design activities for the sewage facilities in this vicinity?

Ms. Prothro. First of all, referring back to my earlier answer about the needs for the colonias, this answer was based just on the U.S. share. The numbers I gave you before were just the U.S. share under the plan that we have developed. So, let me promise to get back to you and give you the full needs and then the U.S. share of those needs, as we understand them under our current plan. And similarly, I can give you the U.S. share for the other communities. For Mexicali it is $75 million; for Nogales, it is $58 million and I can get you more detail than that and follow up.

[The information follows:]

BORDER FACILITY FUNDING NEEDS

ESTIMATED UNMET NEEDS FOR FACILITY CONSTRUCTION
($ MILLION)

	WASTEWATER TREATMENT	WATER SUPPLY	TOTAL
MEXICAN BORDER	2591 (1)	321 (2)	2912

(1) Based on U.S. Army COE estimates - 1992

(2) Rough 1991 estimate. Mexico to update estimate in 1993.

ESTIMATED U.S. GOVERNMENT SHARE TO MEET UNMET NEEDS FOR FACILITY CONSTRUCTION
($ MILLION)

	WASTEWATER TREATMENT	WATER SUPPLY	TOTAL
MEXICAN BORDER (1)	1204	(All Mexico)	1204

(1) Based on 50/50 U.S./Mexico share unless otherwise negotiated in existing IBWC minutes.

Mr. STOKES. All right. Now, the bill language States that these funds are also for the planning and design of other high-priority international wastewater facilities in the area of the Mexican border. Of the $20 million requested, how much is for Nogales and how much is for other facilities?

Ms. PROTHRO. We haven't figured that out yet. We will let you know when we do.

Mr. STOKES. All right. Also, tell us for the record what are the other facilities, if you will?

Ms. PROTHRO. There are a number that may be eligible. They haven't been selected yet. Readiness to go will be a big factor in selecting them.

[The information follows:]

BORDER PROJECT LIST

Tijuana, Tecate, Mexican/New River, Nogales, Naco, Agua Prieta, Ciudad Juarez, Ojinaga, Ciudad Acuna, Piedras Negras, Reynosa, and Matamoros.

Mr. STOKES. The language also states these monies will only become available after an agreement has been made with the affected State on cost share.

Ms. PROTHRO. Yes.

Mr. STOKES. What is the appropriate State cost share?

Ms. PROTHRO. Well, we are negotiating those. They will be in the negotiated minutes as we develop this plan with Mexico. I believe that Texas is willing to put up 50 percent in most cases, and I hope that we can get that from the other States, but that has yet to be determined.

COLONIAS FUNDING

Mr. STOKES. Of the NAFTA-related water projects, which of these activities are currently authorized?

Ms. PROTHRO. Well, we had funding this year for the New Mexico colonias and the Texas colonias. I believe those are the only ones. We had requested more, but I believe those are the only ones that were funded. Well, Tijuana, also, if you consider it to be a NAFTA-related one.

Mr. STOKES. Tijuana, we don't think is authorized.

Doesn't it expire?

Ms. BROWNER. I think it has expired. We will check and let you know tomorrow. They are saying it is in Section 510, but we will definitely get back with you on that tomorrow.

[The information follows:]

AUTHORITY FOR TIJUANA INTERNATIONAL PROJECT

The Tijuana project is authorized under Section 510 of the 1987 Amendments to the Clean Water Act. The Agency is in the process of preparing an additional authorization that would provide comprehensive authority for the funding of construction of international wastewater treatment facilities and treatment facilities to serve U.S. colonias to provide water pollution control in the vicinity of the international boundary between the United States and Mexico.

Mr. LEWIS. I would like to know.

Mr. STOKES. If at any time you have questions on this area, please jump in.

Mr. LEWIS. I do have some clean water questions, but I am not sure——

Mr. STOKES. I yield to you at this time.

Ms. BROWNER. Mr. Chairman, we just wanted to correct one of our answers. We had said we were not aware of funding in other agency budgets in terms of these border activities. Staff reminds me that there is, in the old Farmers Home Administration or the old RDA—Rural Development Administration, $25 million for drinking water issues along the border. So we want to correct the record to make sure you are aware of that.

Mr. STOKES. It will be so corrected.

Mr. Lewis.

RADON IN DRINKING WATER

Mr. LEWIS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Shifting gears a bit to the clean water area, drinking water specifically, let me ask a couple of questions that relate to the radon. The radon in drinking water is considered overly burdensome by hundreds of publications throughout the country. Many in the scientific community raise serious concerns with the logic of adopting such stringent standards on radon in drinking water, when it accounts for such a minute percentage of the public's exposure.

As a former State regulator, do you feel that the views of the State and local agencies on this issue have been adequately taken into consideration?

Ms. BROWNER. Martha can speak to this more specifically.

I am not specifically aware of what EPA has done to hear from the States on this.

I will tell you that as the head of a State agency, I was asked to participate, with eight other States last year, in looking at the safe drinking water issues. Our governors were actually selected and we were appointed by our governors. There was a report based on what the States brought to the EPA in terms of our concerns and our ability to address the demands being placed on us through the Safe Drinking Water Act.

But Martha can probably speak to the radon more specifically.

Ms. PROTHRO. Our radon rule is a proposed rule at this point. The most recent one is the one that is in controversy. In last year's appropriations bill, Senator Chafee added an amendment asking us to do a study, to submit that study to our Science Advisory Board for review, and then to report to Congress on it in July. The language requires us to report on this question of relative risk of radon in drinking water, as compared to overall risk and whether or not it is a sufficient risk to justify regulation of drinking water. We are on track to complete that study.

We expect to submit it in July. You are certainly correct that a lot of States have expressed concern about the cost of compliance with the rule, especially in the West. We are taking that into consideration as we develop the recommendations.

We were authorized also on the Chafee amendment to request an extension of "sign-off date" for promulgation of the rule, so we expect it will be issued only after we report to Congress.

Mr. Lewis. Radon and arsenic are good examples of substances which show deleterious effects when concentrated at abnormally high levels of exposure. However, such findings raise serious questions about the public health impacts for exposures at levels normally encountered by the public.

Ms. Prothro. In addition to the study we will be submitting this summer, Senators Chafee and Lautenberg also required us to do a more extensive study on how we take risk into account in setting drinking water standards, generally. So we are looking at that question, among others, in our risk analysis.

But there is a basic question about whether or not people should be protected from natural substances in their drinking water, as well as from substances that might be added by man. The risk is no less just because it is naturally occurring. So the question may well be, how do we take cost into account, what kinds of risks are acceptable to society?

There are many difficult policy choices that have to be made here. We are trying to address these as best we can in a single report to Congress, which will also be submitted this summer.

Mr. Lewis. Thank you.

In this committee's fiscal year 1993 appropriations bill, EPA was directed to conduct a multimedia risk assessment and report back to Congress so that they may consider appropriate measures to reduce the public's exposure to radon. The Scientific Advisory Board will also make its own independent recommendation to Congress. What is your view of the cost-effectiveness of imposing a stringent national standard on drinking water, as opposed to directing resources at regions with known high levels of radon?

Ms. Prothro. If I can try to put it in perspective for us, the difficulty with radon is that most exposure to radon comes from sources other than drinking water. Drinking water contributes only a small portion of the total overall risk.

However, it is about the only risk associated with radon over which we have a regulatory handle. So there is the dilemma. What do you do?

Do you not regulate because this is the smallest portion of risk, or do you go ahead and use the tools that you have available to you in order to reduce the risk where you can?

That is the issue that we are faced with. The Science Advisory Board has previously expressed concern that the Agency is regulating radon in drinking water because it is such a small part of the overall risk. Now, you could read from that either we shouldn't regulate drinking water or we should regulate other sources of radon exposure, and that is our dilemma.

As I said, that is part of what we are going to be addressing in this report to Congress.

Mr. Lewis. Those of us in the West who have small communities that are impacted by potential regulation—to say the least, these are controversial concerns when people said they find this problem out of the blue and they see expenses that not only do they believe they can't deal with or meet at a local level—to say the least, these kinds of regulations are going to have a dramatic impact upon the patterns of development of those regions as well.

Mr. DeLay. Will the gentleman yield on that issue, because——

Mr. Lewis. Sure.

Mr. DeLay. Because it brings up another issue about good science on radon. There has been some controversy about that, too.

Are you saying that you are going to revisit the risk of radon overall, or just in water?

Ms. Prothro. The report that I spoke about is just for water. Perhaps someone else here could discuss radon overall.

Ms. Browner. Mike Shapiro from our air program.

Mr. Shapiro. Our radon risk assessment has been reviewed by the Agency's Science Advisory Board, and they have basically concurred with our approach to assessing the risks from that radioactive gas. Our procedures are also consistent with those that have been recommended by the National Academy of Sciences and the International Committee on Radiation Protection. So we will continue, as new scientific information becomes available from ongoing epidemiological studies, to revise our estimates, but at this point in time, we feel that our estimate of the risks from radon represent the best judgment of the scientific community.

Mr. DeLay. Well, if I may continue, and the gentleman yielding, I am very interested in this question of which studies are—and Mr. Shapiro, maybe you can answer this, why the EPA selectively picked studies. For instance, I am informed that you omitted from your study one of the most damming sets of radon lung cancer studies from Bernard Cohen, who is Professor of Physics and Radiation Health at the University of Pittsburgh. Cohen's group had measured radon levels in 350,000 homes across the United States and subjected the data to every conceivable statistical check, and he finds no basis for concern about low-level radon. Indeed, the reverse.

And I quote from him: "The EPA's linear theory predicts that lung cancer rates should increase by 7.3 percent for each PCIL of have radon concentration in homes, whereas our studies indicate that lung cancer rates actually decrease by about 6 percent." There is a big difference.

Ms. Browner. Now we are going to bring up our Acting Assistant Administrator for solid waste.

Mr. Guimond. My name is Rich Guimond, and I am head of Solid Waste, but I used to run the radon program and it involved radiation at the time.

Mr. Lewis. Sure glad you came along.

Mr. Guimond. The study that you are talking about was done by a doctor who sold a service which ran a number of detectors, and when he bought it, he calculated some data from that in an array of ways. As we have taken a look at most of the data he collected, most of the scientists we've looked at would not consider it statistically valid for an array of reasons, such as they were voluntary samples, there was self-selection, there was array of flaws scientifically with it that would red flag.

You can draw some general conclusions, but from the standpoint of peer review kind of things, those scientists found it to be flawed for those reasons. So the studies that we have relied on most thoroughly were those studies that were set up so that there was random selections, so that all of the fundamental scientific parameters that one would not have were set up originally.

So we have gone to both the international community and the national community to rely dramatically on those studies as the fundamental basis for it. Both international groups and national groups have concluded that the numbers we are using are the reasonable ones, probably the most rational ones throughout the world. International groups, as well as national groups, that believe that it is in the same ballpark reviewed by the National Academy of Sciences. A whole array of groups felt that we were reasonable.

Mr. DeLay. I won't proceed with any more time. That was short, but I think I made my point.

Thank you.

Mr. Stokes. If you want——

Mr. DeLay. No, that is all right.

ADEQUATE SCIENCE

Mr. Lewis. Mr. Chairman, apparently I wasn't here when Tom this morning asked his questions relative to the secondary smoking area. And my question along these lines, and you have touched on it again, it seems often in this whole subject that people tend to first develop preconceived notions, then they go out and find studies that serve their needs. Presumably, the implication of this study is it is a study that would be done by somebody, and that it is inadequate, incomplete, et cetera. And yet in the secondary smoking area, there is some evidence that EPA has chosen not to consider studies that are done by very substantial other public bodies.

And the query here is, do we in these subject areas have a tendency to establish our notions as to where to do a lot of work and then go about finding evidences to prove our notions correct? It is very important if we are going to change people's lives, et cetera, that we not be in that business.

And if a description of this study is an accurate reflection, that is important. But if indeed the opposite is—the Agency has been involved in that sort of selectivity in another important subject area, we ought to know about it.

And one more time, as those third-level people are there forever, you have got a chance to make a big difference here, and we are encouraging you to do that.

Ms. Browner. I don't think the people in the agency who focus most of their work on the science and these sorts of studies, in fact, have preconceived ideas. They are ethical—as it relates to the results. I mean, they are scientists and they come to this with that professional training and with the ethics associated with that profession.

There are also, in any of these studies that we undertake, difficult decisions to be made in terms of the scope, in terms of the question posed, the question to be answered, the information relied on. That is why we subject these reports, these findings, to rigorous peer review, so that these very sorts of questions can be raised from people outside of the agency.

With reference to both of the studies, the passive smoke and the radon, they were both subject to peer review and questions raised during that process were addressed. Science is difficult, as we all know, and reasonable people can surely disagree.

I think the challenge for us, as I said earlier, is as reliable scientific information becomes available, to incorporate that into what we are doing and to adjust accordingly.

Mr. DeLay. Will the gentleman yield?

I think you are missing the point.

I think we are missing the point. The point is that there is a certain history to scientific methods and scientific criteria that are adhered to, but when you get to a certain point, if it doesn't fit, it is changed and the ETS doesn't. The 95 percent criteria was obviously changed down to 90 percent, so that all these studies would fit the 90 percent when they did not fit the 95, when 95 had been accepted for a long time.

Ms. Browner. I absolutely understand the point that you are making. I am not a scientist, so this is going to get into a level of detail that I cannot pretend to explain accurately. My understanding of the report that you made reference to is that there were legitimate, scientific reasons why that should be changed; that based on the information that was available, the Science Advisory Board and others working on it thought that that was an appropriate decision.

That is exactly the point that I am trying to make. As much as we would like the work that we do and the science we rely on to be cast in stone, in fact, it is not. One of the very crucial things for us to do as an agency responsible for the public health of the citizens of this country, is to make sure that we are ever observant of reliable new information and that we are taking that in. In some instances we are determining that something we once thought was a risk is not the risk, but now something else is a risk.

That is a challenge for us. It is a difficult one, very difficult. It is not something that government lends itself to easily, but I think it is the only way we can ultimately do our job.

Mr. DeLay. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

NEEDY CITIES

Mr. Stokes. Back to the justification. Page 12-11, the Agency is requesting $100 million for a special needs program for grants for the construction of publicly-owned treatment works for sewage treatment needed and is intended for communities of special hardships. The language in this special needs program was quite detailed and very specific. Is Boston the only community that could currently qualify for this program?

Ms. Browner. We think so. We recognize that there are a number of communities across the country experiencing significant "rate shock" in terms of what will be expected of the individual households. Boston has had some very significant increases and their rates will continue to increase. This money is just a first step.

What we would like to do is work with the subcommittee and the authorizing committee to create a program for fiscal year 1995 that would seek to help all of the communities that meet a certain threshold either in terms of impact to their individual ratepayers or whatever other formula. We absolutely recognize that there is more than just Boston. Other communities across the country are having similar problems and coming up with a coordinated program to try and deal with those. That is something we would like to work on.

Mr. STOKES. Do you anticipate there may be other cities that might qualify for this same special needs type of program?

Ms. BROWNER. We would like to create a program to make sure that those communities that are experiencing problems such as Boston would in fact have funds available to help them meet their requirements. In terms of this language, I think we believe that only Boston would actually meet the current language.

Mr. STOKES. Based on the 1992 needs survey that is currently in draft form, what are the top three community highest needs?

Ms. PROTHRO. I don't have that in front of me. We have some estimates on total needs and we can get that for you. New York is certainly one of the cities, but I cannot name the other two offhand. New York and Boston are among the very highest.

Mr. STOKES. Are you able to tell where Boston falls on that list?

Ms. PROTHRO. I want to make sure I am right so I would like to provide this for the record. Boston is very high on the list. I believe in terms of total needs, New York may be higher, but we will check.

[The information follows:]

1992 NEEDS SURVEY – DESIGN YEAR

(Dollars in Thousands)

CITY NAME	CATEGORY I	CATEGORY II	CATEGORY IIIA	CATEGORY IIIB	CATEGORY IVA	CATEGORY IVB	CATEGORY V	CATEGORY VI	TOTAL CATEGORY
1 NEW YORK CITY, NY	$3,738,168	$4,868,616	$11,765	$445,816	$1,092,355	$1,137,271	$5,794,877	$547,988	$17,636,856
2 CHICAGO, IL	$190,162	$202,735	$0	$172,183	$0	$43,505	$831,077	$0	$1,439,662
3 LOS ANGELES, CA	$1,430,121	$27,241	$28,453	$207,801	$1,337	$180,214	$0	$0	$1,875,167
4 DETROIT, MI	$514,766	$0	$152	$17,628	$0	$245,788	$712,923	$0	$1,491,257
5 PHILADELPHIA, PA	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$1,050,832	$0	$1,050,832
6 HOUSTON, TX	$307,674	$118,003	$149,096	$19,268	$21,425	$584,316	$0	$0	$1,199,782
7 BOSTON, MA	$2,728,008	$0	$8,693	$3,785	$0	$474,379	$1,258,745	$0	$4,473,610
8 MIAMI, FL	$230,257	$24,295	$5,061	$7,114	$1,698,738	$126,374	$0	$24,375	$2,116,214
9 PHOENIX, AZ	$144,793	$58,398	$0	$548	$29,412	$24,252	$0	$0	$257,403
10 ST PAUL, MN	$227,683	$4,427	$1,592	$0	$0	$0	$88,542	$0	$322,244
11 NEWARK, NJ	$520,000	$0	$5,765	$16,140	$0	$0	$382,469	$0	$924,374
12 ST LOUIS, MO	$102,597	$49	$96,626	$38,645	$3,291	$2,502	$768,573	$0	$1,012,283
13 SAN JOSE, CA	$205,147	$25,394	$2,334	$68,499	$31,927	$1,893	$0	$0	$335,194
14 WASHINGTON, DC	$0	$122,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$80,000	$0	$202,000
15 BALTIMORE, MD	$22,932	$248,701	$11,166	$44,381	$67,875	$41,880	$1,250	$0	$438,185
16 DALLAS, TX	$318,989	$112,079	$0	$1,551	$0	$95,315	$0	$0	$527,934
17 PITTSBURGH, PA	$74,040	$0	$0	$0	$0	$23,143	$0	$0	$97,183
18 MILWAUKEE, WI	$78,360	$0	$31,307	$0	$0	$24,964	$4,904	$0	$139,535
19 SAN DIEGO, CA	$1,265,085	$14,540	$0	$13,783	$26,119	$177,576	$0	$0	$1,497,103
20 TAMPA, FL	$314,496	$432,946	$0	$531	$312,936	$223,824	$0	$22,349	$1,307,082
21 COLUMBUS, OH	$260,679	$65,170	$67,153	$0	$985	$110,112	$144,251	$43,574	$691,924
22 CLEVELAND, OH	$141,722	$9,966	$0	$2,604	$0	$18,184	$69,917	$0	$242,393
23 KANSAS CITY, KS–MO	$5,321	$0	$0	$21,501	$28,526	$67,893	$14,324	$0	$137,565
24 SAN FRANCISCO, CA	$25,148	$0	$0	$0	$0	$375	$555,847	$0	$581,370
25 ATLANTA, GA	$9,732	$155,749	$0	$0	$0	$209,171	$86,524	$0	$461,176
TOTAL	$12,855,880	$6,490,309	$419,163	$1,081,778	$3,314,926	$3,812,931	$11,845,055	$638,286	$40,458,328

Category I.......... Secondary Treatment
Category II.......... Advanced Treatment
Category IIIA.......... Infiltration/Inflow Correction
Category IIIB.......... Replacement/Rehabilitation of Sewers
Category IVA.......... New Collector Sewers
Category IVB.......... New Interceptor Sewers
Category V.......... Combined Sewer Overflows
Category VI.......... Storm Water

Mr. STOKES. You mentioned that you are reviewing options to establish a fund to address infrastructure needs of cities that face problems of meeting secondary treatment. What type of options are being considered?

Ms. PROTHRO. For the new "Needy Cities Program?"

Mr. STOKES. Right.

Ms. PROTHRO. There are other approaches that we have been considering.

Ms. BROWNER. Mostly they are old needy cities.

Ms. PROTHRO. Of course, there was at one time a grants program. So you would have to put that in the mix and see whether we should continue a grants program. The more innovative options include ways that the State revolving fund might provide more support to cities such as the possibility of negative interest rates or longer repayment terms. Right now it is 20 years.

If it were extended to 30 years, that would provide a significant benefit. The problem on this is to make sure that whatever authority we provide allowing these approaches would not interfere with the corpus of the State revolving funds in the long term because we want to protect its viability.

In fact, we would like to be able to encourage the growth of the State revolving funds because we would like them to be there in the future for communities. I don't think we are prepared to make recommendations right now, but those are the kinds of things you might want to consider in addition to outright grants.

Mr. STOKES. Are you trying to address the problems faced by rural communities in financing water treatment requirements in your long-term authorization proposals?

Ms. BROWNER. Yes. Martha made reference to the solutions we are looking at and that is the repayment schedule. I think we heard in this subcommittee several weeks ago that there are many small communities that cannot deal with their repayment on a 20-year basis, but if we went to 30-year they might be able to.

WATER QUALITY COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS

Mr. STOKES. In fiscal year 1994, you are requesting no funding for water quality agreements. Is this program obsolete?

Ms. PROTHRO. The Water Quality Cooperative Agreements Program has been rolled into the waste water SRF package. We are looking at whether or not we would submit legislation to include some type of setaside for the same purposes for the funds used in the past. In the past, we had $16.5 million for target grants in the States to support programs like storm water programs, overflow programs and reshifting the sludge permitting programs. So we will be considering that in the context of the authorization of the new waste water SRF.

DRINKING WATER

Mr. STOKES. Let's turn to the drinking water media. According to page 4–1, EPA is requesting a total of $143,850,000 for drinking water in fiscal year 1994. This is a decrease of $1,494,000 below the fiscal year 1993 level.

There are several significant problems to be addressed in the drinking water program. The promulgation of additional contaminants mandated by the Safe Drinking Water Act has been extremely slow.

Now, I note that EPA is planning to implement a new scientific data collection and analysis system to determine the contaminants which pose the highest risk.

To what extent will this new system expedite the promulgation of contaminants or will this new system simply make the targeting of certain contaminants more accurate?

Ms. PROTHRO. Well, we are developing a new system as part of our report to Congress for July, the Chafee-Lautenberg Report that I referenced earlier. I don't think that we have final recommendations for you yet on how that will affect the development of standards on the drinking water program.

With reference to the reductions in the drinking water program, we are increasing our efforts in the development of new regulations which is required by the 1986 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act.

Mr. STOKES. How much do you estimate it will cost the States to fully implement the requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act?

Ms. PROTHRO. We have some rough estimates. I think our estimate is around $225 million or $230 million annually. The States themselves have estimated above $300 million dollars annually for carrying out the Safe Drinking Water Act.

Mr. STOKES. Responsibility for enforcing the Act has been delegated to the States, but some States do not have primacy. Does EPA expect that as more rules are promulgated and fewer resources are carried at the State level, additional States will return primacy to EPA?

Ms. PROTHRO. We are very concerned about that. We are working closely with the States to be sure they can take primacy, but to be honest I believe there will be some instances over the next few years where EPA will be implementing drinking water programs in the States.

We are doing some now in a pollutant by pollutant basis where the States have not been able to take on responsibility for the new rules. But we do have States that are in trouble overall in the drinking water program. Unless they are able to increase their State funding, there will be no option but for EPA to step in.

Mr. STOKES. If this does occur, talking about States returning primacy to EPA, what is the estimated cost of these additional responsibilities?

Ms. PROTHRO. It depends on how many States we would have to take over. We are funded now to cover the primacy operations for which we are already responsible and we could probably take on one or two small-sized States. I don't anticipate this, but if, for example California should return the drinking water program, we would have to do some major reprogrammings within our office and perhaps within the agency generally in order to be able to implement this in a large State.

Mr. STOKES. I think this might be a good place for us to conclude for the day.

Is there anything further?

Mr. **Lewis.** No. Mr. Chairman, I think we have put the Director through enough for one day.

Mr. **Stokes.** It looks like she withstood it pretty well. We will adjourn until 10 a.m. tomorrow morning.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1993.

Mr. STOKES. The committee will come to order. Mr. Torres, you have not had a chance to ask any general questions. Would you like to ask some general questions of the Administrator?

Mr. TORRES. Would environmental equity be appropriate?

Mr. STOKES. What is it on?

Mr. TORRES. Environmental equity.

Mr. STOKES. Let's see. Why don't you proceed.

AGENCY MINORITY PROFILE

Mr. TORRES. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Welcome, Ms. Browner. Following up on a question asked yesterday, I was not here but the Chairman did ask this question. Ms. Browner, you mentioned the Office of Environmental Equity and the work that they are doing in lead abatement and identifying communities at risk, and obviously I applaud these efforts.

I am worried that without adequate minority staffing at the Agency, the concerns of the various minority communities will not be adequately addressed. I appreciate and support President Clinton's commitment to gender and ethnic diversity in his appointments, and as I am sure you know, the trade press has reported problems in achieving ethnic and racial diversity in the appointments at EPA.

I believe that the reasons for these problems are not simple but in general, historically there has been little interest in this issue in the minority community. I have been very pleased these past two years to welcome the development of a widespread understanding of environmental equity problems within the minority communities across the country.

I have been long convinced that mentoring of younger, possibly less educated staff would eventually swell the ranks of EPA with qualified minority staff at all levels. It is one thing, as you know, am for a Hispanic or an African-American to be appointed by President Clinton to run an important office within EPA, but more importantly it is critical that the entire agency be integrated in order to understand the problems faced by minority communities.

My question, I am curious about the staffing for the Environmental Equity Office, how many Latino staff work in the Office of Environmental Equity would be one question? How many Latinos are currently employed by EPA, how many are in positions of GS–11 or above, how many Latino staff are in SES positions, and finally, what are you doing to aggressively seek competent staff for senior level positions at the agency?

Mr. LEWIS. Would the gentleman yield before-on your point?

Mr. TORRES. I would yield to the gentleman, the gentleman from California.

Mr. LEWIS. Yesterday the director indicated there was going to be a 26-person team helping to do the planning process that involves reorganization and improvement procedures within the agency. I wonder if we shouldn't ask the question as to how many Latinos, other minorities are a part of that 26-member team.

Mr. TORRES. I think it would be a proper addition, supplement, and I thank my colleague for injecting that. Mrs. Browner?

Ms. BROWNER. Congressman, Mr. Chairman, and Members of the committee, if I could start generally and then answer some of your specific questions. Yesterday I explained to the Members of the committee that I am very concerned about the lack of minorities, Hispanics, Asians, Native Americans, and African-Americans in senior level positions in the agency.

Mr. TORRES. Women too?

Ms. BROWNER. Well, it is interesting. We have done better with women, I think, although we do not in any way reflect the American people in terms of the gender and ethnic makeup at the top levels of the agency. We have made tremendous strides in the lower levels of the agency in terms of bringing people in.

What we have to do now is do a better job first of advancing people as openings occur. Then secondly, as you mention, it is very important to set the example at the top in terms of the people who will fill the key jobs in this administration. One of the nominees that the White House has sent forward for the Environmental Protection Agency is a person of color, an African-American, and we are looking at several other people.

I personally am extremely committed to setting the example at the top and it is why we have perhaps taken a little bit longer, because we have reached out beyond the traditional mechanisms in the search process to find people and ask them if they would be willing to consider high-level positions at the Environmental Protection Agency. We have been able to talk to several who were not included in the initial rounds of recommendations to the agency.

These are difficult jobs, they are hard jobs. For many of the people we have talked to, it would involve relocating. That can be challenging for your family, for yourself and so we are still working to make sure that, at senior levels of the agency, we set a good example.

You asked the question I think about SES. There are approximately 200 positions in the SES ranks. It is 277 people in the SES rank and if I understand correctly, there are 55 women, 13 minorities of which I believe one is a Hispanic. This is not adequate by any means, and it is something we are seeking to change. I have to tell you, this is very disturbing to me.

It was disturbing to me when I came to the agency and I was further disturbed last week when I attended the awards banquet on behalf of all Federal agencies for people at the SES levels. 98 people were honored. Four of them were women, one was black, the rest were white males. To the best of my knowledge, there were no Hispanics. So it is not a problem that is unique to EPA.

I think it is a problem across the ranks of government that women and minorities have not been given opportunities at the highest level of the career ladder. It is something that this administration is absolutely committed to changing. Every time we have an opening at the SES level, we are committed to making sure that we do everything we can to provide an opportunity for a minority or a female within the agency to move up.

Congressman Lewis made reference to the 26 people. There may be a little bit of confusion here. The 26 people I referred to yesterday, are the people dealing with the contracts management issue. We are also in the process of putting together a group of people internal to the agency as part of the Vice President's National Performance Review.

We have not completed the selection of those individuals, but I can assure you that it will be an ethnically, gender, racially balanced group. We are reaching out across all levels of the agency. This will not just be the management level. It will be vertically integrated and it will be from across the United States.

As you know, almost half of our employees are located outside of our headquarters here in Washington. We are in the process right now of culling through the names and interviewing people to make sure that we have a group who will work with our leadership group to develop the sorts of recommendations and changes that will be important to the Environmental Protection Agency in the future.

You are exactly right, we have not done a good job, and this is something that I am absolutely committed to correcting.

Mr. Lewis. I think yesterday you were responding to my almost surprise about mismanagement at the agency, a lack of organization, et cetera, that you found when you arrived. I thought you talked about a group that was being put together that would be put in place specifically to help with that reorganization.

It certainly seems to me that if that is taking place, then the gentleman's question about making sure that people of color, minorities, women, et cetera were involved, in that process of reorganization.

Ms. Browner. You are exactly right. The standing review committee was in place before I came to the agency and that group will feed into this broader group as part of the National Performance Review and that is what we are now selecting. I apologize for the confusion.

Mr. Torres. Mr Chairman, I have some other questions and I would like to submit them in writing to the administrator.

Is it proper at this time to ask questions on Superfund or do you still wish us to stay on general themes?

Mr. Stokes. We are going to be getting into Superfund and we will recognize you at that time for such questions you have in that area.

Mr. Torres. I thank the Chairman and I yield back the balance of my time, if I have any

Mr. Stokes. Thank you. Mr. Thorton, the chair recognizes you for any general questions you may have.

Mr. Thornton. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. It is a pleasure to see you again. I want to commend you for the statement just made in response to Mr. Torres that you are reaching out beyond the traditional. That shows the kind of vision that I think is absolutely required in this agency.

It has been my observation over the years that too often our agencies spend all their time seeking to avoid damage or to limit the effect of damage rather than affirmatively seeking to improve conditions and using vision and imagination and trying new ways to solve problems.

Do I detect sympathy on your part with that observation?

Ms. Browner. We are absolutely interested in any and all ways that can help us deal with the vast list of challenges and issues that we deal with. We, I think, recognize as an agency that we have got to change, that we have got to adapt to the changes that are occurring across this country and that we have to prepare ourselves to be an agency of the future.

DELANEY CLAUSE

Mr. THORNTON. Without blaming the agency for this, but rather recognizing that you are bound by statutory regulations, are you spending a lot more money on determining the results of damage causing cancer than on, say, pesticides having an effect upon neurological symptoms or upon general toxicity or other areas where the Delaney Clause has skewed the research efforts and the direction of the agency away from a general knowledge toward a highly specific area?

Ms. BROWNER. Our research and development budget, both in our Office of Research Development and then in our individual program offices, has to meet several concerns, as you noted, both the specific and then the more general. In terms of a detailed analysis, we can certainly make that calculation and provide it to you.

But I would want to look across the agency as a whole, because our science is done in a variety of places in the agency and for a variety of reasons, as you recognized.

[The information follows:]

CALCULATION OF EXPENDITURES: GENERAL VS. HIGHLY SPECIFIC SCIENCE

The Office of Research and Development (ORD) is the primary research arm of EPA. ORD's research program involves work along a spectrum from fundamental (general) to applied research (specific) that includes development work and technical assistance. Fundamental environmental research advances our knowledge for understanding the environment such as how ecosystems work, or mechanisms of human toxicity but does not have immediate regulatory application. Applied research studies solutions to defined problems such as how to monitor or measure pollutants. These solutions may involve the creation of new processes, procedures or methodologies. Development work such as pilot-scale testing of pollution control technologies brings the results of applied research to the production or application stage. ORD's technical assistance activities provide scientific guidance and information to EPA, State, and local environmental programs as well as to the private sector.

In FY 1993 ORD extramural resources are distributed to each of the following areas:

Fundamental—29 percent
Applied—43 percent
Development—19 percent.
Technical assistance—9 percent.

Mr. THORNTON. My question is more directed at whether such a review internally might not be useful to you in determining whether your goals of vision and addressing real problems might be suited by giving some additional emphasis to some fields which have not yet been explored fully.

Ms. BROWNER. No, you are exactly right, and that is why we are going through the process of a base review, of actually trying to understand where all of our resources are allocated and where we can maximize use of our resources and where we need to place greater resources.

As we complete the base review, we would hope to integrate that information with the strategic plan by addressing the concerns raised by the Congress and by the citizens and to make sure that we are really doing the very best we can with the resources we have. The process is beginning and it will help us in terms of our fiscal 1995 budget. It will also help us in general over the next several years to plan what the priorities should be and where we should focus the greatest attention.

Mr. THORNTON. As you engage in that planning, I must comment, Mr. Chairman, that I have just come from another subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee in which we have been examining Dr. Kessler's Food and Drug Administration, the agriculture research efforts aimed at making food more safe and more high quality and how to protect citizens, and I would hope that you would think it appropriate to at least explore with these other agencies as to whether there are ways that you might address some of the problems of human nutrition, feeding and nourishment of young children, addressing problems where the environment is closely in touch with solving other needs. Is that——

Ms. BROWNER. In fact, there is a working group at a very high level consisting of Agriculture, FDA, and EPA, focusing on the very issues you mentioned. We, in this administration, have several of those groups looking at issues that cut across Federal agencies and departments. Because you are exactly right, there are a lot of resources when you look broadly across the government.

The challenge for us is to make sure that those resources are used wisely and in an integrated manner, that we don't duplicate the work. We want to avoid one agency going in one direction with another agency saying that they won't be moving in that direction for three more years and so the work will be done and have to sit and wait for another agency to move forward.

We really are trying as a government to work more carefully with our fellow Cabinet members and fellow Federal agencies.

Mr. THORNTON. Mr. Chairman, on that wonderful response, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. STOKES. All right, Mr. Thornton. Ms. Browner, I understand that the President will make an announcement sometime today on the Biodiversity Treaty.

Is that something you care to make a comment on this morning?

Ms. BROWNER. I don't like to upstage my President, but the President, you are quite right, Mr. Chairman, will make an Earth Day announcement today at 11:30. He will focus on several important issues, including the Biodiversity Treaty which was an issue that I think we all remember during the Rio Summit almost a year ago now. I think he will indicate this administration's support for the treaty and this country's support for the treaty.

We would be more than happy to provide this subcommittee with the statement this afternoon. We can bring it back for you.

[The information follows:]

PRESIDENT CLINTON REMARKS AT AN EARTH DAY CEREMONY
April 21, 1993
(TEXT)

PRESIDENT CLINTON Thank you (repeated). Thank you very much, ladies and gentlemen, for being here in the wonderful Botanical Gardens I must say there's a lot I have to learn about this town, as you can tell if you follow events from day to day, and I didn't know that the Botanical Gardens was a branch of the Congress until I showed up here That's one more thing I'm not responsible for. I'm glad to be here.

(Laughter.)

I also think that we should introduce a guest from another country who's here with us—the environmental minister from Australia, Ros Kelly. Would you stand up? We're glad to have you here.

(Applause.)

Al Gore introduced Katie McGinty and you were all good enough to clap, and I don't know if you could hear through the clapping that her parents and here, and what you may not know is that the real reason we appointed her is that she's one of ten children and we'd like to carry Pennsylvania in 1996. We think that there's a significant likelihood now because of that.

I want to say a special word of thanks to the vice president for two things First of all for the wonderful trip that he has just concluded, going to Poland to represent our country on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Warsaw uprising and the wonderful remarks he gave in New York on the eve of that departure and the way that he represented the United States in Poland.

And secondly, notwithstanding what he said in the introduction, which was true, one of the reasons I did ask him to join the ticket is that he knew more about the subject of the environment than I did, and I thought I had something to learn from him, and I have learned a great deal, and it has been an immensely rewarding experience and one which I hope will benefit the United States in many ways over the course of the next four years

That's worth clapping for I agree with that.

(Applause.)

It's a good thing to have this celebration in the springtime, a time when our spirits are renewed and we are reminded by nature of new beginnings and forgotten beauty. This has been an astonishingly beautiful spring in Washington, D C. and something for which I will always be grateful—my first springtime here that I see every morning as I go out and jog around in it and try to breathe in it, something that's a continuing challenge

A little more than a week ago, most Americans celebrated holy days of freedom and renewal Today we still nurture the faith the helps us to understand more clearly that we can do better This is a time of new beginnings, a time when there is anguish and anxiety all around us but we still must yearn once again to succeed in our common purposes to reach our deepest goals

For all of our differences, I think there is an overwhelming determination to change our course, to offer more opportunity, to assume more responsibility, to restore the larger American community and to achieve things that are larger than ourselves and more lasting than the present moment.

We seek to set our course by the star of age-old values, not short-term expediences, to waste less in the present and provide more for the future, to leave a legacy that keeps faith with those who left the earth to us. That is the American spirit. It moves us not only in great gatherings but also when we stand silently, all alone, in the presence only of nature and our creator.

If there is one commitment that defines our people, it is our devotion to the rich and expansive land we have inherited. From the first Americans to the present day, our people have lived in awe of the power, the majesty and the beauty of the forests, the rivers and the streams of America That love of the land, which flows like a mighty current through this land and through our character, burst into service on the first Earth Day in 1970.

When I traveled the country last year, I saw and spoke of how much had been accomplished by the environmental movement since then and how much still remains to be done For all that has been done to protect the air and the water, we haven't halted the destruction of wetlands at home and the rain forests abroad

For all that has been learned, we still struggle to comprehend such dangers to our planet's delicate environment as the shroud of greenhouse gases and the dangerous thinning of the ozone layer.

We haven't done nearly enough to protect our forest communities from the hazards such as lead poisoning which is believed to cause mental retardation, learning disabilities, and impaired growth Unless we act, and act now, we face a future where our planet will be home to 9 billion people, within our lifetime, but its capacity to support and sustain our lives will be very much diminished

Unless we act we face the extinction of untold numbers of species that might support our livelihood and provide medication to save our very lives.

Unless we act now we face a future in which the sun may scorch us, not warm us, where the change of season may take on a dreadful new meaning, and where our children's children will inherit a planet far less hospitable than the world in which we came of age

I have a faith that we will act, not from fear but from hope and through vision All across this country there is a deep understanding rooted in our religious heritage and renewed in the spirit of this time, that the bounty of nature is not ours to waste It is a gift from God that we hold in trust for future generations

Preserving our heritage, enhancing it and passing it along is a great purpose worthy of a great people

If we seize the opportunity and shoulder the responsibility, we can enrich the future and ennoble our own lives Just as we yearned to come together as a people, we yearn to move beyond the false choices the last few years have imposed upon us

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For too long we have been told that we have to choose between the economy and the environment, between our jobs, between our obligations to our own people and our responsibilities to the future, and to the rest of the world, between public action and private economy.

I'm here today in the hope that we can together take a different course of action, to offer a new set of challenges to our people

Our environmental program is based on three principles.

First, we think you can't have a healthy economy without a healthy environment. We need not choose between breathing clean air and bringing home secure paychecks. The fact is our environmental problems result not from robust growth but from reckless growth.

The fact is that only a prosperous society can have the confidence and the means to protect its environment. The fact is healthy communities and environmentally sound products and services do best in today's economic competition.

That's why our policies must protect our environment, promote economic growth and provide millions of new high skill, high wage jobs.

Second, we want to protect the environment at home and abroad In an era of global economics, global epidemics, and global environmental hazards, a central challenge of our time is to promote our national interest in the context of its connectedness with the rest of the world

We share our atmosphere, our planet, our destiny with all the peoples of this world, and the policies I outline today will protect all of us because that is the only way we can protect any of us

And third, we must move beyond the antagonisms among business, government and individual citizens. The policy I outlined today are part of to reinvent government, to make it your partner and not your overseer, to lead by example and not by bureaucratic fiat. In the face of great challenges, we need a government that not only guards against the worst in us, but helps to bring out the best in us

I know we can do this because our administration includes the best team of environmental policymakers who have ever served the United States: the vice president, Interior Secretary Babbitt, EPA Administrator Browner I hope that the EPA will soon by the grace of Congress be a Cabinet-level department And Energy Secretary O'Leary, Commerce Secretary Brown, Transportation Secretary Pena, the Agriculture Secretary Mike Espy, our environmental policy director, Katie McGinty, and our science and technology adviser, Jack Gibbons.

All of them share an unshakable commitment to a healthy environment, a growing economy and a responsive government. Our economic plan will create new job opportunities and new business opportunities protecting our natural environment. The reductions in the interest rates which we have seen already will free up tens of billions of dollars for responsible investments in this year alone

The jobs package I have asked the Congress to pass contains—this has hardly been noticed, but it actually contains green jobs, from waste water treatment to energy efficiency to the restoration of our national parks to investments in new technologies designed to create the means by which we can solve the problems of the future and create more jobs for Americans

Our long-term strategy invests more in pollution prevention, energy efficiency, and solar energy and renewable energy and environmental restoration and water treatment, all of which can be found in the five-year budget that we have presented to the Congress

These investments will create tens of thousands of new jobs and they will save tens of thousands more because when we save energy and resources, we will have more to invest in creating new jobs and providing better living standards.

Today every other advanced nation is more energy efficient than we are That is one of the reasons why over the last couple of years, for example, the average German factory worker has come to make over 20 percent more than his American counterpart The German workers, while having higher wages, also have more secure and better health care. That's because that economy uses one half the energy we do to produce the same amount of goods. We can do better and we will.

I believe we can develop the knowhow to out-conserve and out-compete anyone else on earth. All over the world, people are buying products that help them to protect their environment. There's a $200 billion market today for environmental technologies. And by the turn of the decade and the century, it will be 300 billion.

Let me just share one example with you, something we all know and use, something some of us are still trying to learn how to replace—lightbulbs. Longlasting, energy-saving lightbulbs didn't even exist in 1985 Now American companies sell over $500 million worth of these products, with sales expected to reach $2 billion by 1995 and $10 billion by the year 2000, creating thousands of new jobs.

American scientists have taken the lead in developing these technologies, and it's time to help our companies take the lead in bringing our products and services to market I've asked the Energy Department, the Commerce Department and the EPA to assess current environmental technologies and create a strategic plan to give our companies the trade development, promotional efforts and technical assistance they need to turn these advances into jobs here in America as well as to help promote a better environment.

America can maintain our lead in the world economy by taking the lead to preserve the world environment

Last year the nations of the world came together at the earth summit in Rio to try to find a way to protect the miraculous diversity of plant and animal life all across the planet The biodiversity treaty which resulted had some flaws, and we all knew that, but instead of fixing them the United States walked away from the treaty. That left us out of the treaty that is critically important not only to our future but to the future of the world, and not only because of what it will do to preserve species but because of opportunities it offers for cutting-edge companies whose research creates new medicines, new products, and new jobs

Again, just one recent example makes the point A tree that was thought to have no value, the Pacific

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yew, used to be bulldozed and burned Now we know that that tree contains one of our most promising potential cures for ovarian cancer, breast cancer, and other forms of cancer

We cannot walk away from challenges like those presented by the biodiversity treaty. We must step up to them.

Our administration has worked with business and environmental groups toward an agreement that protects both American interests and the world environment, and today I am proud to announce the United States's intention to sign the biodiversity treaty.

(Sustained applause.)

This is an example of what you can do by bringing business and environmentalists together instead of pitting them against each other. We can move forward to protect critical natural resources and critical technologies. I'm also directing the State Department to move ahead with our talks to other countries, which has signed a convention so that the United States can move as quickly as possible toward ratification.

To learn more about where we stand in protecting all our biological resources here at home, I'm asking the Interior Department to create a national biological survey to help us protect endangered species and, just as importantly, to help the agricultural and biotechnical industries of our country identify new sources of food, fiber, and medication.

(Applause.)

We also must take the lead in addressing the challenge of global warming that could make our planet and its climate less hospitable and more hostile to human life. Today I reaffirm my personal and announce our nation's commitment to reducing our emissions of greenhouse gasses to their 1990 levels by the year 2000.

(Applause.)

I am instructing my administration to produce a cost effective plan by August that can continue the trend of reduced emissions. This must be a clarion call, not for more bureaucracy or regulation or unnecessary costs, but instead, for American ingenuity and creativity, to produce the best and most energy efficient technologies

After the Cold War, we face the challenge of helping Russia achieve a healthy democracy, a healthy economy and a healthy environment Our Russian aid package includes $38 million to clean up pollution and promote better uses of energy. As with the full range of our investments in Russia, this is truly an investment not only in promoting our own values but in protecting our national security

To protect the environment at home and abroad, I'm committed to a government that leads by example, brings people together and brings out the best in everyone. For too long, our government did more to inflame environmental issues than to solve them. Different agencies pursued conflicting policies National leaders polarized people, and problems wound up in the courts or in the streets instead of being solved

We seek to bring a new spirit to these difficult issues Three weeks ago, in Portland, Oregon, we brought together business people, timber workers and environmentalists from throughout the Northwest to discuss how best to preserve jobs and to protect the old growth forests and the species which inhabit them. People sat down in a conference room, not a courtroom, and in the words of Archbishop Thomas Murphy of Seattle, we tried to find common ground for a common good.

At the close of that forest conference, I asked my Cabinet and our entire administration to begin work immediately to craft a balanced, comprehensive long-term policy that is also comprehensible.

Before I ask our companies and our communities and our families to meet any challenge, it seems to me we have to set that standard for the government. The American people are entitled to know where the United States stands on this issue and many other issues, and it is time to bring an end to the time when issues like this wind up in court and there are five different positions from the United States government itself. We can never solve problems in that fashion. We can only undermine the security and stability of people's lives.

That's one reason I'm proud that yesterday the United States Army announced its plan to clean up a large number of sites where, we learned recently, that chemical weapons materials may be buried, in some places from as long ago as World War I. Working with the EPA, the Army will clean up this problem safely and in an environmentally sound manner. This is a legacy of America's efforts to defend our people and the community of free nations. Now we are taking steps to defend our people and our environment, and the environment of the world.

In that same spirit, I plan to sign an executive order requiring federal facilities that manufacture, process, or use toxic chemicals to comply with the federal right-to-know laws and publicly report what they are doing.

(Applause.)

I might add that it is time that the United States government begins to live under the laws it makes for other people. With this executive order I ask all federal facilities to set a voluntary goal of reducing their release of toxic pollutants by 50 percent by 1999. This will reduce toxic releases, control costs associated with cleanups and promote clean technologies. And it will help make our government what it should be—a positive example for the rest of the country.

(Applause.)

Poor neighborhoods in our cities suffer most often from toxic pollution Cleaning up the toxic wastes will create new jobs in these neighborhoods for those people, and make them safer places to live, to work, and to do business.

Today, I am also signing an executive agency that directs federal agencies to make preliminary changes in their purchasing policies, to use fewer substances harmful to the ozone layer Here, too, we must put our actions where our values are Our government is a leading purchaser of goods and services, and it's time to stop not only the waste of taxpayers' money but the waste of our natural resources.

Today I am signing an executive order which commits the federal government to buy thousands more American-made vehicles using clean domestic fuels such as natural gas, ethanol, methanol and electric power

This will reduce our demand for foreign oil, reduce air pollution, promote promising technologies, promote American companies, create American jobs, and

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save American tax dollars. To demonstrate my commitment to this issue Energy Secretary O'Leary is creating a task force led by the land commissioner of Texas, Gary Morrow, who's here in the audience today, who headed a successful effort in his own state. I hope we can do as well in America as they have done in Texas.

(Applause.)

In that same spirit I plan to sign an executive order committing every agency of the national government to do more than ever to buy and use recycled products. This will provide a market for new technologies, make better use of recycled materials, and encourage the creation of new products that can be offered to the government, to private companies, and to consumers. And again it will create jobs through the recycling process We must keep finding new ways to be a force for positive change.

For example, the federal government is the largest purchaser of computer equipment in the world, and computers are the fastest-growing area of electricity use. That's why I am also signing an executive order today requiring the federal government to purchase energy-efficient computers

We're going to expand the market for a technology where America pioneered and still leads the world, and we'll save energy, saving the taxpayers $40 million a year and set an example for our country and for the world.

For as long as I live and work in the White House, I want Americans to see it not only as a symbol of clean government but also a clean environment That's why I'm announcing an energy and environmental audit of the White House. We're going to identify what it takes to make the White House a model for efficiency and waste reduction It might mean fewer memos and less paper.

(Laughter.)

And then we're going to get the job done. I want to make the White House for other federal agencies, for state and local governments, for businesses, and for families in their homes. Before I ask you to do the best you can in your house, I ought to make sure I'm doing the best I can in my house.

(Applause.)

I ask that all of us today reaffirm our willingness to assume responsibility for our common environment, and to do it willingly, hopefully and joyously. We are challenged here today not so much to sacrifice as to celebrate and create. I've challenged Americans who are young in years or young in spirit to offer their time and their talent to serve their communities and their country. I've asked them to help in teaching our children, healing the sick, policing our streets.

But equally important are efforts to protect our environment from our largest cities to our smallest towns to our suburbs. Our national service plan will ask thousands of Americans to do their part, from leading recycling drives to preventing lead poisoning.

The challenge to shoulder responsibility and seize opportunity extends to each of us in businesses, communities, and homes. In our own lives, in our own ways, each of us has something to offer to the work of cleaning up America's environment, and each of us surely has something very personal to gain.

On a colder day, in the middle of winter, just three months ago, a poet asked us to celebrate not only the marvelous diversity of our people but the miraculous bounty of our land. Here on the pulse of this new day, Maya Angelou challenged us to look at the rock, the river, the tree—your country. Now it is a season of new hope and new beginnings, and as we look anew at our neighbors, our children, and our own communities as well as the world around us, we must seize the possibilities inherent in this exhilarating moment—to face our challenges, to exercise our responsibilities, and to rejoice in them. Thank you very much.

(Applause.)

End of Section

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CLEVELAND'S SOUTHERLY SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT

Mr. STOKES. You will be back with us this afternoon at any rate. On a parochial matter, I want to bring to your attention the fact that I have received some correspondence and also there was an article in yesterday's Plain Dealer entitled, "Council Wants Congress to Probe Nuclear Agency." Obviously our Cleveland city lawmakers called for a congressional probe of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission claiming the agency's negligence may have contributed to radioactive contamination at the Southerly Sewage Treatment Plant there in Cleveland, and I guess the allegation is that health risks have been posed to city residents and they are also calling for—anyway, they want an investigation.

Is that a matter for the involvement of the Nuclear Regulatory Agency? Is that something, since a sewage treatment plant is involved, your agency can get into?

Ms. BROWNER. We will get a copy of the article immediately and see what the situation is. Obviously if the issue involves drinking water or wastewater, there may be a role for our agency and for our region. We will make sure that we do whatever is appropriate to help remedy this situation.

Mr. STOKES. I would appreciate it if you would ask the appropriate person in your agency to work with my staff on this matter.

Ms. BROWNER. Absolutely.

STATE CAPACITY TO FUND PWS

Mr. STOKES. We will get back into some water matters before you have to leave us this morning. I understand EPA has identified lack of State capacity to manage the public water systems as a material weakness under the Federal Managers Financial Integrity Act.

Tell us how does the agency plan to address and correct this problem?

Ms. PROTHRO. Mr. Chairman, Martha Prothro again. We are doing a variety of things to try to assist States in building capacity. We have a mobilization program under which we provide States with information and assistance in developing their own financing, including innovative and alternative financing, user fees and appropriate cases.

We assist them in seeking general appropriations from their State legislatures. As I mentioned yesterday, we are also considering, although we haven't made a final decision on this, whether or not there should be a larger set aside in the drinking water State Revolving Fund than we have traditionally provided for wastewater. This would allow States a higher percentage of that fund to cover some of their costs. We are also looking at whether or not we ought to allow the States to use that set aside for purposes other than simply administration of the fund.

For example, to allow States to provide technical assistance to the smallest communities, the neediest communities. Actually I think, one of the reasons that States are in such straits in operating their public water supply systems is the very large number of extremely small systems that need technical assistance.

Sometimes providing assistance is a matter of geographic distance. Sometimes it is just a matter that some of these systems don't even have full-time employees and it is a very difficult job for the States.

So we are doing a variety of additional things through training and technical assistance to State programs, but all of this will be needed. I think the key for many States is going to be their own efforts to develop funding authorities for their own programs.

NAS WETLANDS STUDY

Mr. STOKES. Ms. Browner, in fiscal year 1993 the committee provided funds for a National Academy of Sciences study of wetlands delineation. It is expected the study will not be completed for another 12 to 18 months.

Do you think the administration will move forward with producing a new delineation manual once the NAS study is completed?

Ms. BROWNER. We are very interested in awaiting the result of study. There was a step taken at the conclusion of the last administration that I think has solved at least a portion of the problems that have arisen regarding wetlands. Prior to that, you had two different Federal agencies using two different manuals essentially.

When the EPA and the Army Corps of Engineers went out to look at what was a wetland, they were not working from the same criteria. At the conclusion of the last administration, that was changed and so at least we are all using the same manual. So the Federal Government speaks from the same document now.

That is not to say that there are not still questions and concerns to be addressed, but I think it is important that that step was taken. We are anxiously awaiting the study that you make reference to.

Mr. STOKES. What is the status of the many comments that were received last year concerning the revisions to the delineation manual?

Ms. PROTHRO. Mr. Chairman, we received over 100,000 comments on the delineation manual, more comments than we have received to my knowledge on any other action we have ever taken, at least in the water program.

We are still in the process of reviewing those comments and analyzing them.

GREAT LAKES UNIFORM WQ STANDARDS

Mr. STOKES. EPA has recently proposed regulations setting uniform water pollution standards for the States in the Great Lakes region. This proposal was delayed for quite some time.

How long will it be before the final rules will be released?

Ms. BROWNER. The proposal has gone forward, I guess two weeks ago for public comment. The public comment period I think is 60 days.

Ms. PROTHRO. I believe it is 150 days in this case. We needed particularly to get a lot of public input on this one.

Ms. BROWNER. It would probably not be until the fall by the time we go through the comments and then deal with all the comments. So in the fall at the earliest.

Ms. PROTHRO. I would expect it may be considerably longer than that because of the amount of public interest that we are expecting this to generate. It does depend on the number of comments though.

Mr. STOKES. I understand there are several different cost estimates for this proposal.

Ms. BROWNER. Right.

Mr. STOKES. What is EPA's estimated cost of these proposed regulations?

Ms. PROTHRO. We are looking to see if we have the information on the specific cost with us today. We did our cost analysis in a rather unique way on this one.

What we tried to do is take several example industries and look at what a typical plant might incur in terms of costs. We did not do a comprehensive survey. When you are developing water quality standards as opposed to technology-based standards, you are actually setting limits to protect the stream.

In order to determine what an individual plant would have to do, you have to go through a lot of translation of what the stream standards are, what that would mean for an individual discharger in terms of effluent limits. It is impossible to do that for every discharger in the Great Lakes area, so we made some rough estimates of anywhere from $80 to $505 million with a best estimate of $230 million.

The industry and some of the States in the Great Lakes area have argued that our estimates are too low. We have agreed to go back and do a more thorough analysis on the total cost during that public comment period and we are working on that now.

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Lewis, I yield to you.

Mr. LEWIS. Good morning, Ms. Browner.

Ms. BROWNER. Good morning.

WETLANDS SECTION 404 PROGRAM

Mr. LEWIS. Touching briefly on the wetlands protection area under EPA's Wetlands Protection Program of 1984, will regulatory agencies such as the Corps of Engineers be permitted to proceed with Section 404 projects which have complied with the applicable Federal rules once a given project has met with approval and is under way?

Ms. BROWNER. Yes. If I understand the question, yes.

Mr. LEWIS. I guess we are specifically suggesting that agencies like the Corps, at least, have indicated some potential difficulty with proceeding with Section 404 projects.

I presume that if they are meeting the guidelines, that they will be able to proceed.

Ms. BROWNER. It is hard to answer the question in the abstract. There are a number of other agencies that can participate in the commenting period, for example, the Fish and Wildlife service. The Corps could meet whatever concerns the Environmental Protection Agency might raise and from the Environmental Protection Agency's position, would be allowed to proceed, but it may well be that another agency is raising a concern.

Mr. LEWIS. It gets-kind of touching on the area that I am concerned about. I am trying to get at what would be the procedure if a conflict were to arise as a result of Federal laws which came into existence after construction had begun on a previously approved project?

So you got a conflict that arises as a result of Federal rules which came into effect after a project had begun.

Ms. BROWNER. Generally the construction of the laws as it relates to permits holds that, if a permit applicant holds a valid permit, and the permitting process has concluded, with some exceptions, the rule is that they can proceed.

If there is a particular case, we would be more than happy to talk to you about it. It is hard to answer these questions in the abstract.

Ms. PROTHRO. I don't know if this helps or if it is getting at your question, but once we concur on a project and it moves forward, our only role after the permit has been issued is to enforce that permit. If there are problems, we may get involved in that way.

I am not aware of any case offhand of where we have raised any concerns with a project after the permit has been issued. Maybe we can look into some specifics for you.

STATE PERMITING AND ENFORCEMENT

Mr. LEWIS. Okay. We will both communicate further regarding that.

In connection with enforcement and permit issuance, a common thread throughout EPA's budget justification appears to be the increased support of State permitting and enforcement programs. Does this trend indicate faith in existing State programs where the State is their permitting agency?

Ms. BROWNER. As someone who once ran a State agency, I have tremendous faith in the abilities of the State and local governments. You are exactly right. We are seeking to involve State and local governments to a greater degree in the work that we do.

They bring knowledge, they bring resources, they bring staff, and they bring expertise. That is very important to our job. So where appropriate, where capacity exists, where the legislation and funding exist, we are very eager to work with the States to delegate.

Mr. LEWIS. Would you suggest it would be viewed as an extreme situation for EPA to supersede or take over a State permitting process, even if the State approval has been met-well, and the permit has been issued?

Ms. BROWNER. Under the authority that the Congress places in me as the administrator, when we delegate to a State agency, we still have to retain an oversight function so that we meet the responsibility that has been placed in us.

It is, I think, the rare occasion where the EPA, once a program has been delegated, seeks to become involved in an individual permit. It does happen. That is the point of an oversight function.

I will tell you as a State director in a large state with a number of delegated programs, I did not mind that form of oversight. I actually felt like it was justified, that the region as part of the EPA acted appropriately in exercising that oversight. They did on occasion in my State, through what is called an over-file.

Mr. LEWIS. Could you give me just briefly an illustration of what—of such an extreme step. You can describe it. As I asked the question, it is relatively extreme.

Ms. BROWNER. It is unusual, yes. We are involved in one right now regarding a wetlands matter that has received some attention. That is a complicated issue and the EPA's intervention preceded my coming to the agency. I do think it was appropriate in that particular situation, having reviewed the facts.

The situations in Florida that I was involved in ranged from an instance where the State legislature had not chosen to give the State agency certain powers in the enforcement process. We would have an enforcement action for violation of a State and Federal law. The penalty to be paid was far beneath what the economic gain had been from the activity. The EPA had the authority in the Federal law to recoup economic gain. So it was more appropriate for them to proceed with the enforcement action.

We had another situation where the State had concluded an enforcement action and the EPA region felt like there were other issues that had not been adequately resolved, and they did "over-file." So those are the parameters of appropriate oversight.

The relationships with the States are generally very good. Generally when the States see a problem coming, or foresee that there could be a difficulty with our regions, they give us an early indication of it. But I think it is important. The oversight function and the ability to over-file is an important check and balance in these situations. It is one that we take seriously and that is exercised rarely.

Ms. PROTHRO. I thought I would just add that I think you are still referring to the wetlands program because California is considering taking the wetlands program and we certainly hope that they do. We are working very hard to make that happen.

Michigan is our only delegated State in the 404 program. I don't have the exact statistics with me, but as I recall, it is about 95 percent of their permits that we have not even commented on. We have had one disagreement recently, as Carol said, which got some notoriety, but that is really a very small fraction of the number of permits that go through the States.

So we are very happy to have State partners in that program.

Ms. BROWNER. In Florida, while I was there, we filed a grant application to see if we could get the 404 program and we were willing to accept the oversight. We did not think it particularly burdensome or intrusive.

STORM WATER PROGRAMS

Mr. LEWIS. One last item. EPA has a stated objective, the establishment of effective storm water programs with existing regional, State, national pollution discharge elimination systems. That is another acronym.

Ms. BROWNER. NPDES.

Mr. LEWIS. As a part of this process, would EPA be willing to pursue entering into science and cost sharing partnerships with local agencies in order to establish effective and realistic standards for regional programs?

Ms. BROWNER. In lieu of State agencies?

Mr. LEWIS. Yes.

Ms. PROTHRO. Actually the storm water activities at the local level are eligible for funding through the State revolving fund now. We hope to encourage even more activity in the SRF for funding storm water projects by lifting the current cap on how many of those funds can be devoted to sewer projects.

Right now there is a limitation of 20 percent of the funding going to sewer projects and that generally goes to treatment. If that change is part of the new SRF that we will propose, there could be more assistance available to local communities.

Mr. LEWIS. So you are looking for more flexibility as it relates to, in this case——

Ms. PROTHRO. Storm water.

Ms. BROWNER. It would still come through the State program. That is the agency we deal with are the State agencies.

Mr. LEWIS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. STOKES. Off the record.

[Discussion off the record.]

Mr. STOKES. I think what we will do now, we will recess until 2:00 p.m. this afternoon.

[Recess.]

Mr. STOKES. The committee will come to order.

Ms. Browner, I trust that now since you will not be upstaging the President in terms of his announcement, that you may want to share with us what the President did in the intervening period we have had here, and you might want to add some comments about it for us.

Ms. BROWNER. Well, thank you, Mr. Chairman. It was a wonderful speech, a very clear commitment on the part of this administration to the environment, to protecting the quality of life of all American citizens.

He did indicate that we would sign the biodiversity convention, that we would commit to meeting stabilization of all greenhouse gases in the year 2000 to 1990 levels, that Federal facilities would come into compliance with the toxic release inventory and a number of other, I think, very important commitments. It represents the President's commitment to bold leadership, to providing a vision, and to meeting the challenge offered him or presented him by the American people for change.

Mr. STOKES. This is held over in the botanical gardens.

Ms. BROWNER. Yes. He did note that he was surprised to learn that the botanical gardens was not actually under his jurisdiction but rather the Congress' jurisdiction. One thing he didn't have to worry about.

TOXIC SUBSTANCES

Mr. STOKES. Thank you very much. We will get started. I see the bells have rung. We can get started and with the second bell, we will adjourn while I go vote. We will turn to toxic substances.

EPA is requesting $139,077,000 for toxic substances in fiscal year 1994.

As mentioned earlier, one of our priorities, Ms. Browner, for fiscal year 1994 is lead-based paint abatement and last year, Congress passed the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act.

Under this new act, EPA may make grants to States and also may, in conjunction with the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health, provide training grants. Will EPA be making grants available to States for lead-based abatement activities?

Ms. BROWNER. Yes, Mr. Chairman. The budget before you includes an additional $15 million for lead abatement activities, $10 million of that would be available to the States in the form of grants.

Mr. STOKES. Now, according to the legislation, within 18 months of enactment of the act, EPA is required to promulgate a model state program. Has EPA started to develop a model state program?

Mr. KIMM. Yes. I am Victor Kimm. I am the Acting Assistant Administrator for Prevention, Pesticides, and Toxic Substances and the answer is yes. The basic Title X requirements that we are implementing were passed at the end of the last session. So we are building on previous work that was ongoing. In fact the state model plan is among the higher priority things.

Mr. STOKES. Could you tell us a little bit about——

Mr. KIMM. We are required to establish a program under which the States would set up training and certification programs. The basic notion is to try to create an informed work force to deal with lead abatement. These activities assist the workers so they understand how to safely handle these materials, to the inspectors who are deciding what work needs to be done, and the contractors and the management people who are playing roles in selecting these processes.

For most of these activities, including our prior work with HUD, particularly related to public housing, we have done some work in these training areas. What we are doing at the moment is an accelerated program to develop criteria and the core programs. We will work with the States in hope that they will assume responsibility for implementing these training programs, since we don't have the abilities to deliver that kind of broad based training.

The request includes money to fund that. We have had a significant amount of dialogue so far to see if the States are interested in promoting the activity.

Mr. STOKES. But what response are you getting from them?

Mr. KIMM. In general, everyone is interested. They are concerned on two counts: one, we have a lot to get done inside of 18 months, and second, resources. There are very serious concerns about where the resources are going to come from and what programs will be in place. Everyone agrees these concerns are crucial to successfully managing the lead and paint problems facing the Nation.

Mr. STOKES. This may be a good place for us to take a brief recess while I go vote. I will be right back.

[Recess.]

LEAD—LAB ACCREDITATION

Mr. Stokes. The committee will come to order.

Ms. Browner, in addition to the many tasks involved in promulgating the regulations to set standards for lead-based paint hazards and lead contaminated dust and soil, EPA must monitor the performance of laboratories through an accreditation program.

Could you explain to us how this accreditation program will work?

Mr. Kimm. Yes, sir. We have been working on the issue of assuring the quality of analytical data and standards with which to ensure the quality that has worked with both EPA and HUD, including the NIST, which is the old Bureau of Standards.

It is our current arrangement to try to get one of the national laboratory programs to take on the direct certification of laboratories. We would provide the methodology and standards and that is the way we hope to be able to get this in place quickly.

Mr. Stokes. The agency will need to coordinate its efforts with the Department of Housing and Urban Development in the promulgation of rules requiring disclosure of lead-based paint hazards in housing constructed before 1978. Has EPA started to work with HUD?

Mr. Kimm. Yes, we have a committee with 22 agencies participating in it trying to work across the lead issues. It has been in place for about 18 months.

Mr. Stokes. Lead poisoning is considered a serious threat to human health, particularly to children. What types of research are currently being undertaken with regard to lead?

Mr. Kimm. There is a long variety of experimentation which has been taking place which came together about a year ago when CDC successfully reduced the levels at which it would be concerned for blood lead levels in children.

Those levels have come down over the last few years and that is associated with some sophisticated science on subtle changes in the neurological behavior and performance of children. That work is ongoing. We are continuing to do some of that work, both looking in terms of effects on brain, as well as on other natural systems.

Mr. Stokes. We are now becoming cognizant of the fact that lead-based paint and lead poisoning uniquely and disproportionately affects minorities, particularly in the inner cities, but we also know that it affects them in urban areas also. High concentrations of this problem in the inner cities makes for a very real problem. Is that something you are addressing?

Mr. Kimm. We are trying to. The agency was very active in getting lead out of the environmental exposure from new sources. We took it out of gasoline and it has come out of many other sources. The current problems that we are facing are in replacing lead, which happens to be largely in older, poorer housing stock. And if you look at our inner cities, they are the places where you find that housing stock.

The current efforts focus, particularly this new legislation, totally in those areas and we are trying to deal with those problems where they exist, which have a disproportionate number of minority and children of color because of the economics of the housing stock.

Mr. STOKES. In the same vein, I would be particularly concerned as to whether or not you have included minority businesses, minority contractors in terms of your approach to this problem and the removal of it, so forth.

Mr. KIMM. Right. We are trying to do that. Our request is $2.5 million for training, some of which will be used in this regard. With previous money that came from the Congress, we have had some experience with the Baltimore Jobs and Energy Program and a program here in the District. Both of them are aimed at trying to train residents of these areas, most of whom are minority and many of whom are unemployed, to do this kind of work and to try to work in conjunction with minority businesses because this would be a good opportunity for small contracting firms.

So we have had some experience in doing that already and we hope to expand those activities in the future.

Mr. STOKES. A few years ago we set up some training programs with you for asbestos removal in the same vein and it was a very successful program, we recall.

Mr. KIMM. We are very much trying to build from the same experience base because it was running in the same part of the agency.

CHILDHOOD LEAD POISONING

Mr. STOKES. Good. Recently EPA produced a report as directed by this committee to take a comprehensive look at Federal programs and activities in addressing the problem of childhood lead poisoning. Can you summarize for us your findings?

Mr. KIMM. I am not sure I know which report we have done. We have been associated with a number of them. Can we submit that for the record perhaps or——

Ms. BROWNER. Is there a particular report?

Mr. STOKES. Yes. The report is here, Resource Guide to Federal Programs and Activities for the Prevention of Childhood Lead Poisoning from Residential Exposure to Lead-Based Paint: A Report to Congress, Office of Pollution, Prevention, and Toxics.

Mr. KIMM. I am with you. We provided that. This is part of a large number of materials that we are trying to get together. We expect that there will be significant increased public interest in lead. There is some activity associated with calling people's attention to the potential risks to children.

We expect, out of that activity and some related activities, the government's funding for blood lead screening of children, much of which will be inner city children who receive Health Department assistance. We will increase the number of instances in which we are conscious of children being at elevated blood lead levels. Out of that we are preparing a large number of materials including that report to try to help people find assistance when they find that they are facing real problems.

Ms. BROWNER. On May 1st, Mr. Chairman, we will begin running public service announcements with an 800 number. We are doing this in conjunction with the National Safety Council, educating people on the need to have their children tested on the potential sources of lead exposure. So we are preparing materials that can be made available to people when they contact us with questions.

Mr. STOKES. Feel free to expand upon this question in the record for us in terms of the summarization of your findings.

The report suggested that all parties involved in lead poisoning prevention must make a shift in perspective from a secondary prevention approach to a primary prevention approach. Can you explain to us why this shift in perspective is necessary and how this can be accomplished?

[The information follows:]

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

This resource guide provides a comprehensive look at Federal programs and activities through which Federal Agencies are addressing the problem of childhood lead poisoning induced by residential exposure to lead-based paint. The report is based on strategies prepared by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

This resource guide describes Federal activities in five subject areas.

1. **Lead Indicator Monitoring.** Activities in this area monitor: (1) residential lead contamination, (2) the incidence and prevalence of elevated blood lead levels, and (3) national testing and abatement efforts.
2. **Public Awareness Enhancement.** Public awareness and education programs have been initiated to inform citizens of the hazards of lead, to instruct them on the actions they can take, and to provide them with assistance in taking these actions.
3. **Testing and Abatement Capacity Development.** Basic resources are necessary to test or abate housing for lead contamination. The size and complexity of the problem mandates that an extensive infrastructure must be established for expanding the national capacity for testing and abatement.
4. **Abatement Technology Evaluation.** Both implementation and research activities are being conducted in this area. Activities focus on evaluating the efficacy of abatement and waste disposal methods, identifying low-cost abatement options, and assessing the effect of abatement on childhood blood-lead levels.
5. **Primary Prevention Initiatives Development.** A shift in perspective is necessary to make the transition from a secondary prevention approach (identifying and responding to cases of lead poisoning) to a primary prevention approach which prevents elevated blood lead levels by controlling lead exposures before they occur.

The Housing and Community Development Act of 1992 was signed into law on October 28, 1992. Title X of this law, the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992, provides for a comprehensive national approach for dealing with lead-based paint in the nation's housing stock. Since Title X provides a framework for Federal action this report is now more appropriately used as a resource of Federal programs and activities to aid in the implementation of Title X. Title X activities are not addressed in this document.

Mr. KIMM. I believe this emphasis says that, since we are able to identify the hot spots, we need to get ahead of the problem. We can not just respond to the actual detection of children with elevated blood lead levels, but rather we need to look to ways of enhancing our ability to find the problems and solve them ahead of time. That is high exposure sets of circumstances.

Ms. BROWNER. The agency has a program in Region 5, Project LEAP, which stands for the Lead Education and Abatement Program and this was an effort to actually target those communities that we believe to be at greatest risk.

The target population consists of children under seven years of age with an emphasis on African-American and Hispanic children. We looked at known environmental sources of lead in 83 cities within the region and then applied an algorithm that was developed as a population comparative risk tool to rank geographical areas.

So we look forward to continuing those sorts of activities. We want to actually work with communities that we believe to be at the greatest risk and not to await the results from testing of children. We hope to actually take a more proactive involvement in solving the issues.

Mr. STOKES. Okay. If you will just feel free to expand upon this entire area for us in the record, we would appreciate it.

[The information follows:]

LEAD POISONING

Most lead poisoning prevention programs in reality focus on secondary prevention, that is dealing with children and the lead problem only after lead poisoning has occurred. The need to shift from a secondary prevention approach to a primary prevention approach is of critical importance to reduce and eventually eliminate childhood lead poisoning. Primary prevention programs focus on identifying and removing source of lead exposure prior to lead poisoning.

A model program for the primary prevention of childhood lead poisoning would include the following major components:

1. **Screening and Surveillance.** Screening and surveillance are necessary to determine the populations at risk and the areas that are likely to have the worst lead problems ("hot spots").
2. **Risk Assessment and Integrated Prevention Planning.** A risk assessment should be conducted on the local level to determine the extent of the lead problem in a given community using information such as, blood lead screening results, environmental survey data, and demographic data. Once the extent of the problem has been identified then a integrated prevention plan should be developed. The plan should be a coordinated effort among public health, housing, environmental, and other agencies, pediatric health-care providers, and all other interested parties.
3. **Outreach and Education.** Outreach and education must take place during all phases of activity, from pre-screening to post-abatement. These efforts should be carried out by Federal, state, and local agencies and private sector organization.
4. **Infrastructure Development.** An infrastructure must be in place to successfully implement a primary prevention plan. Infrastructure development would include the following elements: lead removal regulations, training of inspection and abatement contractors, temporary housing for families during abatement, and finding financial resources for lead poisoning prevention activities including abatement.
5. **Hazard Reduction.** The most important step in the process is the actual hazard abatement. Hazard abatement may involve a number of activities directed at different sources of lead exposure. The ultimate goal of hazard abatement is to systematically eliminate the lead hazard.

EPA awarded a grant to the Alliance to End Childhood Lead Poisoning to develop a program guide for state and local communities to establish programs designed to prevent childhood lead poisoning. The three volume Primary Prevention Strategies Handbook will be available this summer.

PESTICIDES PROGRAM—DELANEY CLAUSE

Mr. Stokes. For fiscal year 1994, the EPA is requesting a total of $124,415,000 for the pesticide program, an increase of $45,219,000 above the 1993 level. For several years now, EPA has chosen to adopt a negligible risk standard for certain pesticides.

Recently, the Supreme Court refused to overturn a lower court decision that EPA must enforce the Delaney Clause of the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act and must use the zero risk standard for certain pesticides.

Can you tell us the consequences of this ruling?

Ms. Browner. Well, Mr. Chairman, it is as you so clearly explained it. We are involved in litigation. The agency's practice of a de minimis exemption under the Delaney Clause was challenged as it relates to a specific list of chemicals. I think about 35 chemicals are affected.

The court found that the de minimis clause was not appropriate under the existing law. The Supreme Court did not accept review of the case and we are now in discussions with the litigants and others affected by the decision.

As you probably know, there has been interest in the last Congress on the part of both bodies to look at the Delaney Clause. It is a law that is 35 years old. Our understanding of food safety, our understanding of how the human body interacts with a wide variety of chemicals, has expanded greatly since that time. We need to bring that knowledge to bear in developing an appropriate policy for the future to make sure that our food is safe and that the population is not put at any risk.

Mr. Stokes. Can you tell us how many pesticides EPA will be forced to limit or ban?

Ms. Browner. I think I am correct. The original list that has been submitted to the court is, I think, 35.

Mr. Kimm. That is the right order of magnitude. I believe it is 32 active ingredients and about 100 uses. We register pesticides by chemical for this particular use. These are ones for which there are tolerances that were established for processed foods that appear to meet the Delaney definition.

We also have under review a set of petitions we have received to rethink some of the policies that might limit the actual number of chemical crop combinations ultimately impacted. There is a public comment period open on that subject as we speak.

Mr. Stokes. All right. I would appreciate it if you would put into the record for us a look at the cuts and the size we are talking about.

Ms. Browner. We can submit the same list we submitted to the court.

[The information follows:]

LIST PROVIDED TO COURT

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has compiled two attached lists of pesticides and their uses to evaluate which pesticide uses may possibly be affected by the recent Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals decision (Les vs Reilly) concerning the Delaney Clause. These lists were released in conjunction with a notice issued on Jan. 19 soliciting public comment on a variety of issues concerning the Delaney Clause and the Court decision, namely whether EPA should modify its policy for regulating pesticides in processed food. Whether or not many of these uses are affected depends on the resolution of several complex scientific and policy issues described in that notice. Nonetheless, these lists will have provided those people making comments with a better understanding of the potential impact of the Court's decision.

The following lists of pesticides and their uses may potentially be affected should EPA be held to a strict interpretation of the Delaney Clause. The lists do not constitute a list of pesticides to which EPA has determined to "induce cancer" within the meaning of the Delaney Clause, but rather present lists of pesticides which may possibly fall within that standard based on EPA's evaluation of the potential carcinogenicity of the pesticides under its cancer classification guidelines. Likewise, these lists should not be viewed as definitive or final because they include some pesticides that ultimately may not be affected; there also may be additional pesticides that are affected, but are not included in today's list. Because the Agency continues to receive data on carcinogenicity and processing studies through its reregistration program, the number of pesticides and uses could grow considerably. The release of these lists does not affect the regulatory status of any of the pesticides or uses listed. If EPA proposes to revoke tolerances under the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, the Agency will use appropriate procedures in each instance, including seeking notice and comment where appropriate.

LIST I

The first list contains pesticides that have established section 409 food additive tolerances. Those challenged in court are noted with an asterik (*).

Registered Pesticide	Raw Crop (408s)	Processed Food/Feed with 409 Tolerances
Acephate	Cotton	Seed Hulls (186.100) Meal (186.100)
	Soybeans	Meal (186.100) Food handling establishments (185.100)
*Benomyl	Apples	Pomace (dried) (186.350)
	Citrus	Pulp (dried) (186.350)
	*Grapes	Pomace (dried) (186.350) *Raisins (185.350) Raisin Waste (186.350)
	Rice	Hulls (186.350)
	*Tomatoes	*Puree or Catsup (185.350)
Captan	Grapes	Raisins (185.500)
	Corn	Seed (detreated) (186.500)
*Dichlarvos		*Packaged goods (proposed for revocation) (185.1900)
*Dicofol		*Tea (dried) (proposed for revocation) (185.410)
Dimethipin	Cotton	Seed Hulls (186.2050)
Dimethoate	Citrus	Pulp (dried) (186.2100)
Ethylene Oxide	Whole spices Copra, Black Walnut Meats	Ground Spices (185.2850)
*Mancozeb	*Barley	*Bran (185.6300) (revocation proposed) Flour (185.6300) Milled Fractions (186.6300)
	*Grapes	*Raisins (185.6300)
	*Oats	*Bran (185.6300) (revocation proposed) Milled Fractions (186.6300) Flour (185.6300)
	Rye	Flour (185.6300) *Bran (185.6300) Milled Fractions (186.6300)
	*Wheat	*Bran (185.6300)

LIST I (cont)

Registered Pesticide	Raw Crop (408s)	Processed Food/Feed with 409 Tolerances
*Mancozeb (cont.)	*Wheat	Flour (185.6300)
		Milled Fractions (186.6300)
Methomyl		Dried Hops (185.4100)
Noflurazon	Citrus Fruit	Molasses (186.4450)
		Pulp (dried) (186.4450)
		Dried Hops (185.4450)
Oxyflurofen	Cotton	Seed Oil (185.4600)
	Peppermint	Oil (185.4600)
	Spearmint	Oil (185.4600)
	Soybean	Oil (185.4600)
*Phosmet	*Cotton	*Seed Oil (crude and refined) (185.3950)
Propargite	Apples	Dried Pomace (186.5000)
	Grapes	Raisins (185.5000)
		Dried Pomace (186.5000)
	Figs	Dried (185.5000)
	Citrus	Pulp (186.5000)
	Hops	Dried Hops (185.5000)
	Tea	Dried Tea (185.5000)
Simazine (185.5350)	Sugarcane	Molasses, byproducts
		Syrup, byproducts (185.5350)
		Potable Water (185.5350)
Thiophanate-methyl	Apples	Pomace (dried) (186.5700)
Triadimefon (Bayleton)	Apples	Pomace (186.800)
	Barley	Milled Fractions, excluding flour (185.800)
	Grapes	Raisin Waste (186.800)
		Pomace (186.800)
	Wheat	Milled Fractions, excluding flour (185.800)
*Trifluralin (Treflan)	*Peppermint	*Oil (185.5900)
	*Spearmint	*Oil (185.5900)

The following list of pesticides do not have established section 409 food additive tolerances, but based upon data indicating concentration during processing, would require food additive tolerances under EPA's current policy.

Registered Pesticide	Crop(s) with Section 408 Tolerance(s)	Processed Food(s) with No Section 409 Tolerance(s)
Acephate	Soybean	Hulls
Alachlor	Peanuts	Meal
	Sorghum	Flour, Bran and Germ
	Soybeans	Hulls, Meal
	Sunflower Seed	Meal
Asulum	Sugarcane	Bagasse and Molasses
Atrazine	Sugarcane	Bagasse and Molasses
Benomyl	Rice	Bran
Captan	Apples	Dried Pomace
	Grapes	Raisin Waste, Juice, Dried Pomace
	Plums	Prunes
	Tomatoes	Dried Pomace
Chlorthalonil	Soybeans	Hulls
	Potatoes	Wet Peel
Dicamba	Barley	Hulls, Bran, Pearl Barley
	Millet	Hulls, Meal
	Oats	Hulls, Rolled Oats
	Wheat	Bran, Shorts, Middlings
Dichlorvos		Food Handling Establishments
Dicofol	Apples	Dried Pomace
	Citrus	Oil
	Grapes	Dried Pomace, Raisins, Raisin Waste
		Dried Hops
Dimethoate	Apples	Juice
	Citrus	Oil
Hexazinone	Sugarcane	Bagasse and Molasses
Lindane	Tomatoes	Dried Pomace

LIST II (cont)

Registered Pesticide	Crop(s) with Section 408 Tolerance(s)	Processed Food(s) with No Section 409 Tolerance(s)
Linuron	Potatoes	Dry and Wet Peel, Dehydrated Granules, Chips
Mancozeb	Apples	Dried Pomace
	Grapes	Raisin Waste
	Sugar Beets	Pulp
	Wheat	Middlings
Maneb	Apples	Dried Pomace
	Sugar Beets	Pulp
	Grapes	Raisin Waste
Methidathion	Citrus	Oil
Metiram	Apples	Dried Pomace
	Sugar Beets	Pulp
Metolachlor	Peanuts	Meal
Methomyl	Wheat	Bran
Oyflurofen	Apples	Dried Pomace
PCNB	Potatoes	Wet and Dried Peel
	Tomatoes	Dried Pomace
Permethrin	Tomatoes	Dried Pomace (restricted to fresh tomatoes)
Phosmet	Citrus	Oil
Propargite	Citrus	Oil
	Plums	Prunes
	Grapes	Raisin Waste
Simazine	Sugarcane	Bagasse
Triadimefon	Pineapple	Bran

Mr. STOKES. Are minute amounts of pesticide residue on processed food safe?

Ms. BROWNER. That is hard to answer in the abstract. This is a very difficult issue. There are differences in terms of pesticides. There are differences in terms of particular foods, and there are differences in terms of the processing, so it is hard to say categorically yes or no.

This is one reason why this administration has indicated an interest in looking at the Delaney Clause and looking at the issue broadly and the specifics that make up the issue. We want to bring together all the affected parties to try and figure out what is an appropriate policy for the future.

Mr. STOKES. Do you support the move from negligible risk to zero risk standards?

Ms. BROWNER. Again, Mr. Chairman, it is hard to answer in a general way because there are some instances where one answer would be appropriate and there are some instances where another answer would be appropriate. I think that most people would agree that the law that was developed 35 years ago when our understanding and our diets were very different needs review.

Thirty-five years ago the American population ate much more processed food than they eat today. Thirty-five years ago, we didn't have the ability or we didn't undertake the studies of specific populations that might be at greater risk because of their different diets. They may eat greater quantities of a particular food than other parts of the population. For these reasons, we would agree that it is time to look at the whole issue and develop a new policy.

Mr. STOKES. Are you quoted accurately in this article, in the EPA News?

Ms. BROWNER. I hope.

Mr. STOKES. You are familiar with this article talking about pesticides.

Ms. BROWNER. Is that the Time Magazine maybe or Newsweek?

Mr. STOKES. It was Time.

Ms. BROWNER. If I remember the article correctly, I think it is an accurate portrayal of the issue as we see it. It is a very difficult issue. It is a very complicated issue, and involves both the specifics as it relates to food and then some broader issues as it relates to how we grow food in this country, how we farm.

I think that what you could be absolutely assured of is our commitment to making sure that the food that reaches the public is safe and does not put anyone at risk. It is available at a cost that recognizes the needs of the population. We will be looking forward to coming back with a recommendation in terms of how to proceed in looking at the Delaney amendment.

Mr. STOKES. Have you actually started to review this problem?

Ms. BROWNER. Yes. I have participated in several meetings. My colleagues at the agency are now working with a variety of other Federal agencies who are also involved, the Food and Drug Administration, Department of Agriculture. Everyone is working together to look at what we need to do for the future.

FOOD SAFETY—NEGLIGIBLE RISK STANDARD

Mr. STOKES. How is the negligible risk standard coordinated with the agency's emphasis on food safety?

Ms. BROWNER. The standard I think that you are referring to is a standard that was adopted before I came to the agency and I think that is a standard that is now the subject of litigation, but Mr. Kimm might be able to——

Mr. KIMM. I will try. With our present science, we are generally able, for carcinogens, to deal with potency so we can determine what the risk is. There are some points where the risk is so small it is considered to be indistinguishable from background risks. We have historically taken the position that for setting these tolerances for which the Delaney Clause applied, we would take the same approach.

If there was a very, very small risk, we would make the determination that that was indistinguishable from the background. What the court has said in setting future tolerances for processed food is we cannot make such a distinction. Any evidence of risk would disqualify that chemical for a tolerance. That strict interpretation will potentially be quite disruptive to production in agriculture in some places, but it is the law.

PESTICIDES REREGISTRATION

Mr. STOKES. As we are all aware, the reregistration process of pesticides has moved rather slowly. The 1988 amendments to FIFRA require that reregistration must be completed by 1997.

To date, how many pesticides have been reregistered and what is the total number that need to be reregistered?

Mr. KIMM. Thirty-one of a total of about 400.

Mr. STOKES. Has the agency developed a strategy to accelerate this process?

Mr. KIMM. We have worked very hard on that strategy. The reregistration eligibility document is the reregistration decision for the active ingredient. We did 13 of those in 1991, 15 in 1992. We are planning for 38 in 1994. We think we should be able to do about one a week and we are moving in that direction. There is a tremendous logistical problem to get this process started.

Having said that, though, we have said from the beginning that with the resources we have, it is not doable in the time frame we have in front of us. We are proceeding everywhere we know how to get the particularly high use agricultural pesticides reregistered within that time frame, but it will not be completed by 1997 at the current level of resources.

Ms. BROWNER. As the Chairman knows, there is a fee that funds the program. Under the current authorization and the levels of the fee, we estimate a $20 million shortfall in terms of what it costs us to actually run the reregistrations. We don't anticipate being completely done until the year 2010 at the current level of resources that are available to the agency.

Mr. STOKES. I note that the Worker Protection Standard Act was signed in 1992. What has EPA done to implement this new mandate?

Mr. KIMM. Just about everything that we could think of to do. This constitutes a major reform of agricultural practices as it relates to workers. The rule itself both extends coverage from field to include nurseries and forestries and other things.

The essential requirements insure that there is education of people who are actually exposed, that they understand the safety equipment that may be necessary. Also a great deal of attention gets paid to minimum reentry periods which means that once a field is treated, nobody should go into that field without Herculan protection for specified time frames.

To implement this program will take a gigantic education and outreach program. We have been working with the States for several years. We provided almost $2 million of assistance to the States to begin to get them ready to deal with that. At the moment, the most serious problem we are dealing with, which I think we just finished today, are a set of requirements that would change the labels.

Under FIFRA, our only enforcement tool is the label, so these new requirements as they relate to workers and reentry labels have to get on the labels. We are working to get that done for the current growing season. It is an immense task. The rule itself is set for phased implementation, but it is going to be a very, very large job. We are trying to reach something like 2 million farmers.

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Lewis, I yield to you.

METHYL BROMIDE

Mr. LEWIS. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

We have talked a little bit about some of our concern about doing what we can to see that we review the procedures whereby science is used to impact policies and programs and responsibilities of the agency. I have a question specifically about methyl bromide. You probably are aware that it is suggested that because methyl bromide potentially impacts the ozone layer, there could very well be a listing.

I am interested in knowing, is it correct, that the current proposal is there will not be any interim phaseout of methyl bromide before the year 2000, and most importantly that foods exposed to the chemical will not require labeling by the agency.

Ms. BROWNER. Congressman Lewis, if I understand the statutes correctly, I believe the statute called for the phaseout by the year 2000. It did not put in place a mechanism for gradually moving in that direction. The regulation that we have put forward minimizes the statute in that regard to the best of my knowledge.

Mr. KIMM. That is the Clean Air Act, yes.

Mr. LEWIS. The concern here is—it is suggested that the potential impact upon the cost to agriculture could reach levels of $1 billion a year and to move forward as we-to the year 2000 is a long ways away. But it is not very far away at all in our world.

Ms. BROWNER. That is one of the reasons we felt it was important to go forward with the rule so that we could put people on notice seven years in advance of the law as Congress passed it and to help spur the development of replacements. But the law in that particular instance was fairly clear. It did say by the year 2000 there would not be continued use.

Mr. Lewis. Well, if there is a serious problem, we want to know that, of course. But if indeed any additional research should indicate that methyl bromide does not escape the atmosphere or that there are new methods potentially available to capture methyl bromide, one might want to rethink that whole process.

I am interested in that connection to encourage you to be willing, along with Secretary Espy, to meet with representatives of the producer groups who are involved and you can just try to——

Ms. Browner. We have done that and we did talk to the Department of Agriculture. I personally spoke with Secretary Espy before. It is a proposed rule. I understand the issue that you raise as the science becomes available.

Obviously, we will make this committee and other relevant committees aware of any change in this science. Again, if I understand this statute correctly, this is not an area where the agency was given tremendous discretion. We are mandated, if you will, what to do. I think for us to do anything otherwise would take an act by Congress to change the laws currently written.

Mr. Lewis. Let's presume that along with Secretary Espy there is some homework that is done here, that it indicates that maybe the law wasn't correct, these agencies are more appropriately positioned to communicate to the Congress that maybe we ought to rethink what we have done. What we have done, we can undo. But a lot of times we certainly miss calendar days, like seven years, I imagine.

Ms. Browner. We will obviously, as information becomes available to us, make it available to the committee.

Mr. Lewis. One of my concerns in this entire subject area is that it is an unfortunate circumstance in our society that, while the bulk of the people spend maybe 10 percent of their income on food, there are portions of the poor who spend as much as 60 percent of their income on food. That it adds significantly to the cost of their delivering what they need to their table should be important to the Congress.

I don't know if you are familiar with the Minor Crops Protection Act which really addresses the concern that a lot of pesticides that may very well hold down the rate of increase of food costs—it is our concern that many of those products are being taken off the market because their price in the marketplace doesn't justify the cost of responding to EPA's data requirement.

Could you comment about that act?

Ms. Browner. Yes, I am aware of the act and in fact, in meeting with several of the agriculture groups, the issue has been raised. Let me ask Vic to respond more extensively.

Mr. Kimm. Congressman de la Garza is sponsor of the legislation. We share the same perception about the problem you describe. The economics of registered chemicals for chemical crop combination, even some quite valuable minor crops, may not justify how the information would be gathered. In which case you have to think about other ways in which the essential information requirements to make a Risk Judgement.

The principal focus for that has been a program, IR–4, run by the Department of Agriculture. The funds there have been increased. We hope to see them increased further in the future.

In addition to that, we have a number of administrative things that we have tried to do to waive data requirements when we have authority to do so and where we think it isn't necessary. This includes the way we group crops so that if there were a registration for a large crop, similar crops would also carry through that process.

It is a serious problem and we, the Department of Agriculture and the Minor Use Growers Coalition spent considerable time trying to look for solutions.

Mr. LEWIS. At this point, I am a cosponsor of this legislation. It seems logical on the surface for us to reexamine that subject area, so I would be very interested in your ongoing input and I appreciate that.

NATIONAL PESTICIDES TELECOMMUNICATION NETWORK

I didn't know about a program that seems to be a very worthwhile program called the National Pesticide Telecommunications Network that provides almost immediate access on the part of the public that is concerned about one pesticide or another relative to their health and so forth. Apparently it is a program that has worked very well.

One of my colleagues from Texas, Larry Combest, raised that point with me because the program is centered by contract with EPA in his district, but apparently over recent years, it had been a pretty significant reduction in the funding of that program, including a 1993 reduction in that fiscal year of some 55 percent.

It is a concern I have. I have questions from Larry specifically for the record that I would ask you to respond to. But most important is a concern that that pattern of reduction of that service not be reduced. The news today talking about toxics and breast cancer indicate levels of concerned interest in this whole subject area and in each pesticide you may find circumstances cutting a variety of ways.

So it seems to me that that kind of service, if indeed it has been working as has been described to me, is worthwhile. Any cuts?

Mr. KIMM. Well, we were reluctant to make the cut. Basically it was run previously as a 24-hour-a-day, seven-day-a-week service. We cut it back to an 8-hour-a-day, five-day-a-week service and it is a casualty of the short-range dislocations created in 1993.

Mr. LEWIS. That was a huge cut. It was very significant. It did cut back the hours of service and so on.

Mr. KIMM. We absolutely agree that the service itself is essential. We want to keep it going. We think if we had more flexibility, we would probably try to expand it. But we certainly would not want to reduce it any further than it presently is.

Ms. BROWNER. This budget doesn't increase it, but it maintains it at eight hours a day, five days a week.

Mr. LEWIS. That is the foundation I am looking for. If you would look at these additional questions for the record and respond, I would appreciate it.

Ms. BROWNER. Certainly.

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Mollohan.

SRF—PARTIAL GRANTS

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Chairman, Ms. Browner, how are you this afternoon? Mr. Chairman, if you don't mind, if Ms. Browner doesn't mind, I have a couple questions that go back to an earlier part of her testimony with regard to water.

Ms. BROWNER. Certainly.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. I note in your testimony you propose two new funds, the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund and the Clean Water State Revolving Fund to address the particular concerns you set out in your statement. We talked about this a little bit when you testified at the stimulus package and that was the inabilities of some communities, at least in my state—I have got to believe it is a problem somewhere else, you would certainly know—of not being able to participate in this program even with low interest loans.

I don't know how stretch-out affects that. Certainly that would make it easier, but I am wondering if any consideration has been given in these proposals to bind down part of this cost with a grant program.

Ms. BROWNER. Based on the comments you made at the last hearing before this subcommittee, we have looked very specifically at that issue and are considering a 30-year payback. It may be appropriate to provide that flexibility to the States. Also, in addition to a 5 percent, we have a management set-aside, and that additional portion of the fund could be set aside for a grants program, such as you reference.

Obviously, the problem is that you then are reducing the seed money, the revolving nature of the fund. So in the out-years, you will not have as much capital available to the system. But those are things that we are absolutely looking at. The concerns you raise are not concerns that your district alone faces, but concerns that we see across the country.

We would hope to be able to address them, in both those funds, in both the drinking water and the new clean water SRF.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Of course the real question is: Is the concern I raised the problem? I mean, does that prevent the systems from being installed in a significant number of communities, a number that is great enough that it makes it a national concern. I would be interested in that fact. If it is, then——

Ms. BROWNER. We can provide you the information as it relates to the clean water SRF. In terms of the needs in the drinking water, that is information that we are presently collecting. I can tell you from all of our—the people who participate in this program and my personal experience, we hear this a lot. I certainly know from my prior job in Florida that this was a significant issue for small communities that just didn't foresee a rate base any time in the near future that would allow them to meet the sort of payments under a 20-year or maybe even a 30-year. So the grants program that you make reference to is something that we are looking at.

Ms. PROTHRO. I can add maybe just a little bit to that. We do know that as far as noncompliance rates for both wastewater and drinking water are concerned, small communities have higher noncompliance rates associated many times with their inability to pay. We do have some figures on that that I think you might be interested in. It is particularly a problem on the drinking water side.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. When you look at those on a case-by-case basis, really getting down to the specific factual situation of a community and then multiply that a number of times, do you find yourselves agreeing with those communities, you are right, this is just too expensive, you can't do this?

Or do you find yourselves saying, well, you ought to be able to pay 23 or $27?

Ms. BROWNER. You are right, you shouldn't have to do this.

The question for me is, should we provide the funds to communities to help them do this. We need to provide greater flexibility in the funding mechanisms because the point is to provide all Americans with safe drinking water, whether they live in a small rural community or a large community. We have to recognize that the financial resources available to smaller communities are different than those available to larger communities. The Clean Water SRF program was created many years ago and I think it is very appropriate in this new SRF proposal to look at these sort of issues that have come to light in the management of the existing program.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. I realize it is a difficult problem for everybody, certainly for our Appropriations Subcommittee, because we have these two things bump into each other, requirements and lack of funds; but somehow some balance has to be reached in some way to help these communities. At least as I hear them, and to the extent I get into it, they honestly cannot do this, and particularly when we have communities that standards of living collectively, the community standards of living is decreasing. It is excruciatingly difficult.

Ms. BROWNER. I also might mention, in addition to the dollars in the EPA budget, the President has also included—I think it is in the Department of Agriculture, the old Farmers Home Administration—$30 million to attempt to address some of the concerns of the rural communities that you raise.

I think that those funds would be—correct me if I am wrong—available to those communities.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. I will tell you, if there is $30 million out there for the whole country, I am going to get my communities from West Virginia leaning forward, because it is going to go fast.

Ms. BROWNER. $30 million in the first year.

NEW SRF AUTHORIZATION

Mr. MOLLOHAN. There are, as I understand it, authorizing proposals, Clean Water Act, which hasn't gone real far maybe, and the safe drinking water State Revolving Fund legislation.

Are you all testifying on those? And are you speaking to this issue as you testify in these authorizing hearings?

Ms. BROWNER. Yes. We have been working with all of the relevant committees in the developing the authorizing legislation. We are also undertaking our own efforts and indicated to the Chairman yesterday that by mid May we would make copies available of our recommendations for both safe drinking water and the new Clean Water SRF.

As you are probably aware, Mr. Waxman has introduced a bill dealing with the drinking water SRF and held hearings on Monday which we did participate in.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. In those hearings, is EPA in those hearings addressing this concern that I am raising?

Ms. BROWNER. Yes. Yes.

Ms. PROTHRO. Yes, I was a witness at the hearing on Monday. While we didn't make a specific proposal because we are going to be coming forward with those in a few weeks, we did talk about the fact that this is one of the major problems in the drinking water program and that since small communities don't have as large a rate base over which to spread their total costs, that that was a special concern among the needy cities.

NRWA, RCAP, NETC AND SMALL FLOWS

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Okay. Thank you. This is a bit of a statement, but your request does not fund the National Rural Water Association, the Small Flows Clearinghouse, the National Environmental Training Center or the Rural Community Assistance Program.

All these groups provide technical assistance to rural and small communities who are struggling to build an environmental infrastructure. I am concerned about the view that these programs are expendable, particularly because you are proposing two new revolving funds, which we have just discussed.

It would appear that you, perhaps, want to put a lot of money out into building water systems, and that is extremely commendable; I agree with it. But perhaps you believe that the assistance to find cheaper and better technology, to train operators to, help communities fix broken systems and put financing packages together are not needed, or at least aren't needed in a way that would justify your requesting that they be funded.

I think this committee must seriously consider how the lack of such assistance will affect those investments in rural areas. And I know that communities in my State look to the Small Flows Clearinghouse for information about available technologies and that they call the rural water association if a system malfunctions or breaks. They don't have anybody else to call actually. They rely upon these people.

I think that with a new request for $599 million in capitalization of the new SRF and $10 million—$10 million could be given to help States most effectively utilize these programs, know about them, know what kind of systems are best applicable to their communities.

And so I would like your views on these programs and how you think the drinking water and the clean water investments will fare in rural areas without the support of these groups.

And if I might just interrupt your answer there by commenting, I was in one of my new rural counties last week, Tucker County, which is a very rural county and very hard hit, old mining and harvesting, logging county, and the Small Flows Clearinghouse people in working closely with that community came up with a wetlands-constructed wetlands solution, which was wonderful. I mean, it is far less expensive and working hand in glove. And I don't know how much money they saved them, but certainly in construction and over the long term and it was a wonderful result in solving a very serious problem for this community.

I just cite that as a specific example that I encountered last week, the work of these clearinghouses.

Ms. Browner. We absolutely agree with you. In both instances, the National Environmental Training Center and the National Small Flows Clearinghouse, the quality of the work they do is very, very significant. There were some very difficult choices to be made in funding our base.

In the instance of the National Environmental Training Center, if I understand correctly, the Agency's original finding in FY 1990 to help get it started, to hire staff, promote the concept to other organizations, establish advisory councils, conduct a national training assessment et cetera.

We believe that they have achieved that now and that it is important for them to become self sustaining. The dollar amount that we provided, I think, was $23 million dollars in that particular instance. Congress provided an additinoal $1 million in FY 1993 for the Training Center.

The other that you make reference to, the National Small Flows Clearinghouse, was also funded, at a million dollars. And, again, we recognize the quality of the work that they do, but we were faced with some very difficult decisions. It might be appropriate for both of these groupings to look at membership funding and other things that other organizations rely on.

But these are just tough times and tough decisions, and we don't mean to suggest that the work is not important. We think the most important thing that we can do in this administration is to create a fund that actually moves the dollars right into the work that needs to be done.

The final thing I would say in terms of the treatment system that you saw, we think those are great solutions and in the proper environment, constructively maintained can be very effective.

Mr. Mollohan. Thank you, Ms. Browner.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Stokes. Mr. DeLay.

DELANEY CLAUSE

Mr. DeLay. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Ms. Browner, first, after our discussion on good science yesterday, I want to praise you on some good science positions that you have taken.

In an article in the Washington Times back, I believe, in February, you were quoted that you told the President that trace levels of pesticide residues in food posed no health hazard, that the Delaney Clause, which absolutely prohibits the presence of any dose of synthetic chemicals that cause cancer in laboratory rodents in the food supply, was a scientific anachronism and that if we continue to ban pesticides under the 1958 science contained in the Delaney Clause, the current abundance of our food supply would be in jeopardy. I totally agree with you, and I want the world to know that.

Mr. LEWIS. Frankly, Ms. Browner, you got to do something about this caricature.

Ms. BROWNER. You learn quickly not to look at those things.

Mr. DELAY. But I think we do have a problem here because the Supreme Court chose not to hear this case. And we may have a legislative problem in this in that. Just for the record, lets consider benomyl, which is classified a fungicide—and it is a very safe fungicide—but is classified as a problem under the Delaney Clause. In order to match the dose that was found to be carcinogenic with benomyl—that produced cancer in rats would mean consuming 225 pounds of raisins every day for the rest of our lives to get the same dose that caused cancer in rats. But yet the Delaney Clause is very specific, that you would have to stop the sale of those raisins.

Does the EPA—or do you—intend to pursue this good science?

Ms. BROWNER. We are presently working with a number of other Federal agencies looking at the very issues that you raise. There will probably be the need for legislative attention as it relates to the Delaney issues and the food safety issues.

We have been participating in a work group, Department of Agriculture, the Food and Drug Administration, EPA, and, perhaps, some others and we would look forward at the appropriate moment to also working with the relevant committees on these issues.

As I said previously, these are very, very complicated issues; Our understanding of these issues, our understanding of the American population's diet, all have changed dramatically since the law was originally passed; we believe that taking another look is appropriate at this time.

PESTICIDE REREGISTRATION FEE

Mr. DELAY. Well, back when it was passed, you could only trace elements to 1 in 50 million, one part per 50 million. Now we are down to one part per quadrillion. So it is outdated, and I appreciate your answer.

One other issue is the reregistration of pesticides. And according to CRS, it is going to cost about $355 million to reregister these pesticides.

Yet, I understand the initial reregistration fee for food or feed use in active ingredients specified by law is $150,000. This creates a problem, because I understand that even at $150,000 to reregister a pesticide, that only brings you about $32 million. You are anticipating $32 million, but you only brought in $30 million.

How are we going to solve this problem? If it is going to cost $355 million to reregister pesticides and EPA is only going to bring in $30, $35 million to do that, how are we going to get an effective, quick reregistration of pesticides?

Ms. BROWNER. Well, you, as one would say, have hit the nail on the head. We are moving as quickly as we can with the resources we have available to us.

These fees are being collected at the full statutory level. As we just explained, we would anticipate that by the end of the 1994 budget year we would be able to do one reregistration a week, bringing it to a total of 80 reregistered-out of the universe of approximately 400.

It is obviously a resource issue, and we will do the best that we can within the resources that we have.

Mr. DeLay. Has the industry offered to pay for the reregistration on timely basis?

Ms. Browner. We have had discussions with the industry. There was one adjustment in the fees. The fee—there are two different kinds of fees. There was a one-time reregistration fee, which was capped at $150,000 for the largest products and there is an annual fee, of which we were authorized to establish fees to collect up to $14 million a year. Collections for the one-time fee have ended.

That is where we ran into the shortfall, because when we first got into this process there were far fewer chemicals than anybody thought there are now. Many more were just dropped. The industry did collaborate, and there was an agreement, and the bill was modified, to enable us to raise the $14 million that we missed for a couple of years.

There is presently some discussion with the industry, because they recognize the situation we are in. Whether or not they will be forthcoming to volunteer not only the question of how much more money they might want to give us, there is a great debate also about whether the big companies or the little companies or some combination of them should pay these fees.

It is a complicated process. There has been some discussion with them about our continuing problem. And I am sure there will be more discussion with the industry in the future.

Mr. DeLay. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Stokes. Ms. Kaptur.

Ms. Kaptur. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Might I ask a question, not concerning toxics, but in another area?

Mr. Stokes. Which area did you want to get into?

Ms. Kaptur. I wanted to ask some follow-up questions on the Great Lakes action program.

Mr. Stokes. Sure, go right ahead.

GREAT LAKES FIVE-YEAR PLAN

Ms. Kaptur. I thank you very much for that.

I only have a couple here, and some of this occurred prior to your appointment.

Two years ago, the EPA announced the Great Lakes five-year strategic plan. As stated, the purpose of the plan was to focus EPA's efforts and resources in the multimedia geographic-based ecosystem targeted—and targeted Great Lakes environmental problems—problem areas to reduce toxics and protect and restore habitat and species diversity.

I am wondering if you or someone on your staff could document for us what were your accomplishments for that program during the last fiscal year? And what is your action plan for this year, especially in view of the fact that your budget submission essentially is a cut over last year, if one only looks at inflation?

Ms. BROWNER. Well, we have maintained the $14.4 million in the program, as we explained yesterday. But we do have Chris Grundler here today. He is the Director of the Great Lakes National Program office and he can speak more specifically to the issues that you are raising.

Mr. GRUNDLER. I think the first accomplishment is that we were able to get 18 different agencies and organizations around the shared vision for the Great Lakes as well as a specific set of coordinated actions to reach those goals.

We are now trying to align all the systems of government to make those ecological goals relevant to what we do and what the States do. So we are making and creating new joint processes with the States to make decisions on how we build budgets and how we execute those budgets. It is essential to try to make this ecosystem concepts practical and relevant to what actually gets done.

In that vein, one of our major accomplishments that the administrator announced a couple weeks ago was the publication of new uniform water quality standards and procedures for the Great Lakes across the entire basin. That was a major work effort and will result, we think, in reduced loadings of toxics.

We are now already working with Canada to negotiate comparable procedures and standards across the border, as well as working on addressing the non-point sources of those same sets of toxics, known as our Great Lakes Toxics Reduction Initiative.

Also in terms of making what we do relevant to ecosystem goals, we have established a Great Lakes Enforcement Strategy where we are targeting specific geographic areas as well as targeted pollutants that we are concerned about in the Great Lakes.

Probably a major accomplishment over the past year is our work in northwest Indiana where we have achieved multimedia settlement agreements with virtually every discharger, municipal industrial discharger in that area of concern, or have pending enforcement actions.

We have secured tens of millions of dollars of commitments for sediment remediation and pollution prevention and process changes through the innovative use of enforcement tools in an area which is a major source of loadings to Lake Michigan.

Also in the prevention realm, we have a major project ongoing with the big three auto makers and their suppliers in which they are targeting what plants and what processes create those persistent toxics we are talking about in the basin. We are identifying regulatory barriers to overcome—to reduce those toxics as well as identifying specific prevention opportunities in the automotive sector to reduce these releases to the Great Lakes.

We are also-again in the prevention area, we spent for the first time, Federal dollars working with the State agricultural departments to conduct clean sweeps of suspended agricultural chemicals in the Lake Michigan and Lake Superior basin. This has been a popular program. We collected over a thousand pounds of canceled pesticides last year alone, including one farmer who brought in over a ton of DDT in Wisconsin.

We have a new agreement with Canada that we achieved over the last year on Lake Superior. We hope to make Lake Superior a proving ground for some new imaginative ways to reduce and eliminate persistent toxics.

We are pleased that we met the deadlines under the Great Lakes Program Act for demonstrating sediment treatment technologies in five different Great Lakes areas of concern. We are now busy transferring that capacity and that technology to the States. We hope to do sediment assessments in a number of areas of concern, both this year and next year. The local communities are just crying for help in this area. There will not be any progress in these areas of concern without addressing their contaminated sediment program. So we are anxious to move this capacity out to the local communities.

Lastly, in the way of accomplishments, I would cite what we are doing in the habitat area. Again, this is a key goal of our strategic plan with our Federal and State partners. We have entered into a major agreement with The Nature Conservancy under which we have already identified the key ecological resources around the Great Lakes, the key habitats that need to be protected, that we need to get ahead of the curve so we don't face these contentious development issues.

Under that agreement with The Nature Conservancy, not only have we identified the priorities, but we also will be undertaking at least six major protection and conservation projects as well as developing a strategic conservation plan, with the Fish and Wildlife Service and other partners.

Ms. KAPTUR. On one of your future trips back to Washington, are you in a position-or will you be in a position to make a presentation to members from that region of the country?

Are your materials in a form that would be specific enough that it would interest Members of Congress so we can get a better understanding of what——

Ms. BROWNER. We would love to come and talk to you all about this. And we can certainly, I think, present it in a format of interest to Members. To have the opportunity to talk to the members from the States and the districts would be quite welcome.

Ms. KAPTUR. My governor chairs the Great Lakes Governors Association, and I don't know when they are due in here; but it seems to me a meeting that would involve the governors and the respective members from that region would be of great interest.

Mr. GRUNDLER. We have scheduled a briefing with members' staffs which we do periodically to update them on the Great Lakes program; and we can certainly build on that or make those materials available. However you would like to do it.

GREAT LAKES—REMEDIAL ACTION PLANS

Ms. KAPTUR. We would appreciate working with you on that. And could you give us a sense of how much money will be devoted to Remedial Action Plans in this coming year?

Mr. GRUNDLER. The Administrator is correct, he have budgeted the same amount of money for fiscal year 1994 this coming year as this year, approximately $8.4 million, for lake-wide management plans and Remedial Action Plans across the basin. Most of that money is made available to States.

We are funding approximately 10 full-time positions. For example, in Ohio, that funds the Core Remedial Action Plan program. These are the people, as well as the dollars, that go out and organize communities to create the action plans and create the buy-in for what needs to happen.

Ms. KAPTUR. That $8.4 million is both for the RAPs as well as for the——

Mr. GRUNDLER. Lake-wide management plans. We are moving into Lake Erie this year. So that will provide some dollars next year as well as some positions for Ohio EPA to begin that work.

Ms. KAPTUR. I was going to ask you about the Lake Erie lake-wide management program and where that was. You are saying that is on board this year?

Mr. GRUNDLER. We are already starting work now. There is a meeting next week with Canada and the State and EPA to begin scoping that work out and producing a problem assessment, starting to identify sources. Next year, we would begin accelerating that, doing that in earnest. And that is all built into the President's request.

Ms. KAPTUR. Can you provide for the record the status of the U.S. RAPs?

Mr. GRUNDLER. Be delighted to.

[The information follows:]

STATUS OF U.S. RAPs

To date, 25 U.S. and joint U.S./Canadian RAPs have been submitted to the International Joint commission, including 5 State II RAPs. We project the following schedule for the remaining RAPs:

	Stage I	Stage II
Fiscal year:		
1993	5	10
1994	0	8
1995	1	3
1996	0	4
1997	0	1

Ms. KAPTUR. As well as the LAMPs.

Mr. GRUNDLER. Yes.

[The information follows:]

STATUS OF U.S. LAMPs

The proposed Lake Michigan LAMP was published in the Federal Register. The comment period ended in January 1993 and we are now incorporating those comments and revising the LAMP accordingly.

Lake Ontario completed a toxic management plan in 1990, a precursor to the full LAMP. Efforts continue to identify sources and quantify loads of pollutants of concern through modeling and screening level monitoring of the open water.

The Lake Superior LAMP is under development with target date for publication by the end of FY 1994. The Lake Superior LAMP is part of the Binational Program for Lake Superior.

We are beginning the development process for the Lake Erie LAMP. The initial meeting on this took place April 26–27, 1993, and included states, Regions, and Canada.

Development of Lake Huron's LAMP may begin as early as 1994.

Ms. KAPTUR. And we would look forward then to finding an appropriate date when we could bring Members together with perhaps, if the governors are coming in, for some other purpose.

Mr. GRUNDLER. We would be happy to work with your staff on how you would like to proceed on that.

Ms. KAPTUR. Thank you.

Thank you very much.

Ms. BROWNER. Mr. Chairman, if I might, I know this is an issue of particular concern to Congressman Kaptur, but the Great Lakes, and what we have been able to achieve there we believe will serve as a model for activities across the United States and, hopefully, in some of the districts represented here by other members.

I think the Great Lakes model is significant because of the way it has involved State and local governments and also Canada. The cooperation of the community and their involvement is significant. We are very, very excited about it. Hopefully, the States, I think have found it to be a very useful relationship. We look forward to taking what we have learned in this effort and apply this to other communities across the country.

I think people don't realize the large number of people in this country who depend on the Great Lakes for their drinking water supply et cetera. It is an incredible resource to this country, and sometimes we look at it real narrowly. But in fact it impacts an awful lot of people's lives in the United States.

Ms. KAPTUR. I will tell you, there are a lot of people that don't even know there are Great Lakes. I won't say who they are, but I run into some of them. And I am just curious whether you eat the fish out in Lake Erie, Mr. Grundler. Would you eat Lake Erie perch and pickerel?

Mr. GRUNDLER. I actually fish Lake Michigan. But I will have to——

Mr. STOKES. Don't want to get into that Ohio State and Michigan.

Mr. GRUNDLER. Be happy to provide some comments.

Mr. STOKES. I knew you would.

Mr. GRUNDLER. There are some, obviously, concerns we have about the levels of contaminants in fish. They have dropped significantly. They have dropped over 80 percent, but they are still at levels which do not provide for unlimited consumption. And that is one of our key goals under the strategy. There are still fish advisories in place on every lake.

Ms. KAPTUR. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. STOKES. All right. Mr. Torres.

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Chairman, I wonder if you will allow me to pursue some related questions on water.

Mr. STOKES. Sure. Please go ahead.

NEEDS SURVEY AND ASSOCIATED FUNDING

Mr. TORRES. Thank you.

Ms. Browner, this subcommittee has always recognized the vitally important role that funding for clean water projects plays in the protection of the Nation's environment. Last year, even though the subcommittee's budget was tight, we provided approximately $2.55 billion for EPA to administer, in order to help municipalities meet the Clean Water Act, mandates that are established by Congress.

This year I note that the administration is requesting only $1.528 billion for these same programs. It is a lesser amount.

I also note that even if the $845 million that is requested in the fiscal 1993 stimulus package for the wastewater state revolving fund is moved to fiscal 1994, the total for wastewater funding is still only 2.37 billion dollars. So it is a significant lesser amount.

Now, considering EPA's needs survey that indicates that over $80 billion worth of wastewater projects needs around the country, can you explain to this subcommittee the decrease in your budget request for funding these critical projects?

Ms. BROWNER. If I understand the question, the Clean Water Act created a State Revolving Fund and authorized funding up to $8.4 billion, for the total of $18 billion.

The monies included in the job stimulus package, the $845 million that you made reference to, would complete the $18 billion commitment for Titles II and IV made in the Clean Water Act.

This administration has come back and said that we believe that there continues to be additional needs that we recognize, and that the Congress recognized in the creation of the original SRF. Therefore called for the creation of a new SRF, the Clean Water SRF. That would be funded in the first year at $1.2 billion going to $2 billion in the second year.

In addition to recognizing those needs, we have also, for the first time, recognized the drinking water needs facing so many communities, therefore have called for the creation of a drinking water SRF to be funded in the first year at $599 million—I believe that goes to a billion dollars in the second year.

So I understand this has caused some confusion. We do not view this as, in any way, a lack of commitment. In fact, we see it as a recognition of the problems that local communities are facing and a commitment to help them deal with the very specific problems. Those problems include such as the ones that Congressman Mollohan and others here have raised in terms of small communities, combined sewer overflows, storm water. There are a whole host of issues that these revolving funds could be made available for in a way that the existing clean water revolving state fund is not available.

SRF—NEEDY CITIES

Mr. TORRES. Let me pursue another question. Recognizing the need to protect our sensitive coastal areas, a portion of the money that has been appropriated in the last few years was set aside to aid major coastal cities with large needs in their attempts to upgrade their wastewater treatment program.

Now, these cities were selected on a criteria, including the number of people served, the cost, the time to complete the project, and the sensitivity of the marine environment into which they are discharging.

The administration's budget request includes a modified coastal cities initiative, familiar with that one. We appreciate the fact that the administration has chosen to target funds for coastal cities; however, we are concerned that other cities with important needs will be left out.

This, in particular, is the area that I represent, the Los Angeles County, the LA City, as well as, I might say, the San Diego area where the needs are great and the difficult economy makes funds very tight.

Now my question: Does the administration find that the economy is in worse shape in Boston than in the Los Angeles area?

Ms. BROWNER. No, not at all. In fact, I testified before this committee and called publicly for the creation in the fiscal year 1995 budget of a fund designed to meet the concerns, the financial demands of the neediest cities.

You are quite right, there are a number of communities, some coastal, some not, who are facing tremendous rate increases as they seek to clean their water to a level that, when discharged, does not degrade the water bodies to which it is discharged. And we recognize the significance of this.

In fact, we have brought some additional information, Mr. Chairman, today to answer some of the questions you asked us yesterday in terms of which are the neediest cities. We would hope to work with the Congress, in preparation for the fiscal year 1995 budget, on a grant-type program to help those cities who are really facing some fairly significant rate increases.

Mr. TORRES. So finally, is the administration willing to consider adding additional cities to the vital program in fiscal year 1994?

Ms. BROWNER. The language that has been proposed includes a formula, and I want to be clear about it.

We believe that Boston may well be the only city that meets that formula. What we would recommend and what we would like to do is look at the additional information and consider developing a formula for fiscal year 1995 that would seek to address the concerns of a longer list of the neediest cities.

Mr. TORRES. Thank you.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. STOKES. Certainly. You mentioned having brought some of the data that we asked for yesterday, and you will provide that for the record for us.

Ms. PROTHRO. We can provide that for the record.

[The information follows:]

1992 NEEDS SURVEY – DESIGN YEAR
(Dollars in Thousands)

CITY NAME	CATEGORY I	CATEGORY II	CATEGORY IIIA	CATEGORY IIIB	CATEGORY IVA	CATEGORY IVB	CATEGORY V	CATEGORY VI	TOTAL CATEGORY
1 NEW YORK CITY, NY	$3,738,168	$4,868,616	$11,765	$445,816	$1,092,355	$1,137,271	$5,794,877	$547,988	$17,636,856
2 CHICAGO, IL	$190,162	$202,735	$0	$172,183	$0	$43,505	$831,077	$0	$1,439,662
3 LOS ANGELES, CA	$1,430,121	$27,241	$28,453	$207,801	$1,337	$180,214	$0	$0	$1,875,167
4 DETROIT, MI	$514,766	$0	$152	$17,628	$0	$245,788	$712,923	$0	$1,491,257
5 PHILADELPHIA, PA	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$1,050,832	$0	$1,050,832
6 HOUSTON, TX	$307,674	$118,003	$149,096	$19,268	$21,425	$584,316	$0	$0	$1,199,782
7 BOSTON, MA	$2,728,008	$0	$8,693	$3,785	$0	$474,379	$1,258,745	$0	$4,473,610
8 MIAMI, FL	$230,257	$24,295	$5,061	$7,114	$1,698,738	$126,374	$0	$24,375	$2,116,214
9 PHOENIX, AZ	$144,793	$58,398	$0	$548	$29,412	$24,252	$0	$0	$257,403
10 ST PAUL, MN	$227,683	$4,427	$1,592	$0	$0	$0	$88,542	$0	$322,244
11 NEWARK, NJ	$520,000	$0	$5,765	$16,140	$0	$0	$382,469	$0	$924,374
12 ST LOUIS, MO	$102,597	$49	$96,626	$38,645	$3,291	$2,502	$768,573	$0	$1,012,283
13 SAN JOSE, CA	$205,147	$25,394	$2,334	$68,499	$31,927	$1,893	$0	$0	$335,194
14 WASHINGTON, DC	$0	$122,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$80,000	$0	$202,000
15 BALTIMORE, MD	$22,932	$248,701	$11,166	$44,381	$67,875	$41,880	$1,250	$0	$438,185
16 DALLAS, TX	$318,989	$112,079	$0	$1,551	$0	$95,315	$0	$0	$527,934
17 PITTSBURGH, PA	$74,040	$0	$0	$0	$0	$23,143	$0	$0	$97,183
18 MILWAUKEE, WI	$78,360	$0	$31,307	$0	$0	$24,964	$4,904	$0	$139,535
19 SAN DIEGO, CA	$1,265,085	$14,540	$0	$13,783	$26,119	$177,576	$0	$0	$1,497,103
20 TAMPA, FL	$314,496	$432,946	$0	$531	$312,936	$223,824	$0	$22,349	$1,307,082
21 COLUMBUS, OH	$260,679	$65,170	$67,153	$0	$985	$110,112	$144,251	$43,574	$691,924
22 CLEVELAND, OH	$141,722	$9,966	$0	$2,604	$0	$18,184	$69,917	$0	$242,393
23 KANSAS CITY, KS–MO	$5,321	$0	$0	$21,501	$28,526	$67,893	$14,324	$0	$137,565
24 SAN FRANCISCO, CA	$25,148	$0	$0	$0	$0	$375	$555,847	$0	$581,370
25 ATLANTA, OA	$9,732	$155,749	$0	$0	$0	$209,171	$86,524	$0	$461,176
TOTAL	$12,855,880	$6,490,309	$419,163	$1,081,778	$3,314,926	$3,812,931	$11,845,055	$638,286	$40,458,328

Category I	Secondary Treatment
Category II	Advanced Treatment
Category IIIA	Infiltration/Inflow Correction
Category IIIB	Replacement/Rehabilitation of Sewers
Category IVA	New Collector Sewers
Category IVB	New Interceptor Sewers
Category V	Combined Sewer Overflows
Category VI	Storm Water

Mr. STOKES. Did you want to comment on any of it?

Ms. PROTHRO. You might want to hear about the three neediest cities, just in terms of total needs that have been documented so far.

I want to qualify this at the outset: not all cities have documented their needs for storm water controls in particular. So these numbers may need to be modified based on what we discover.

Right now, in terms of total needs, New York City is highest; Boston is second; and Miami is third.

Ms. BROWNER. But, again, not all cities have completed the work. This is based on the cities that have submitted the analysis to us.

Mr. STOKES. And you are anticipating further submissions?

Ms. BROWNER. Yes.

AIR AND RADIATION

Mr. STOKES. Thank you.

We are going to shift now to air and radiation.

Now, Mr. Shapiro is with us. Mr. Michael Shapiro.

In turning to page 2–1, the agency is requesting a total of $551,675,000 for the air program for fiscal year 1994, an increase of $33,470,000.

In the past two years, we have seen substantial increases for the air program. And this trend is continuing into fiscal year 1994.

Ms. Browner, is the implementation of the Clean Air Act amendments your top priority at EPA for fiscal year 1994?

Ms. BROWNER. Mr. Chairman, under the new Clean Air Act, the agency received tremendous responsibilities. We are moving forward to meet the deadlines to meet those responsibilities. It is, obviously, one of our highest priorities. I hesitate to say to the exclusion of everything. We have a lot of very important work that we do in terms of protecting the water, in terms of protecting the area, in terms of protecting the national resources. What is absolutely important to us is that we do the best possible job in all of those areas because ultimately it all does come together.

CAA—PROMULGATED REGULATIONS

Mr. STOKES. You do have a tremendous amount of responsibility. And we thought we would pose the question to see where you put these priorities.

At last year's hearing, the agency provided a schedule of the many requirements mandated by law and its planned actions.

How many regulations have been promulgated thus far, Mr. Shapiro?

Mr. SHAPIRO. Today we have promulgated approximately 39 final regulations. That includes certain guidance documents that, although not formal regulations, have major impact.

In addition, we have published about 45 proposed regulations. Some of those have been finalized; some we are still working on.

Ms. BROWNER. We anticipate in fiscal year 1994 that there will be approximately another 30 significant rule packages that would move forward.

Mr. SHAPIRO. About 30. Eighteen proposals. So altogether, over 40 would be——

Ms. BROWNER. These are final proposals.

Mr. STOKES. With the many requirements mandated by the act, how many deadlines has the agency met? And how many may have been missed?

Mr. SHAPIRO. I don't know specifically the number that have been missed. We certainly missed a fair number. We have been put under court orders for about 20 deadlines that we have missed and have subsequently settled with people who have litigated over missing those deadlines.

We have been sued on approximately 20 other deadlines that we have missed as of November of 1992. Some of the ones that we had missed before weren't even finalized, so those are not allowed to stand at this point. But we certainly have a fair number that we are under obligation to catch up with.

Mr. STOKES. Ms. Browner, you have indicated that the agency's regulatory process needs streamlining.

Have you developed a strategy to accelerate the pace of promulgation of the clean air regulations?

Ms. BROWNER. We are working within the agency. There was work that had begun before I came to the agency looking at the whole rulemaking process.

You should also be aware that the administration as a whole is looking at this issue as part of the reinventing government initiative.

As you know, OMB plays a significant role in the rulemaking process. We have begun work with OMB, as it relates specifically to EPA, on how we can establish a relationship that allows for matters to move more expeditiously.

We have also begun the use of what are called "regular negatives." This is where we actually try and bring the stakeholders, the affected parties, interested parties, into the process on the front end and try to work in a nonadversarial manner to develop the package. I, for one, believe that regular negatives offer us some real opportunities in terms of expediting the process.

CAFE ALTERNATIVES

Mr. STOKES. You have also stated that the agency may be willing to consider new approaches to regulating automobile fuel economy and that Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) standards are only one way to achieve desired conservation levels.

What type of alternatives to CAFE are you considering?

Ms. BROWNER. When I traveled to Detroit to meet with the big three automobile manufacturers, we discussed a variety of issues.

The challenge for the agency, in terms of our responsibilities under the Clean Air Act, is the continued rapid increase in the vehicle miles traveled. I mean, if you look at what is happening in the United States, we are not doing a good job in terms of reducing the vehicle miles traveled.

Therefore, we are experiencing the impacts to our air quality. CAFE offers, obviously, a significant way of dealing with efficiency in terms of automobiles and, therein, the impact on the air.

There are things that the American public may well not be prepared to do that could also deliver some, perhaps not all, solutions:

public transportation, car pooling. Those are things that have been tried more or less unsuccessfully.

In the final analysis, and in the discussions with the big three automakers, it will take looking at all the options available and then probably taking steps in a variety of areas to actually achieve the goals that have been set in terms of air standards and air quality.

Mr. STOKES. Thank you.

ACID RAIN ALLOWANCES AUCTION

In March, EPA's acid rain program conducted its first annual auction. I understand the auction attracted more participants than expected. Can you provide an update on how the auction proceeded for us?

Mr. SHAPIRO. We thought the auction was very successful. We had two sets of allowances that were offered for bid. One was a set of site allowances, got $50,000 from the Federal Government and many more thousands that were offered by private participants. Of those, a little bit over 50,000 were actually sold during the auction, and then there were about 100,000 allowances that the Federal Government put up for auction for longer-term availability for the year 2000 and beyond.

Again, all 100,000 were sold. No additional sales were made from those in the private sector who put allowances up for auction.

The participation was very good. The prices at which the allowances cleared the market were somewhat lower than many people had forecast. This suggests that, as we had hoped, a lot of progress is being made in identifying technologies and solutions to reduce the volume of sulfur dioxide being released into the atmosphere.

So, from that standpoint, it gave us a good indication that the objectives of the allowance program were being achieved.

Mr. STOKES. How many participants did you actually have? Do you recall?

Mr. SHAPIRO. Not off the top of my head. I think we can provide that for you for the record, though.

Mr. STOKES. All right.

[The information follows:]

HOW MANY PARTICIPANTS IN AUCTION

EPA received 16 offers in the spot auction (i.e., for year 1995) and 35 offers to sell allowances in the advance auction (i.e., after the year 2000). The Chicago Board of Trade received 106 bids for the spot auction and 65 bids for the advance auction. 36 bids were successful in the spot auction and 30 were successful in the advance auction.

Mr. STOKES. It has been suggested that reasonably priced allowances might cause utilities to buy allowances rather than attempt to invest in technologies to meet compliance requirements because it could prove to be less expensive. Is this a cause for concern?

Mr. SHAPIRO. Not really, because the overall program is driven by the absolute requirement to reduce the total amount of SO_2 emissions by about half by the year 2000 and places an absolute cap on emissions from utilities thereafter.

So no matter what happens, the ability of the industry as a whole to increase its emissions is prevented by the overall cap requirement. As a result, over time there will be increasing incentives for people to find better technologies and more cost-effective solutions to reducing the emissions.

MTBE

Mr. STOKES. Use of oxygenated fuel was mandated again last fall by the Clean Air Act. Recently, however, many health complaints have arisen over the most common oxygenated gasoline, MTBE. I understand the EPA is now investigating the potential health hazards of this chemical. And will you tell us how long it will be before we know if this particular oxygenate is a problem?

Mr. SHAPIRO. The EPA, together with the Center for Disease Control, is conducting a study to determine the source of complaints and whether there is a problem associated with MTBE. We believe that the results of that study should be available later this spring or during the summer in time to make any appropriate decisions with respect to the next oxygenate fuel season next winter.

Mr. STOKES. Then this oxygenate is still in use?

Mr. SHAPIRO. Well, the actual requirement for its use during the winter carbon monoxide season is over just about everywhere. And, during the summertime, oxygenates are used in some gasoline blends but at much lower levels.

We don't have history of complaints or concerns associated with their use in the fuels that are used during the rest of the year. We had these complaints in several areas just during the winter time when there was a significant increase in the oxygen and composition of many fuels. So that really is the period of time where concern has been raised at this point.

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. Chairman, will you yield?

Mr. STOKES. Certainly.

Mr. LEWIS. It was some time ago, maybe at least a week and a half ago when I was to move a bill out of a committee that would require that automobiles that had a home base would be run by propane. And just as that bill was about to move, one of the people from the research center in southern California came to me and said, Jerry, before you do that, we have new research that would indicate that propane, when it goes through the combustion process, mixed with sunlight, forms a thing called propylene, and it may have a negative impact on health. And that causes us to relook ahead of the fact.

It would be really helpful if we focused upon these kinds of changes so that we are looking at the science before we put it into law, you know, so that we know, as best we can, what we are doing.

Mr. SHAPIRO. In the case of MTBE, there had been a fair amount of examination of that particular additive. In addition, there are areas like Denver, which already initiated oxygenate programs prior to the broader Clean Air Act requirements. So, based on that experience, we felt that we could go ahead with confidence. Again, sometimes——

Mr. LEWIS. My point was speaking to that specifically. But more—I would hope that the Agency would not only feel free but be motivated to communicate with us in this whole range of subject area before we do something or after the fact or whatever.

Mr. Shapiro. Absolutely.

Mr. Lewis. You people are much more on top of some of these considerations than we are likely to be, and I would hope you would feel free, you know, feel motivated.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

CAA—OPERATING PERMIT AND FEES PROGRAM

Mr. Stokes. The Clean Air Act provides for State and local operating permit and fees programs to enhance the effectiveness of air programs. States must develop permit programs and submit them to EPA by November 15, 1993. How much does EPA anticipate will be collected by the States from this fee?

Mr. Shapiro. The basic requirement is a presumption in the statute of $25 per ton of emissions, which is indexed over time to account for inflation. So that by the time the fees kicked in, the presumption would be close to $30 per ton. States can vary that based on their own specific needs, either higher or lower, although they have to demonstrate that they are covering their costs associated with the permits.

We had made a preliminary estimate that, nationwide, those fees would generate about $300 million in revenues for the States on an annual basis, but that was a very rough estimate. A lot of additional information will be needed before we can refine that estimate.

MONTREAL PROTOCOL FUND

Mr. Stokes. I note on page 2-83 that EPA is requesting $17 million for the Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund in fiscal year 1994. How much is the estimated U.S. commitment in 1994?

Mr. Shapiro. Overall, the commitment is estimated around $35 million. The budget is divided between EPA and the State Department, so our share of that was $17 million.

Ms. Browner. Mr. Chairman, this is part of a formula that was agreed to by a number of countries. This represents the United States' commitment based on the commitment that we previously made.

Mr. Stokes. Tell us what other Federal agencies are contributing.

Mr. Shapiro. The State Department.

Mr. Stokes. Just the two.

Ms. Browner. But other countries are contributing.

Mr. Stokes. What is the amount the State Department will contribute?

Mr. Shapiro. I believe it is about $18 million.

Mr. Stokes. Now, although $18 million is being requested in the Foreign Operations Subcommittee, EPA is still responsible for the other $17 million that you just referenced. Yesterday, Ms. Browner, you stated that ATSDR should be primarily funded out of HHS. Why shouldn't more of the Montreal Protocol fund be paid for by the State Department?

Ms. Browner. In reference to ATSDR, the concern was additional funds. We do fund, I think, $42 million out of Superfund for ATSDR. It is not that we don't give them any money. It was a question of additional funds. There is money in our budget for ATSDR.

The Montreal Protocol and the issues that will be addressed are issues that we the EPA has significant responsibility for. So I think a sharing between the two agencies is appropriate in this instance.

Mr. STOKES. Now, because the total U.S. commitment for this fund in 1993 was higher than anticipated, does part of the amount requested for fiscal year 1994 cover the shortfall in fiscal year 1993?

Ms. BROWNER. I don't believe——

Mr. SHAPIRO. There is what we call a rolling shortfall which may carry somewhat into 1994, but I am not positive. We can get back to you on that.

Mr. STOKES. All right. Provide that for us for the record.

[The information follows:]

MONTREAL PROTOCOL

Will the FY 1994 Request cover the FY 1993 Montreal Protocol Fund shortfall?

A definitive answer to this question is dependent on two funding issues that are unknown at this time.

First, the Parties to the Protocol will meet in November of 1993 to make a final decision on funding levels for 1994. At this time, we know that the Parties to the Protocol have agreed to a minimum U.S. contribution of $28.3 million in 1994.

Second, the current FY 1993 funding shortfall is $7.9 million. This shortfall assumes that no further funding is reprogrammed to the Multilateral Fund from within EPA for the balance of FY 1993. If additional funding is provided within EPA, then clearly the shortfall will be reduced.

The table presented below provides a hypothetical funding scenario based on the following assumption: if the Parties to the Protocol agree in November 1993 to maintain the size of the Fund at current levels (requiring a U.S. contribution of $28.3 million) and no further funds are provided to the Multilateral Fund in FY 1993 from within EPA, then the FY 1994 Request will result in a 1994 shortfall of $1.2 million (i.e., $35.0 minus $36.2).

FY 1994 Request	$35.0
Environmental Protection Agency	($17.0)
State Department	($18.0)
FY 1994 Funding Scenario	$36.2
Minimum U.S. Contribution	($28.3)
Current Funding Shortfall	($ 7.9)

Mr. Stokes. Also for the record, provide a table of the international contributions to be made to this fund in 1994. And a similar table can be found on page 229 of last year's hearing record.

[The information follows:]

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM INTERNATIONAL COUNTRIES TO MONTREAL PROTOCOL FUND

Listed below are the 1993 Montreal Protocol Multilateral Facilitation Fund assessments for each nation contributing to the Fund. At their last meeting, the Parties to the Protocol agreed to the following assessments as the minimum assessment for 1994. Further, the Parties agreed to make a final decision on the size of the 1994 assessments when they meet again in November of 1993.

The Parties are currently considering studies calling for an increase in the size of the Fund of between 20% and 40%, and EPA projects that each nation's 1994 assessment will go up accordingly. This increase is necessary to support the increased phaseout activity of existing Parties, and the needs of developing countries which have recently become Parties to the Montreal Protocol.

Australia	2,011,867	Korea (Rep of)	919,330
Austria	999,272	Liechtenstein	13,324
Bahrain	39,971	Luxembourg	79,942
Belarus	639,534	Malta	13,324
Belgium	1,412,304	Netherlands	1,998,543
Bulgaria	173,207	New Zealand	319,767
Canada	4,143,646	Norway	732,799
Czechoslovakia	732,799	Poland	626,210
Denmark	866,035	Portugal	266,472
Finland	759,446	Russian Fed.	8,940,150
France	7,994,173	Singapore	159,883
Germany	11,897,994	South Africa	546,268
Greece	466,327	Spain	2,638,077
Hungary	239,825	Sweden	1,478,922
Iceland	39,971	Switzerland	1,545,540
Ireland	239,825	Ukraine	2,491,517
Israel	306,443	UAE	279,796
Italy	5,715,834	United Kingdom	6,688,458
Japan	16,587,909	USA	28,334,903

MOTOR VEHICLE AND ENGINE COMPLIANCE FEE

Mr. STOKES. According to the President's budget, $9,300,000 is the estimated amount to be collected in fiscal year 1993 for the motor vehicle and engine compliance program fee. Do you still expect to collect that amount for fiscal year 1993?

Mr. SHAPIRO. I think we are pretty much on schedule for that.

Mr. STOKES. How much has been collected to date?

Mr. SHAPIRO. I don't know. We will have to provide that for the record.

[The information follows:]

MOTOR VEHICLE COMPLIANCE FEE—AMOUNT OF FEES COLLECTED

EPA has collected (as of April 26, 1993) $7,471,800.00 since the inception of the Motor Vehicle Compliance Fee program on August 6, 1992. Of this amount $6,620,500.00 has been collected in FY 1993 and $851,300.00 in FY 1992.

Mr. STOKES. How much does it cost to administer this program fee?

Mr. SHAPIRO. Again, we will have to get back to you on that.

[The information follows:]

MOTOR VEHICLE COMPLIANCE FEE—COSTS TO ADMINISTER THE PROGRAM

The Office of Mobile Sources (OMS) devotes approximately one Full Time Equivalent (FTE) to the administration of the Fee program. This results in approximately $57,500 in the PRO appropriation and overhead costs associated with the operation of the facility in Ann Arbor, Michigan of approximately $10,000 in the AC&C appropriation. The Office of Administration and Resources Management (OARM) also devotes approximately .1 FTE to the Fee program, at a cost of approximately $6,000 in the PRO appropriation.

Mr. STOKES. And can you tell us why you project to collect a million dollars more from this program fee in fiscal year 1994?

Mr. SHAPIRO. 1994 will probably need an increase due to the large number of changes that are going on in certifying vehicles because of the new Federal requirements kicking in. So I suspect there will just be an increased level of activity.

RADON GUIDELINES

Mr. STOKES. For fiscal year 1994, EPA is requesting $35,348,000 for the radiation program.

EPA recently proposed voluntary construction guidelines for the installation of protection measures to prevent radon in homes. There is some dispute over how much such guidelines could cost and whether the cost is worth the threat posed by radon. Could you comment on this issue?

Mr. SHAPIRO. Yes. We are pretty confident of our numbers. I think we estimated that for new construction, if builders followed our requirements or recommendations for areas where there is a high potential for radon concentrating in homes, that the additional cost would be on the order of $300 to $500 for a typical new home.

Those estimates have been reviewed by numerous groups, including the National Association of Home Builders. It is my understanding that they have not differed in their estimates, although there have been other numbers, I realize, reported in the Press. So we think our estimates are fairly credible, and, moreover, we do believe that indoor radon exposure does represent one of the highest human health risk areas that the Agency faces. That judgment has been concurred by our Science Advisory Board which judged indoor air pollution, including radon, to be one of the highest risk areas faced by EPA.

Mr. STOKES. Has the level of risk which is considered acceptable been determined?

Mr. SHAPIRO. We have not determined the acceptable level in the radon program. We have set what we call an action number at four picocuries per liter of air, and, basically, that is a level which we believe can be readily attained by current technology for mitigating radon problems. So it is really driven by the availability of affordable technology.

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Lewis, any questions in this area?

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. Chairman, I only have one area of questioning that I am almost hesitant to bring it up for it attempts to challenge my own preconceived notions.

Ms. BROWNER. We do that all the time at EPA.

OZONE DEPLETION

Mr. LEWIS. For the longest time I was among those, especially in the earlier quality days, worried about ozone and what we are doing out there. And recent studies, as well as commentary in the local media, have suggested that we may have been significantly overreacting, and it may very well be a renewable resource, if you will, and use it in that form. What is your thinking regarding this past crises? Some suggest it is a past crisis. Have we reason to be optimistic about what may be happening in the ozone?

Mr. SHAPIRO. You are talking now about the stratosphere ozone problem?

Mr. LEWIS. Yes.

Mr. SHAPIRO. I think that the recent discussion on the importance of the problem highlights the fact that this was an area where the international community, led by the United States, identified a very serious problem and took fairly dramatic action to resolve it.

In the case of the use of principal stratosphere ozone depleting compounds, chloro fluorocarbons and some of the halogenated flame retardants, we have made a commitment and now we have proposed that in regulations to phase out their use by 1995. So that the articles that have appeared recently in, for example, the Washington Post, show a downward——

Mr. LEWIS. Not usually my source.

Mr. SHAPIRO [continuing]. Show a downward trend past the year 2000, and the potential for depleting the ozone layer. That is an accomplishment in which I think we should take a great deal of pride from the standpoint of addressing what is a very significant potential environmental problem in time to avert major adverse consequences.

I have to say, though, that all of that presumes effective implementation of the Montreal Protocol over the remainder of this decade. That will take a lot of work, both here as we phase out the CFCs in technologies and internationally as we work with other

Nation's, especially developing countries, to get them on a path of using the kinds of products that won't endanger the ozone.

Ms. BROWNER. I think it is important that that article in the Post is really based on assumptions that everything that everyone has promised to do will, in fact, come to pass.

Mr. LEWIS. I, frankly, am not interested in my reacting just to that article, but it raised questions that I hadn't really thought about before, and I hope your people are thinking about them as well. We have only so much energy to go around and so many resources, and if we can actually lay the foundation for a shift in gear that is appropriate, that is, as you can see, is the repeated theme that sometimes I worry about.

Thank you.

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Mollohan, any questions in this area?

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. STOKES. I recognize you.

PHASE I PLANT COMPLIANCE

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Ms. Browner, I am interested in how the Phase I plants are beginning to comply with the emission requirements of the Clean Air Act, SO_2 emission requirements of the Clean Air Act. Can you give me any indication of how many are retrofitting and how many are fuel switching?

Mr. SHAPIRO. Yes. We do have numbers. I don't have them before me right now, but we do have an estimate of how many plants will be using technologies, scrubbers and so forth.

One indication was that we recently set up our cueing system for the advance allowances that were going to be made available to those utilities which elected to use clean coal technologies, principally scrubbing, to achieve the reductions required by 1995. That one was over subscribed. We wound up having to use our lottery system in order to provide those allowances, indicating that there was a considerable demand.

We will provide a current estimate of the number of those facilities for the record.

[The information follows:]

NUMBER OF PLANTS USING TECHNOLOGIES AND SCRUBBERS

The following table provides a breakdown of how Phase I utility plants intend to comply with the Acid Rain program SO_2 emission requirements:

Announced Compliance Plan	Number	%
Fuel Switching	167	60
Allowance Transfers	37	13
Scrubber	27	10
No action necessary	31	11
No action reported	15	5
Other	2	1
Total	279	100

Please note, within Phase I of the Acid Rain program, 110 utility plants are affected. Each plant may have multiple boilers. The table presented above represents the compliance plans associated with Phase I utility plant boilers. This data was compiled from announced utility plans presented in utility trade periodicals and utility reports to public utility commissions.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. And you—when you say—you just had an auction on your allowances. Would you talk about that, how you thought that went?

Mr. SHAPIRO. Yes. We were very pleased with the way in which that went. Again, there was a lot of interest, and——

Mr. MOLLOHAN. You offered a lot more than you sold, didn't you?

Mr. SHAPIRO. There were a certain amount that the Federal Government set aside for sale, 150,000 allowances. All those essentially had to be sold and were sold given that there was a demand for them.

Then the private companies were allowed to offer up allowances for sale. A very, very small number of those were sold because by the time the Federal allowances had been sold off, the remaining bidders were offering prices much lower than the offerers were willing to accept at this time. So, again, the market worked. We will see who is right, the sellers or the buyers, in the future, but that is the way the market works.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Was this the first price-setting event?

Mr. SHAPIRO. It was the first opportunity on a large scale. There have been some individual transactions between individual utilities, in some cases with brokers. A lot of utilities, in figuring out their overall compliance plan, have been essentially internally trading allowances to make sure that they met their overall commitments, but this was the first chance for the public really to see on a large scale the kind of market that was developing.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. How much are they going for?

Mr. SHAPIRO. The clearing price for allowances in Phase I, were, I think, around $120, $130 per ton, which is substantially less than we had estimated when the Clean Air Act was passed. Again, this may reflect an early stage in development in the market.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, I have a couple questions I would like to submit for the record.

Mr. STOKES. You certainly may.

CAFE STANDARDS—ALTERNATIVES

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. Chairman, I forgot something awhile ago. If I might——

Mr. STOKES. Sure.

Mr. LEWIS. It actually relates to you. As we broke the last time, the Chairman was asking about alternatives to CAFE standards, and either I missed your answer or maybe you didn't respond as to what kinds of alternatives you were proceeding with.

Ms. BROWNER. I had mentioned mass transit type options. The dilemma is the increase in vehicle miles traveled that we are continuing to experience in this country and what are the options available to reduce vehicle miles traveled. We may be able to seek some gains or achieve some gains in vehicle miles traveled.

I think the reality is that CAFE will have to play a role. We do not set the CAFE. Those are set elsewhere. But if you look at the requirements, the goals, and the expectations set under the Clean Air Act, and then you look at the options available for achieving them, CAFE probably is going to be a part of that solution.

Mr. Lewis. One of the most fascinating experiences one can have, if they are worried about this kind of subject area, is to drive essentially from my district or portions of Riverside County down to the beach. And on the freeway that takes you to Newport Beach, there is a major passenger lane in which, if you have two or more people, you can drive in that lane.

Well, it is truly incredible. Any time of the day you have a free shot in that lane. There is nobody in it, which is an indication of how difficult it is to get people out of their automobiles. And I am really wondering whether we have any alternatives that work very well.

Ms. Browner. Well, there are alternatives, car pooling, obviously, being one of them. Whether the public or the life-styles allow for them is another question.

Mr. Lewis. I have often wondered about things like experimenting with providing incentives that are positive incentives. Free parking for people who have two or more people in the car that goes to work. It is really clear that just saying we hope you car pool and we hope you get on the bus sure isn't doing it in southern California.

Ms. Browner. I think the idea that you have in terms of parking has been tried in several locations. Again, people's lives are so complicated these days. Car pooling is difficult.

Mr. Shapiro. In fact, the South Coast, which has one of the more ambitious trip reduction programs is trying incentives to get people to ride together and take alternative means of transit with some success. But it is very hard.

SUPERFUND REQUEST

Mr. Stokes. We will turn to Superfund. For fiscal year 1994, EPA is requesting $1,496,400,000 for Superfund. This is a decrease of $77,128,000 below the fiscal year 1993 level.

Although there is a reduction to the level of funding for Superfund in fiscal year 1994, the budget suggests that Superfund cleanups will not be slowed due to this reduction. How do you plan to further streamline cleanups and strengthen enforcement to make up for this funding cut?

Ms. Browner. Mr. Chairman, of the approximately $77 million cut that you make reference to, I think $50 million of that was a special project added on to the budget. So the actual reduction is probably closer to 35–$39 million.

We believe, through several actions, that we will not see a decrease in the number of cleanups completed next year. These actions are due to the work with responsible parties where they can actually come in and take over the work. The work that we have done in developing a model cleanup, Superfund accelerated cleanup model, is a model that can be applied at several similar sites and allows for some cost savings. We are optimistic that there will not be a reduction in the total number of cleanups.

Mr. Stokes. How about unfunded sites? Do you think there may be some of those?

Mr. Guimond. We——

Mr. Stokes. Mr. Guimond.

Mr. GUIMOND. Yes. My name is Rich Guimond. I am the acting head of the Superfund program.

This year, going in, as you may know, we have been spending quite a bit of money to deal with as many funding sites as possible. Right at this point in time, it is difficult for us to predict whether we will have any sites that will be left over, sites which won't have enough funding at the end of the year. It depends upon how many responsible parties were able to take up the funding through 1994 and how many are left over. There is a possibility that we will have some sites that will be unfunded.

SUPERFUND—REVITALIZATION

Mr. STOKES. At last year's hearing, we discussed the Superfund revitalization strategy. Has this program been as successful as EPA has anticipated?

Mr. GUIMOND. I think so. We have made a number of changes to Superfund over the past couple of years to do improvements.

One of the points that Mr. Gallo talked about earlier was a concern that he had that while we were trying to get the apparatus going for the cleanup that the groundwater pollution was spreading.

One of the advantages we see by this new Superfund accelerated cleanup model is to try to integrate what used to be our emergency cleanup program and our long-term remediation programs into one program so that we can quickly assess what the problem may be and immediately move to limit any of those spreads of any contamination while we are looking at longer-term solutions.

So we have seen that begin at a number of sites across the country, and we think it will be very promising.

Mr. STOKES. Do you think this expedited process has caused less oversight?

Mr. GUIMOND. No. I don't think it has caused less oversight. We clearly try to ensure that we are providing both oversight of the responsible parties if they are doing the work or our own staff and contractors if they are doing it to make sure that we get a quality cleanup and do the testing.

I will say that as we look at more and more responsible parties doing a greater and greater percentage of it, that clearly means to us we are going to have to make some internal shifting of our own to try to maintain continued oversight over responsible parties at a high level.

ATSDR AND NIEHS REQUEST

Mr. STOKES. I note on page 13–43 that the request includes reductions to both the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, ATSDR, and the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, NIEHS. Of all the interagency accounts in the Superfund program, only ATSDR and NIEHS were reduced—pages 13 through 41.

Of the $27,915,000 requested for the NIEHS, how much is for worker training grants and how much is for basic research grants?

Ms. BROWNER. Mr. Chairman, the budget request by the Agency for fiscal year 1993 as it relates to ATSDR was $42 million, and we have carried that request forward. Congress did add an additional $18 million. We did not carry that additional money forward.

The NIEHS request was $12 million from the Agency for Fiscal Year 1993. Congress added an additional $40 million. We did not carry the $24 million forward into FY 1994. We did carry the $28 million. So we carried forward what the Agency requested in 1993 in the 1994 request plus $16 million for worker safety training. We did not carry all of the additional funds that Congress added to both of those programs.

Mr. GUIMOND. Of the $28 million, $20 million was for worker safety training and approximately $8 million is what the additional was for the research grants.

Mr. STOKES. The basic research grants.

Mr. GUIMOND. Yes.

Mr. STOKES. The administration has severely reduced the funding for efforts at the NIEHS. This has been a successful program bringing together scientific talent from biomedicine, engineering, ecology and geosciences in an interdisciplinary research effort. A total of 330 scientists at 29 institutions are supported. This $24 million reduction will end important research efforts. Can you explain this request to us?

Ms. BROWNER. I think I misexplained something in my last answer.

The Agency's request in fiscal year 1993 for NIEHS was $11.9 million. With congressional additions, that went to a total of $51.9 million. Our FY 1994 request is for $27.9 million. That will fully fund the workers' training safety grant program at $20 million, $4 million of which comes from NIEHS' base budget.

You are correct that, in terms of the money that was in the EPA budget available to NIEHS, it is a reduction. We believe we are funding the essential parts of the program as it relates to our work, and what we did not carry forward is represented in some adds.

Mr. STOKES. But you are not answering my part of the question in terms of the reduction ending important research efforts.

Ms. BROWNER. Well, I mean, this was a very tough question for us because we do believe that the Agency does very, very good work. I mean, I would want the Agency, NIEHS, to speak more specifically to what they think the impacts to them will be.

We sought to fund that portion of the program that we thought was important, and perhaps Mr. Guimond can speak more specifically.

Mr. GUIMOND. I think what we found was that ATSDR and NIEHS have done an amount of work that is useful and they have funded programs in their workplaces they found very appropriate. As the administrator indicated, it is a difficult budget for us to take a look at. There is time to look at it in keeping the program going and keeping the highest priorities of getting the cleanup going as expeditiously as possible using the resources wisely.

This was a tough choice that had to be made, because in the past, it limited our ability to perform cleanups. As we try to address the concern you raised before about making sure that we have cleanups going where cleanup is ready, if we were to take any more away from that, we felt we would risk those sites being able to move forward.

SUPERFUND—DE MINIMIS SETTLEMENTS

Mr. STOKES. I understand that in settling Superfund cases, EPA has the authority to enter into de minimis settlements. Ms. Browner, yesterday you suggested the Agency has plans to address this issue. Will you expand on your comments concerning de minimis settlements with PRPs for us?

Ms. BROWNER. Mr. Chairman, you are exactly right. We do have some flexibility in terms of dealing with de minimis parties, those parties that are not thought to have contributed in a significant way to a particular Superfund site. In fact we have been able to enter into such agreements at several sites. Maybe Mr. Guimond can give us——

Mr. GUIMOND. I don't have the exact number. We have expanded the de minimis program dramatically in the last year-and-a-half.

Ms. BROWNER. If I remember correctly at more than 80 sites, we have actually either entered into or begun the process of looking at the de minimis parties to strike an agreement with them so they did not continue to be caught up, nor does that result in a delay of the cleanup.

Mr. STOKES. Did you say more than 80?

Ms. BROWNER. Yes.

Mr. GUIMOND. If I may add one thing. One of the issues we have here in trying to balance, is that obviously in trying to get as much cleanup going as possible, we are trying to negotiate with a wide array of responsible parties to get them to commit to do the cleanup.

At the same time, in trying to limit liability for smaller parties, small business would have you then do these de minimis settlements. The difficulty is it is the same staff doing the same kind of work and you are constantly making a trade-off of trying to be able to move the site and get the commitments going, yet getting a reasonable number of small parties out of it.

So the balance we find ourselves trying to strike is how much of one work can you do versus the other because of the limitations in staffing.

HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITIES—GAO REPORT

Mr. STOKES. In January, GAO released a study on hazardous waste facilities indicating that there is still significant work to be done to clean up these types of facilities. Do you agree with the findings of that report? Have you seen that report?

Mr. GUIMOND. The workdays for cleaning up sites?

Mr. STOKES. Hazardous waste facilities. The study was on hazardous waste facilities.

Mr. GUIMOND. I think that the GAO report right there was dealing with corrective action, which is in the RCRA program. What they had identified was that there are about 4,300 permitted facilities out there in the RCRA universe of facilities.

We believe that maybe 3,700 or so may be needing some type of corrective action. Over the past couple of years we have been trying to take a priority look at the worst likely ones first and screening them on through. We still have, I think, maybe about 600 or 700 to screen. But we agree. We haven't been able to accomplish them all, we are working as expeditiously as we can.

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Lewis.

Mr. LEWIS. I really don't have additional questions, Mr. Chairman. I would somewhere within the record like to know what the relationship is between known or likely hazardous waste sites and the base closure process that is going on across the country. I guess there may be some of that.

Ms. BROWNER. We are already working with the Department of Defense on the base closure issue. I think every one recognizes that there will be in some instances the need for cleanups so we want to make sure that those cleanups are done expeditiously and in accordance with all of the standards.

Mr. LEWIS. Complicated beyond the existence of potential wastes that are toxic, with economic difficulties that could be exacerbated because of the lack of expeditious action.

Mr. GUIMOND. Those are a high priority within the Agency to try to deal with because we realize the importance to communities.

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Torres.

Mr. TORRES. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I have a number of questions on Superfund issues, specifically the de minimis settlement questions, but I know the hour is growing late and I would like to submit those in writing so we could get a response for the record, but I would like to, if that is all right.

Mr. STOKES. Without objection, you may insert those for the record.

SAN GABRIEL SUPERFUND SITE

Mr. TORRES. Ms. Browner, as you are aware, the district that I represent in southern California is dotted with Superfund sites and as you and I recently discussed, at the San Gabriel groundwater Superfund site, we are proposing a series of innovative steps that would solve our water quality problems without destroying the business and the economic community.

Some of these solutions, EPA already has the authority to do and some may require new legislative authority. Unfortunately, I sense a reluctance on the part of EPA at the regional level to really do anything, even though it already has the authority.

A major part of the cleanup that has been proposed would allow a water agency in the local area, The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, which does not currently have water rights in the San Gabriel Valley, to use the basin as a reservoir to store excess water during the wet years.

This would be underground in the aquifer. The water would then be withdrawn during the dry years. The water would be withdrawn from the most contaminated part of the basin and cleaned up prior to distribution. In exchange, the Metropolitan Water District, which by the way has no PRP responsibilities at the site, is willing to fund 25 percent of the cost of cleaning up the water at the site.

Now, this project, which is known as the conjunctive use project, would significantly reduce water pressure on northern California and the Colorado River water. As a result of the regional importance of this project, the Natural Resources Committee last year authorized the Bureau of Reclamation to fund 25 percent of the cost of the project, so this leaves the PRPs really with only a 50 percent cost for this major cleanup.

Now, we are ready to begin the project. The Metropolitan Water District board has approved funding for the initial expenditures and we have approached the Energy and Water Subcommittee for fiscal year 1994 funding. The hold up, again, seems to be the California regional office of EPA.

And I get the sense that the staff there doesn't want to do anything because it has never done anything like this before. My question, Ms. Browner, is what can you tell me about headquarters EPA's attitude towards this type of innovative step, and when can we expect to get an affirmative answer from Region 9?

Ms. Browner. Congressman Torres, we are extremely interested in all innovative approaches to dealing with these cleanups, as you and I discussed previously, some of your ideas that would be appropriate during this Superfund reauthorization to provide greater flexibility in terms of innovation. I might ask Mr. Guimond if he is aware specifically of this site and the current status of it in terms of Region 9 to address that if that would be okay.

Mr. Torres. Certainly.

Mr. Guimond. I have been informed recently that the region is examining the alternatives that you presented as clearly very viable and a possible alternative and that they will be issuing a report sometime during May based on some of their individual site-related activities.

I don't have any more details on that. We can look into it a little bit more to give you some more specificity at this time. But clearly from the standpoint of moving the Superfund program forward, we are very interested in innovative approaches, approaches where the program itself can, in turn, provide, some very good use, both in the case of land use or other resource use, to the communities that have been hampered by the contamination problems in the past. So I think from that standpoint we would give this kind of approach a very serious look.

Mr. Torres. I thank you. I thank you both for what I think is a concise answer, a good answer. Thank you very much. Mr. Chairman, I yield back my time.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Stokes. Thank you, Mr. Torres.

Now, turning to research and development, Mr. Foley.

Mr. Foley. Yes.

Mr. Stokes. Pleased to have you with us. The Office of Research and Development recently submitted a report to the committee on the organizational structure of this office. The report identified a number of issues confronting EPA with regard to research and science.

Ms. Browner, one of these issues is the question of the role of the Office of Research and Development in assuring the quality of science across EPA. What do you believe ORD's role in the agency should be?

Ms. Browner. Well, I think that it is absolutely essential that we have checks and balances, mechanisms to assure the quality of our science. Our Office of Research and Development offers us an opportunity to undertake such activities. You know, we have talked several times throughout this hearing about the type of science that we do, the importance of the science, and, again, I take that seriously. Any mechanisms that we can put in place to assure the quality of our science, whether it be in the Office of Research and Development or in the individual program areas or in the labs associated with the regions, is of utmost importance. It is why we did seek to fund the FMFIA weaknesses that have been put forth by the agency.

Mr. Stokes. But it is true we have had a great deal of discussion on this but we wanted to get into a couple more specifics. Should research be oriented to a single environmental media in order to respond to legislative mandates or should research be more multimedia in its approach?

Ms. Browner. I think there are instances where multimedia research are appropriate. There are some instances where more specifically focused research is appropriate. You need both to do the job that we have to do because, while we would want to undertake particular research as it might relate to the Clean Air Program, we would also want to look at the multimedia effects of air pollution and therefore bring the research to bear on that question.

It has really, I think, got to be a combination of both.

Mr. Stokes. The Office of Research and Development has a number of different offices, field laboratories and other facilities. Has any thought been given to realigning ORD's structure?

Ms. Browner. You pose a very good question. It is a large operation in terms of the number of facilities. There are a variety of reasons as to why the facilities have developed where they have as we look in the base review, it is obviously a question that we need to ask ourselves: is there a more efficient way to do the work that we do, perhaps with other facilities, if that is appropriate, or with other streamlinings that might present themselves.

But it is a very pertinent question.

Mr. Stokes. Mr. Foley, did you want to add anything?

Mr. Foley. In the report to Congress, we indicated that we would be doing further examination of these matters, and it is our intention to do further studies as part of the base review and the performance review and make recommendations to the Administrator as to what the different options are for the future.

RESEARCH FUNCTIONS

Mr. Stokes. Another report produced by the Office of Research and Development at the direction of the committee was also recently completed. This report was in regard to the mix of research and development expenditures for research at EPA. The report breaks down research into four areas: Fundamental research, application-directed research, development and technical assistance.

Ms. Browner, do you believe that the current levels of funding for the various types of research being conducted are appropriate?

Ms. **Browner**. I believe that the budget request we have submitted is an appropriate allocation of resources given those available to us. Mr. Foley might want to speak to what we would do if there were lots more available.

Mr. **Stokes**. Mr. Foley.

Mr. **Foley**. Well, over the last few budget years, we have moved a certain amount of our research to cover some of the more fundamental research. So what you see in that report, which is for 1993, sort of gets us to the level that we were striving to be at.

So we think that our 1994 budget is very consistent with what—with those same distributions that you see in 1993. We think we have reached, for the resource level that we are at, a rather optimum split of the resources among those four categories.

That may change as we take on different priorities or focuses in the future, but right now we are quite comfortable with it.

Mr. **Stokes**. Ms. Browner, do you believe that more emphasis should be placed on fundamental and basic research or on applied research or none of the above?

Ms. **Browner**. No, I think it is a combination. I think, as Mr. Foley said, the budget does represent an analysis and an application of that analysis that is appropriate given the level of resources. I think the problem that we are both having is that we recognize there is an awful lot that needs to be done and so in a perfect world with lots more money, perhaps we would allocate resources in different proportions.

But given what we have available to us, this is the best possible allocation.

Mr. **Foley**. Yes, I agree with that.

EMAP

Mr. **Stokes**. The Environmental Monitoring Assess and Assessment Program, EMAP, is a key research initiative of the agency. Some concerns about this program have been raised by the National Research Council.

Could you briefly tell us about some of the concerns of the National Research Council?

Mr. **Foley**. We have asked the National Research Council to review the program where we are doing cutting edge research to get the best scientific input into the design. They have raised some questions about the design, some of which we were immediately able to take into account, and some of which we are not sure if their concerns are valid. But our agreement with them is to consider these concerns as we produce data.

One concern was the ability to do the spatial extrapolation, and in that case I think we have proven with the data we have collected to date that it works quite well. The other is the ability of the statistical scheme that we are using to predict temporal trends. This is still in question. We are in the process of collecting our third year of data on the near coastal ecosystems in what is called the Virginia province, the province of the Mid-Atlantic coast.

That will be a very fruitful database to test whether or not the statistical scheme will get at the temporal trends. We really have to wait to get the data in hand and then do a very thorough scientific evaluation to answer that question. If it doesn't work out, we will change the design, if it does work out, we will be happy with it. But that is probably part of the scientific method.

Mr. Stokes. You haven't been able to yet respond to the concerns at this juncture?

Mr. Foley. Well, we meet with them about every five or six months, so we have an ongoing dialogue with them.

Ms. Browner. With some of their concerns, we have incorporated their recommendations. EMAP is a fairly new undertaking, fairly innovative. So it is important for us to have that dialogue and keep working together.

Mr. Stokes. In 1991 EPA convened a Federal advisory committee to investigate the feasibility of a national program to accredit environmental testing laboratories. In its final report issued in July 1992, the committee raised questions about the effectiveness of the current quality assurance system and recommended the development of a national accreditation process.

Ms. Browner, have you considered developing a national accreditation process?

Ms. Browner. Mr. Chairman, we apologize. We are not familiar with such a program. We would like to answer that for the record.

Mr. Guimond. I can shed some light on that. We do a lot of laboratory work in the Superfund program and frankly, getting quality results is important to us here.

We do have a work group in agriculture right now which is currently looking at the feasibility of some kind of a national system for accreditation and how this can be implemented. This is actively being worked out in combination between ORD and a number of the program offices and I think they have a meeting scheduled next week or so to go over a number of the elements.

Mr. Stokes. Thank you. Turning to international activities—thank you, Mr. Guimond.

Ms. Browner. He has never done international so we will bring someone else.

Mr. Foley. Yes, I have.

Mr. Stokes. What an intelligent staff you have here.

Ms. Browner. You can see why we do quite well without appointments. This is Alan Hecht, the Acting Assistant Administrator for the Office of International Activities.

Mr. Stokes. Okay, Mr. Hecht.

Ms. Browner. Yes.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Mr. Stokes. Turning to international activities, more than 150 countries made commitments to decrease greenhouse gases, prepare national action plans and other tasks under the framework Convention on Climate Change at the Earth Summit in Rio last summer. The United States action plan was to be ready in January of this year. What is the status of this plan?

Ms. **Browner**. Mr. Chairman, we are working on that plan. As you are now aware, the President did confirm or reaffirm his personal commitment and the administration's commitment to meeting the commitments that other countries have accepted, which is a reduction to 1990 levels by the year 2000 for all greenhouse gases. We will be working with a number of agencies and the White House to develop a plan for presentation in August as to how we will achieve that commitment.

Mr. **Stokes**. Ms. Browner, I note you currently have activities in Eastern Europe, China and of course Mexico. In what other countries is your international office or any other office at EPA involved?

Ms. **Browner**. Mr. Chairman, we work with a large number of foreign countries. There is a great desire for our expertise and the technologies that we have been able to develop. In terms of the countries where we actually have EPA people, you said Mexico, didn't you?

Mr. **Stokes**. I mentioned Mexico, right.

Ms. **Browner**. You have the correct list. In addition to having staff in those countries, we have ongoing relationships in Eastern Europe and Asia. We are very popular abroad.

Mr. **Stokes**. In mid-March you visited Mexico City on a fact-finding mission. What did you learn from this visit?

Ms. **Browner**. Mr. Chairman, I went to Mexico and then on to the region in El Paso to try and inform myself in preparation for the discussions around NAFTA and the supplemental agreement on the environment.

Just briefly I will tell you that the environmental agency in Mexico which is only five years old, is a relatively new agency but they have made tremendous commitments and I believe strides in dealing with the issues facing their country. We have worked very closely with them in the development of significant portions of their program.

For instance, we have an agreement relating to Mexico City air quality, and also water. In traveling the border region, as I am sure you are aware, there is cause for significant concern. We have people in the United States living without drinkable water, without adequate sanitary facilities. I visited with one woman whose neighbor has essentially a hole in the ground and they put all their waste products, household and sewage in there and burn it. That is their method of disposal.

That is why we believe the monies we ask for in this budget are so important to attempt to provide basic health and human hygiene to those people who live in the border region.

Mr. **Stokes**. Were any agreements reached between you and your counterpart in Mexico?

Ms. **Browner**. No. That was not the purpose of the visit. It really was to educate myself. EPA is participating in the negotiations that are going on literally as we speak on the NACE, the North American Commission on the Environment. That would be part of the supplemental agreement to NAFTA.

NAFTA

Mr. STOKES. I know EPA is involved in the development of a NAFTA side agreement on the environment. It is my understanding that the organization dealings with environmental issues, NACE, will primarily concern itself with enforcement-type issues. Has there been any discussion on funding issues and mechanisms?

Ms. BROWNER. Enforcement and funding are obviously significant issues in those discussions. Mr. Hecht has participated in them. I don't know what the protocol is, so I am going to ask him what is appropriate in terms of the negotiations and our public discussions.

Mr. HECHT. I am not sure either but I will answer anyway.

Ms. BROWNER. Just had a little international incident on our hands.

Mr. HECHT. We are negotiating a supplemental agreement with Mexico and Canada which will be an agreement on broad environmental cooperation among the three countries. It will have a component directed towards NAFTA and a component that is non-NAFTA. The non-NAFTA component deals with the common resources of the three countries and broad issues of transboundary pollution or generally how to help the three countries achieve sustainable growth.

On the NAFTA side, the negotiations are taking the form of establishing a commission, called NACE, which will have many functions. Of course included in those functions will be how best to help the countries enforce their own laws. I should say commitment to enforce laws, and as well as through technical assistance and training and other means that will improve the enforcement that may occur in Mexico or elsewhere.

Among the organizational elements of our discussions, which are fairly fluid at this point, is a commission which will be made up largely of ministers of environment or their equivalent, and some secretariat structure. There is a lot of discussion among the three of us, the three countries right now, as to the nature of the Secretariat, how it would interact with the Commission, the level of enforcement, how one would deal with questions of dispute and argument and consultation and so on. All of that will be addressed in the next number of weeks as we continue these negotiations towards the summer.

Mr. STOKES. So you are fairly well along in terms of these negotiations.

Mr. HECHT. We have had two meetings thus far. One in the United States and one only last week in Mexico. We are at the point now where these negotiations are pieces of paper which are basically elements of what Canada, the United States and Mexico view.

We are trying to converge on these elements so that it can then be moved to a legal group which will begin to put the proper language together. This week the agency is working quite intensely on it and we are looking at another round of meetings as soon as the first week of May.

Mr. STOKES. Thank you. In addition to the Mexican border water projects, EPA is involved in a number of other international activities. For the record, please provide a list of international activities in which EPA is involved and the associated dollar amounts.

Ms. Browner. Certainly.

[The information follows:]

EPA's International Programs '92-'94

(Dollars in Millions)

OFFICE OR ACTIVITY	TYPE OF FUNDS	FY 1993 $$ ESTIMATE	FY 1993 FTE ESTIMATE	FY 1994 $$ REQUEST	FY 1994 FTE REQUEST	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION
Office of International Activities*	AC&C	$3.0	71.0	$7.1	69.9	Mexico Border/NAFTA; tech transfer and assistance; policy implementation
Montreal Protocol §	AC&C	$10.0	0.0	$17.0	0.0	EPA contribution to multilateral fund
Mexico Border Const. Grants @	Const. Grts.	$148.0	0.0	$150.0	0.0	Wastewater treatment/ drinking water quality
Mexico Border AC&C	AC&C	$9.5	58.7	$8.1	49.4	Implementation of Integrated Border Environmental Plan (IBEP)
NAFTA	AC&C	$2.0	12.0	$2.0	12.0	Enforcement; import/export surveillance; tech cooperation; enviro. statistics
Mexico Border/NAFTA PRO & Expenses	PRO/EXP	$4.5		$4.0		PRO and expense resources based on Agency-wide per-FTE averages
Basil Convention	AC&C	$1.1		$1.1		
ORD's China Program	R&D	$0.4	0.0	$0.4	0.0	Work w/ China in 4 areas: aquatic ecocriteria, groundwater, criteria air pollutants, & indoor air
Global Climate Change**	AC&C	$21.5	95.8	$36.7	97.0	Green Programs; economic analysis; stratospheric ozone depletion
Global Change Research (FCCSET)	R&D	$23.2	38.9	$24.5	37.4	Global change impacts research
Global Change Mitigation (ORD)	R&D	$4.7	4.5	$3.9	18.7	Mitigation research
Rio Follow-Up	AC&C	$5.0	25.0	$4.9	21.0	Country studies, technology transfer, additional Green Programs
EPA International	**Various**	**$232.9**	**305.9**	**$259.7**	**305.4**	
FY 93 Jobs Package: Green Programs	**AC&C**	**$23.5**	**0.0**	**$0.0**	**0.0**	
Total EPA International	**Various**	**$256.4**	**305.9**	**$259.7**	**305.4**	

[This does not reflect $800 K in '93 associated with four employees assigned overseas]

* Resources for Mexico Border have been taken out of OIA's totals and counted under the Mexico Border AC&C figure

§ The 1993 figure for Montreal Protocol does not include the additional $3.8 million in carryover.

@ In their 1993 figure for construction grants, OMB has not included $10 million for a Colonias project in Arizona, making their total $138 million.

**Resources for Montreal Protocol have been taken out and counted under the Montreal Protocol figure

MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT

Mr. STOKES. All right, we turn now to management and support.

Ms. BROWNER. Mr. Chairman, this is Chris Holmes, Assistant Administrator for OARM.

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Holmes, we are happy to have you with us. In this section, we are going to briefly talk about a topic that was discussed briefly yesterday and a major issue at last year's hearing, the contracts management problems at the agency.

Since the issuance of EPA's standing committee on contract management report in July of last year, a number of important steps have been taken to address the contract mismanagement problems at the agency. Of course, such a large task will take quite some time to complete.

Ms. Browner, you have acknowledged that contracts management as well as some of the basic operations of the agency are serious problems, and we have had testimony here acknowledging that you recently testified before the Energy and Commerce Committee and discussed some of the plans to improve the agency. Could you briefly outline those plans for us?

CONTRACTS MANAGEMENT

Ms. BROWNER. Certainly. Let me go back for just a minute to the committee that was created in the agency approximately a year ago. That committee has come forth with a list of recommendations. We are in the process of incorporating those recommendations.

In addition, I have undertaken to designate 26 senior officials who will be ultimately responsible for all contracting and grants management. These people will be throughout the agency and will have that day-to-day responsibility. We are in the process of conducting training for all employees in procurement integrity and acquisition.

We are examining our grade structure to make sure that the importance of contracts management is recognized. For those individuals who have contracts management as part of their job, we need to ensure that it is seen as an important part of their job and as something that is essential in terms of moving up within the agency. I am quite optimistic that we will be able and have already begun the process of dealing with these very, very important issues and that the agency as a whole recognizes the need to address the concerns that have been raised both in this committee and other committees.

Mr. STOKES. Can you tell us whether the steps already taken by the agency have been successful thus far in correcting the contracts management problem?

Ms. BROWNER. I believe that there have been several steps taken and that some of the specific problems raised previously have now been addressed. For instance, problems relating to specific contracts have now been addressed. We are also working with the Inspector General to address the concerns that they have found.

Mr. STOKES. Now the standing committee made numerous recommendations for improving contracts management. Has EPA successfully met the deadline set for the recommendations?

Ms. BROWNER. We are doing everything we can to expeditiously fulfill or implement all of the recommendations. We can submit that for the record in terms of the specific dates and where we are.

To the best of my knowledge, we provide the committee with a monthly report on our progress. We will provide you with that.

[The information follows:]

RECOMMENDATION UPDATE - March 31, 1993

NO.	OBJECTIVE	LEAD	COMPLETION DATE	NEXT ACTION	NEXT ACTION DATE
1	Consolidate Contracts, Grants, etc. Functions in Reorganization	OA	**Completed**	**Implement Validation Plan**	**Long-Term**
2	Establish Acquisition Policy Unit	OA	**Completed**	**Implement Validation Plan**	**Long-Term**
3	Establish Separate Suspension/Debarment Function	OA	**Completed**	**Implement Validation Plan**	**Long-Term**
4	Analyze OARM/RTP/Cincinnati Reporting Relationship	OA	**Completed**	**Implement Validation Plan**	**Long-Term**
5	Launch Quality Action Team to Improve Procurement Process	OAM	11/02/94	Draft Cookbook Completed	04/31/93
6	Establish Factory Floor Teams	OAM	06/30/93	Present Pilot Plans to SCCM	04/15/93
7	Institutionalize SPO Position	DAA-OARM	02/26/93	Action Plan Developed for Implementing and Institutionalizing the SRO	04/30/93
8	Require Internal Vulnerability Assessment (Combined with Recommendation #9)	OAM	03/31/93	DAA for Acquisition & Finance Issue Memo directing Managers to use Appendix L	05/01/93

NO.	OBJECTIVE	LEAD	COMPLETION DATE	NEXT ACTION	NEXT ACTION DATE
9	Strengthen FMFIA Process (Combined with Recommendation #8)	OC	03/31/93	DAA for Acquisition & Finance Issue Memo directing Managers to use Appendix L	05/01/93
10	Require Contract Management Plans	OAM	04/30/93	OAM will brief SCCM on Plans Received	04/17/93
11	Require Offices to Submit Annual Acquisition Plans	OAM	10/01/93	Receive and Evaluate Agency Comments	04/30/93
12	Define Contracting Team Concept	OAM	06/30/93	Present Pilot Plans to SCCM	04/15/93
13	Pilot Delegation of Procurement Authority to Program Offices	OAM	03/31/96	Working on Logistical Details for Pilot at two Sites	06/15/93
14	Require Workforce Planning (Inherent Government Functions)	OC	06/30/93	Agency call letter for FY95 Issued	05/15/93
15	Revise FY 93 Budget Request	OC	**Completed**	**Completed - OMB Denied Request**	**Completed**
16	Give Priority to Acquisition Management in FY 93	OC	06/30/93	FY94 Budget Passback Under Review by Senior Management Officials	06/30/93
17	Appoint SES to Lead Training Program	AA-OARM	**Completed**	**Completed**	**Completed**

NO.	OBJECTIVE	LEAD	COMPLETION DATE	NEXT ACTION	NEXT ACTION DATE
18	Certify Acquisition Management Staff	OAM	08/10/93	Complete Development of Draft Agency Directive in CMM and Present to SCCM	05/10/93
19	Train All Employees in Procurement Integrity (Combined with Recommendation #20)	OGC	12/31/93	Provide Training in Ethics and Procurement Integrity for All EPA Employees Required to File a Financial Disclosure Form	12/31/93
20	Mandatory Orientation in Acquisition Ethics (Combined with Recommendation #19)	OGC	12/31/93	Provide Training in Ethics and Procurement Integrity for All EPA Employees Required to File a Financial Disclosure Form	12/31/93
21	Mandatory Training for Project Officers, etc.	SES-Detail	02/01/94	Identification of Desired Job Performance Completed	05/01/93
22	Training Course on Contract Management	SES-Detail	02/01/94	Identification of Desired Job Performance Completed	05/01/93
23	Upgrade EPA's Education Requirement for Procurement Officials	SES-Detail	06/30/94	Reviewing Existing Requirements	12/31/93
24	Index Existing Guidance Documents	OAM	02/26/93	Present Index to Standing Committee	04/15/93

NO.	OBJECTIVE	LEAD	COMPLETION DATE	NEXT ACTION	NEXT ACTION DATE
25	Prepare Cost Estimate Guide	OAM	06/30/93	Presentation on Guide to SCCM	04/15/93
26	Issue Uniform Contract Management Guide	OAM	06/30/93	Complete Review of Guidance; Develop Plan for Staffing and Communications	06/01/93
27	Identify Procurement Responsibilities in Job Announcements	OHRM	**Completed**	**Validation: Survey to Verify Inclusion of Contract Management Duties**	**07/31/93**
28	Emphasize Contract Management in Performance Agreement	OHRM	**Completed**	**Validation: Survey to Verify Inclusion of Contract Management Duties**	**07/31/93**
29	Describe Acquisition Management in Position Descriptions	OHRM	**Completed**	**Validation: Survey to Verify Inclusion of Contract Management Duties**	**07/31/93**
30	Examine Grade Structure for Contracts Management	OHRM	06/30/93	OAM/OHRM Issue Informal Guidelines Describing Types of Awards; OAM Issues Call Letter for CM Awards	05/93
31	Develop Career Track for Contracting Managers	OHRM	09/30/93	Formulate QAT Findings and Recommendations	06/30/93

NO.	OBJECTIVE	LEAD	COMPLETION DATE	NEXT ACTION	NEXT ACTION DATE
32	Evaluate Disciplinary System	OHRM	06/30/93	OHRM Completes and Implements Needed Amendments to the Disciplinary System	09/30/93
33	Use IGCE's	OAM	06/30/93	Field Testing of IGCE Guide by Program Offices	06/15/93
34	Educate on Procurement Sanctions	SES-Detail	02/01/94	Identification of Desired Job Performance Completed	05/01/93
35	Use Other Contract Types	OAM	06/30/93	Present Recommendations to Standing Committee	04/23/93
36	Develop Policy on Indirect Costs	OAM	06/30/93	Initiat Draft of Staff Recommendation #35 Certification Prepared	04/15/93
37	Develop ICMS	OIRM	09/30/95	General Design for System Approved	04/93
38	Amend EPAAR and FAR	OAM	06/30/94	Present Federal Register Notice to Administrative Council	05/15/93
39	Adherence to Prompt Pay Act	OC	04/01/93	Final Analysis Expected from QAT	07/93
40	PPSA/IFMS Reconciliation	OA	09/30/94	Requirements Analysis Completed	04/30/93

March 31, 1993

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT RECOMMENDATION NO. 1

Objective: Consolidate the contracts, grants, and suspension and debarment functions in an office-level organization reporting to a new Deputy Assistant Administrator for Finance and Acquisition in OARM

Report Reference: Page 15, Paragraph 1a

Lead Office: Office of Administration

Support Offices: None

Background: The Standing Committee report states that adding a new Deputy Assistant Administrator position will strengthen the organization and will provide needed oversight and accountability for procurement integrity and effectiveness at the highest level of EPA.

Approach: OARM will reorganize its contracts functions and consolidate them within the Office of Acquisition Management. The grants and suspension/debarment functions will be housed in the Office of Grants and Debarment. All three functions will report to a new Deputy Assistant Administrator for Finance and Acquisition. The Office of the Comptroller will report to the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Finance and Acquisition as well. The reorganization proposal will include transferring the reporting relationship for the contracts functions located in RTP and Cincinnati to headquarters. The proposed reorganization was circulated under green border review, and management addressed all comments made during the review. The reorganization package describes organizational problems and their resolutions in the new structure, benefits to be obtained, and the proposed organization and functions of the new offices and divisions.

Milestones:

08/31/92	Initiate green border review of OARM reorganization
09/29/92	Completed comment resolution from green border review
10/08/92	Decision memo sent to the Deputy Administrator for signature
10/23/92	Deputy Administrator signed decision memo for reorganization packet
10/29/92	Reorganization packet sent to union for review
11/23/92	Union review completed; begin implementation

Validation: A plan for longitudinal study has been prepared to assess the success of the reorganization. It includes such factors as staff turnovers, resources for training, and completed FMFIA milestones. In addition to quantitative data, cultural or behavioral changes are to be assessed through interviews, surveys and focus groups. The study would not be completed until two years after the reorganization was initiated to allow time for working relationships to be fully operational.

Current Status: COMPLETED.

March 31, 1993

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT RECOMMENDATION NO. 2

Objective: Establish a separate suspension and debarment staff within the new acquisition office apart from the contracts and grants functions to provide for a more aggressive use of this authority in managing contractor performance.

Report Reference: Page 15, Paragraph 1b

Lead Office: Office of Administration

Support Offices: None

Background: The Standing Committee recognizes that the Agency needs to promote better understanding of the use of sanctions such as suspension and debarment that have been successfully used by the Agency to ensure contractor integrity.

Approach: OARM will reorganize its suspension/debarment function by placing the function in a division within the new Office of Grants and Debarment; the Office of Grants and Debarment reports to the new Deputy Assistant Administrator for Finance and Acquisition. The proposed reorganization was circulated under green border review for Agency comment. The reorganization package describes the problems that will be addressed via the new structure, benefits to be obtained, and the proposed organization and functions of the new offices and divisions.

Milestones:

08/31/92	Initiate green border for OARM reorganization
09/29/92	Comment resolution from green border review completed
10/08/92	Decision memo sent to the Deputy Administrator for signature
10/23/92	Deputy Administrator signed decision memo for reorganization packet
10/29/92	Reorganization packet sent to union for review
11/23/92	Union review completed; begin implementation

Validation: A plan for longitudinal study has been prepared to assess the success of the reorganization. It includes such factors as staff turnover, resources for training, and completed FMFIA milestones. In addition, to quantitative data, cultural or behavioral changes are to be assessed through interviews, surveys and focus groups. The study would not be completed until two years after the reorganization was initiated to allow time for working relationships to be fully operational.

Current Status: COMPLETED.

March 31, 1993

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT RECOMMENDATION NO. 3

Objective: Establish a separate acquisition policy, training, and oversight unit within the new office to ensure that these critical functions compete successfully with contract acquisition and administration for resources and management attention.

Report Reference: Page 15, Paragraph 1c
Staff Recommendation #34 - The new Policy, Training and Oversight Division will have sole responsibility for issuing guidance for contracts management

Lead Office: Office of Administration

Support Offices: None

Background: Currently not enough resources are devoted to adequate contracts policy training and oversight, partly due to the fact that the responsibility for carrying out these functions are scattered throughout different program offices, and few resources are directed at these functions. The Standing Committee's recommendation will create a central office to house these functions, and allow the office to garner more resources.

Approach: OARM will establish a separate Policy, Training and Oversight Division within the Office of Acquisition Management to ensure that these critical functions compete successfully with contract acquisition and administration for resources and management attention. The proposed reorganization will be circulated under green border review for Agency comment. The final reorganization describes problems that will be addressed via the new structure, benefits to be obtained, and the proposed organization and functions of the new offices and divisions.

Milestones:

08/31/92	Initiate green border for OARM reorganization
09/29/92	Comment resolution from green border review complete
10/08/92	Decision memo sent to the Deputy Administrator for signature
10/23/92	Deputy Administrator signed decision memo for reorganization packet
10/29/92	Reorganization packet sent to union for review
11/23/92	Union review completed; begin implementation

Validation: A plan for a longitudinal study has been prepared to assess the success of the reoganization. It includes such factors as staff turnover, resources for training, and completed FMFIA milestones. In addition to quantitative data, cultural or behavioral changes are to be assessed through interviews, surveys and focus groups. The study would not be completed until two years after the reorganization was initiated to allow time for working relationships to be fully operational.

Current Status: COMPLETED.

March 31, 1993

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT RECOMMENDATION NO. 4

Objective: Analyze the reporting relationships between the new Office of Acquisition Management and the contract management functions in Research Triangle Park and Cincinnati to determine whether a direct reporting relationship would strengthen or weaken management accountability and support for these field acquisition units.

Report Reference: Page 15, Paragraph 1d

Lead Office: Office of Administration

Support Offices: None

Background: The Standing Committee report indicated the importance of clarifying reporting relationships, and consolidating the functions within one organization.

Approach: Analyze the reporting relationships between the new Acquisition Management office and the contract management functions in Research Triangle Park and Cincinnati to determine whether a direct reporting relationship would strengthen or weaken management accountability and support for these field acquisition units.

Milestones: Completed on 07/31/92.
Management & Organization Division presented findings to the Assistant Administrator for Administration and Resources Management, the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Management, and the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Finance and Acquisition.

Management has decided to implement the following reorganizations:

-To consolidate contracting operations within the Agency, the Contracts Management Divisions from Research Triangle Park and Cincinnati will be transferred into OAM

-To transfer Office of the Comptroller/Financial Management Division's functions and responsibilities of the National Contracts Payment Division in Research Triangle Park to the Financial Management Division in Headquarters

-To revise OARM/RTP's proposed functional statements to better reflect its support of satellite facilities

Validation: A plan for a longitudinal study has been prepared to assess the success of the reorganization. It includes such factors as staff turnover, resources for training, and completed FMFIA milestones. In addition to quantitative data, cultural or behavioral changes are to be assessed through interviews, surveys and focus groups. The study would not be completed until two years after the reorganization was initiated to allow time for working relationships to be fully operational.

Current Status: COMPLETED.

March 31, 1993

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT RECOMMENDATION NO. 5

Objective: Launch an Agency-level Quality Action Team to improve the procurement process.

Report Reference: Page 16, Paragraph 1e
Staff Recommendations:
#21 - Formation of QAT to study how the Agency can improve contracting processes
#31 - Determine where new contract attorney resources should be placed

Lead Office: Office of Acquisition Management

Support Offices: Office of the General Counsel

Background: The Standing Committee recognized the fact that the Agency has failed to provide clear guidance to its contracting staff in the past, and needs to improve information sharing across the Agency at all levels, as well as to enhance coordination between OARM, OGC, and program offices on important contracting matters.

Approach: Solicit high-level Agency managers to participate in the Quality Action Team (QAT). Proposed members include managers from OARM, OGC, OSWER, ORD, OPPTS, OPPE, OW, and OAR. QAT will focus on improving the pre-award procurement process, i.e., lead time, competition, incorporation of better cost and performance controls into contract document itself. This project overlaps and dovetails with other Standing Committee recommendations - the use of different contract types, and the "Contracting Team/Factory Floor" concepts.

Milestones:

08/17/92	Identify QAT members
08/31/92	Hold first meeting, select chair and facilitator, clarify charter
10/08/92	QAT to develop milestones and timelines
10/14/92	Deliver interim products and future milestones to the Standing Committee
10/15/92	Brainstorm major problem areas
10/15/92	Send out evaluation questions for baseline data analysis
11/05/92	Brainstorm short-term solutions
11/24/92	Complete review of change to EPAAR
12/03/92	Collect baseline data through focus group for baseline data analysis
12/10/92	Conduct focus group with respondents to refine gathered data
12/17/92	QAT present revised charter to Standing Committee to include "procurement cookbook"
02/17/93	Present recommendations to the Standing Committee
04/01/93	QAT recommendations discussed at SCCM Meeting
03/31/93	Draft Cookbook Completed
04/30/93	Final Cookbook presented to SCCM

Validation: Currently developing recommendations for change in the procurement process and is currently preparing an evaluation plan.

Current Status: 04/01/93 Present QAT recommendations for improvement to the procurement process to SCCM.

March 31, 1993

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT RECOMMENDATION NO. 6 and 12

Objective: Establish "factory floor" quality contracting teams to plan, implement, and evaluate individual contracts.

Report Reference: Page 16, Paragraph 1.f
Staff Recommendation:
Although this topic was not specifically listed as one of the 68 recommendations in the Standing Committee Staff report, pages 64 and 65 of their report contained a discussion on the contracting team concept. The report stated that the team should consist of a PCO, ACO, the COTR's, the Program Office Manager, legal counsel and a cost analyst. The team would convene upon the conceptualization of the contract and be active through the placement, use, closeout and audit of each contract.
#41 - QAT complete report to evaluate need for additional property management personnel, and analysis of decentralizing property management

Lead Office: Office of Acquisition Management

Support Offices: Office of General Counsel, SPO's

Background: The Standing Committee endorsed a "contracting team" concept to accomplish life cycle management of contracts from award to contract completion.

Approach: OAM will develop a chapter on the quality contracting team concept which will be placed in the Contracts Management Manual and implement a pilot program.

Milestones:

10/21/92	Brief SCCM members
11/04/92	Receive comments from SCCM
11/24/92	Brief SCCM on revised guidance
12/18/92	Letter issued by Deputy Director, Finance and Acquisition, asking SCCM program offices to select an upcoming acquisition to be used to implement a two year pilot quality contracting team
01/01/93	Draft initial chapter
02/01/93	Obtain OAM/OGC/SPO comments
02/02/93	OAM receives pilot selections and program points of contacts and programs commence advance acquisition meetings with pilot members

03/01/93	Initiate Green Border Review
05/01/93	Receive and evaluate Agency comments
06/01/93	OAM issues evaluation forms to SCCM asking them to critique pilot to date
06/15/93	OAM briefs SCCM on comments on pilot
06/30/93	OAM issues revised chapter and implements quality contracting teams Agencywide
10/01/93	First quarterly report to SCCM on both pilot programs and Agencywide implementation. Other reports will be issued in January, April, July and October of each year.
1/15/95	Pilot evaluated and chapter revised, if necessary, to incorporate needed changes

Validation: Short-Term:

-Starting in FY94, OAM's Quality Assurance Staff will evaluate effectiveness of the quality contracting team's involvement during pre-award reviews and contract management reviews.

Long-Term:

-After award, the quality contracting team will meet semi-annually. At each meeting, each member of the quality contracting team will be required to perform an evaluation as to how he/she rates contract management to date at scheduled meetings. In addition, a team member will act as a recorder and document the problems addressed, and the recommendations made to correct those problems.

-The project will be a success if the quality contracting teams provide for: continuity in accountability; consistency in approaches to resolving contract problems throughout the life of the contract; and evidence of "program buy-in" and the use of other expertise in solving contract management problems. By June 30, 1996, OAM will perform an analysis to determine whether life-cycle management is a workable and practical concept for EPA contracts and if the above goals have been met.

Current Status: Present pilot plans to SCCM on 4/15/93.

March 31, 1993

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT RECOMMENDATION NO. 7

Objective: Institutionalize Senior Procurement Official (SPO) position in EPA programs and regions by issuing formal guidance and delegations to define responsibilities and define requirements for certification by OARM

Report Reference: Page 16, Paragraph 2.a

Lead Office: Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Administration and Resources Management

Support Offices: Office of Acquisition Management

Background: The Standing Committee reported that EPA should establish and institutionalize the Senior Procurement Official position in EPA programs and regions by issuing formal guidance and delegations to define responsibilities and defining requirements for certification by OARM. It was determined that a single point of management accountability should be established for the management of contracts and that this should be undertaken Agency wide. One individual needed to have the full responsibility for the effectiveness and integrity of all procurement activities, including contract administration, in his/her office. The accountability for contracting management should not be delegated by the SPO.

Approach: OARM originally intended to prepare an expanded definition of the SPO position including a position description and a plan of how to proceed. After further analysis it was decided that the Senior Procurement Official should not only focus on contract management but also have managerial oversight responsibility for all extramural resources. This position is now more appropriately called a Senior Resource Official. An institutionalization plan will be devised for the SRO position in programs, and regional offices.

Milestones:

08/05/92	OARM developed an expanded definition of the SPO position. COMPLETED.
08/19/92	Initial draft of SPO position description circulated for comment. COMPLETED. (Rough draft of SPO position description initially discussed during RA/ARA conference held 7/92 in Washington, D.C.)
10/30/92	Comments rendered and revisions being made. COMPLETED.
11/10/92	Revised SPO position description presented at SCCM meeting and circulated for comment. COMPLETED. Memorandum dated 11/17/92 requesting comments by 12/11/92.

04/30/93 Action plan completed to create Senior Resource Officials position descriptions and institutionalization plan.

Validation: Short-Term:
-SRO's have been placed in every office and they are performing their prescribed duties.

Long Term:
-M&O should perform a management study to verify that this position is properly interfacing with program and procurement personnel within the organization approximately twelve (12) months after this position is institutionalized in the Contracts Management Manual. Incorporate a description of the duties and responsibilities of the SRO in current contract management training materials, such as the Contract Administration course handbook as well as the Contracts Management Manual.

Current Status: ACTION PLAN BEING DEVELOPED FOR IMPLEMENTING AND INSTITUTIONALIZING THE SENIOR RESOURCE OFFICIALS.

March 31, 1993

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT RECOMMENDATION NO. 8 and 9

Objective: Strengthen the Federal Managers Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA) process to more effectively identify weaknesses and vulnerabilities, particularly those in the area of contract management.

Report Reference: Page 16, Paragraph 1.f
Staff Recommendation #44 - All SES managers, OD's and Division Directors should recertify their FMFIA responsibilities as they apply to contract management through a course coordinated through the EPA Institute and conducted by their Management Control Coordinators.
#63 - Written report submitted to DA detailing actions taken to comply with 69 recommendations in reports along with a schedule for compliance for any actions not completed by 10/1/93. A similar report is required each October 1, thereafter until all recommendations have been implemented
#64 - Written report submitted to the Deputy Administrator detailing the state of contracts management in their offices

Lead Office: Office of the Comptroller, Resource Management Division

Support Offices: Office of Acquisition Management

Background: The Standing Committee milestone #8 recommends that EPA use the checklist in Appendix L of the Standing Committee staff report. Milestone #9 recommends that the FMFIA process be strengthened to more effectively identify contract management vulnerabilities. These two milestones have been combined because of their common management integrity focus.

Approach: RMD will complete three actions. First, RMD will review the FMFIA process and recommend improvements. RMD and OAM will also revise Appendix L, as appropriate, to be issued Agency-wide as a directive and in conjunction with the annual FMFIA guidance. The checklist will serve as an internal control for managers contracts management programs. RMD will then work with the SES training manager and OAM to develop training on FMFIA contract management responsibilities, as well as a module to incorporate into the existing contract management courses.

The intent of staff recommendations #63 and #64 will be met institutionally through the FMFIA process. Because contract management is an Agency material weakness, each office will be required to address contract management in their response to the Agency's technical guidance call letter. In addition, because of the certification process and new performance standards which are currently being implemented, the Agency has a mechanism in place to address contract management performance related deficiencies.

Milestones: **Appendix L Checklist**

07/15/92	Accountable Officials (AO) Network, EPA's cadre of senior leaders chartered by the Deputy Administrator to correct EPA's 17 material weaknesses, discussed the suggested checklist in Appendix L of the Standing Committee staff report. The AO's believed that while the checklist appeared to have merit, it should be distributed Agency-wide for comments first to ensure that it had the appropriate questions and focus
08/04/92	RMD received comments on Appendix L from managers. RMD and the AO's determined that it required revisions before releasing as a FMFIA requirement
12/30/92	RMD/OAM resolve AO comments and OAM finalizes Appendix L
02/14/93	OAM develops a draft Agency directive, incorporating Appendix L
03/11/93	RMD and OAM will present to the SCCM their approach to more effectively identify contract management weaknesses and vulnerabilities through the FMFIA process
05/01/93	OAM issues memo directing managers to use the draft directive developed from Appendix L as a management control tool. OAM circulates draft for comment
06/01/93	OAM initiates Green Border Review for directive developed from Appendix L and adds it to the Contract Management Manual
09/15/93	RMD issues technical guidance for preparing FMFIA Annual Report requiring offices to report the results of their assessment in their FMFIA report
12/31/93	OAM completes Green Border process and adds final chapter to CMM and RMD assures FMFIA final report is sent to

09/15/93	RMD issues technical guidance for preparing FMFIA Annual Report requiring offices to report the results of their assessment in their FMFIA report
12/31/93	OAM completes Green Border process and adds final chapter to CMM and RMD assures FMFIA final report is sent to President and Congress
1994	OAM reviews Office Appendix L directive assessments for any office contract management oversight audits scheduled

Training

04/01/93	RMD works with designated SES manager responsible for developing EPA's contract management curriculum to ensure the effective integration of management integrity principles and responsibilities in accordance with FMFIA legislation.
06/01/93	RMD participates in test pilot of contract management course developed by SES manager.
08/01/93	RMD advises MCC of new contract management training and linkage with FMFIA responsibilities

Validation: Through training course evaluations and analysis of program vulnerability reports, the success of steps to utilize the FMFIA process as a contract management control will be evaluated.

Current Status: Currently incorporating comments by SCCM. DAA for Acquisition and Finance will issue memo directing managers to use Appendix L on 5/1/93.

March 31, 1993

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT RECOMMENDATION NO. 10

Objective: Require Contract Management Plans for all major contracts as defined in Chapter 1 of the Contracts Management Manual. Planning would include methods for scheduling and tracking of WAs or DOs, financial monitoring, scheduling of award fee activities, exercise of options, etc. These plans should also specify program roles, resources, and responsibilities in managing the contract; identify key vulnerabilities inherent in the contract and describe provisions for dealing with these; and establish milestones for key decisions and actions.

Report Reference: Page 16, paragraph 2d

Lead Office: Office of Acquisition Management

Background: The staff report recommended that the contract management team prepare a milestone chart for their proposed contract. This plan would go beyond the acquisition plan to involve post-award activities including those items included in "Objective" and scheduling team meetings for each contract year through contract closeout. (Paragraph IV.B.1., page 65)

Approach: OAM will develop guidance regarding the formulation of contract management plans. Each contract management plan should be succinct, 1 to 1 1/2 pages. As a pilot, each SCCM member will do one plan to get experience with the process.

Milestones:

10/14/92	Issue interim guidance and brief SCCM
11/20/92	Obtain OAM/OGC comments
01/14/93	Revised guidance provided to SCCM
02/03/93	Review comments
02/03/93	Pilot plans drafted by SCCM members
04/01/93	Initiate Green Border review
04/15/93	OAM will brief SCCM on plans received
04/30/93	Receive and evaluate Agency comments
05/30/93	Issue revised chapter to Contracts Management Manual on contracts management plans

Validation: Short-Term:
-By February 1, 1993, OAM's Policy and Oversight Branch will check evidence of contract management plans at all pre-award review.

Long-Term:
-By February 1, 1996, a study should be performed assessing the results of audits performed on various programs prior to and after implementation of this recommendation to ascertain whether this planning method has resulted in better contract management.

Current Status: OAM briefs SCCM on plans received on 4/17/93

March 31, 1993

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT RECOMMENDATION NO. 11

Objective: Require all offices to submit an Annual Acquisition Plan to define contract needs, beginning in FY93, including where appropriate, an A-76 analysis, a description of how contracts will be managed, special contracting needs (e.g., quick response services), vulnerabilities (e.g., handling of sensitive data) supplier data, supplier capabilities, and internal capacity to manage contracts and other extramural support.

Report Reference: Page 16, paragraph 2.e

Lead Office: Office of Acquisition Management

Support Offices: Assistant Administrators and Regional Administrators

Background: Although Chapter 1 of the Contracts Management Manual requires that contracting officers and program officials prepare an annual acquisition plan and an individual acquisition plan each time they are about to enter into a complex, high dollar procurement, the Agency has still been vulnerable because of the lack of advance planning in regards to preparing strategy for overall contractual needs. This lack of advance planning has resulted in restricted competition, increased prices and not enough resources to manage resultant contracts.

Approach: Integrate accountability for program results and contract management at strategic levels. By preparing an annual acquisition plan, this will ensure that contractual needs, resources, and vulnerabilities are defined in the early stages.

Milestones:

10/14/92	Issue guidance to Agency; OARM to flow chart process
11/01/92	Obtain OAM/CMD/OGC comments
01/14/93	Issue revised guidance to SCCM members
02/03/93	Receive comments from SCCM
04/01/93	Initiate green border review
04/30/93	Receive and evaluate Agency comments
05/30/93	Issue revised Chapter to Contracts Management Manual on acquisition planning
06/30/93	Annual acquisition plans forwarded to OAM

Validation: Short-Term:

After revising the Contract Management Manual to require annual acquisition plans at the beginning of each fiscal year, each Branch Chief in OAM will meet with the program offices to determine the amount of appropriate resources and institute safeguards for areas of potential vulnerabilities. This use of strategic planning should result in less justifications for full and open competition and better contract management.

Long-Term:

By March 1, 1996, OAM should conduct a management study to assess the results of audits performed on various programs prior to and after implementation of this recommendation; the study should ascertain whether this strategic planning method has resulted in better contract management.

Current Status: Still resolving SCCM comments. Green border review begins this month.

March 31, 1993

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT RECOMMENDATION NO. 13

Objective: Design and implement, if appropriate, a pilot test of more extensive and formal delegation of procurement authority to one or more program offices and regions to make program offices and regions more accountable for contract management.

Report Reference: Page 17, Paragraph 2.g
Staff Recommendation:
#10 - Submit Implementation Plan to OAM outlining the restructuring of the roles and responsibilities of contract administration personnel
#38 - Implementation Plans initiated

Lead Office: Office of Acquisition Management

Support Offices: None

Background: The Standing Committee Staff Report recommended a complete restructuring of the Contract Administration function, with Administrative Contracting Officers reporting to the Senior Procurement Officials within each program office. The Standing Committee's own report took exception to that recommendation in the Staff Report, and agreed only to a study of the feasibility of the Staff recommendation. They agreed to consider alternative models, and design and implement, if appropriate, a pilot test of more extensive and formal delegation of procurement authority to one or more program offices and regions to make program offices and regions more accountable for contract management.

Approach: The Standing Committee will study the implications of redelegating procurement authority to the program offices, if appropriate, and will implement a pilot program, consider alternatives, or elect not to implement the recommendation of the staff. The Office of Acquisition Management has been working closely with the Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response in designing a "model" for testing the co-location of Contracting Officers and Contract Specialists with the Project Officers. This model has been presented to the Standing Committee for their consideration, and details are being worked out between OARM and OSWER. The pilot program is proposed for a three year period.

Milestones:	09/24/92	OSWER DAA and Office Directors will finalize the proposed model for "co-location" of Contracting Officers with program office personnel (COMPLETED)
	09/30/92	OSWER will present its proposal for the design of the pilot project to the Standing Committee (COMPLETED)
	10/14/92	Additional information, including contracts to be included in the pilot, will be presented to the Standing Committee (COMPLETED)
	10/15/92	Definition and details of pilot project will be initiated; A and OSWER will identify staffing needs and logistical problems, and begin to develop Implementation Plan (COMPLETED)
	10/21/92	Update of Status will be provided to Standing Committee. Pilot program will be approved in concept by Standing Committee (COMPLETED)
	11/15/92	OARM and OSWER will negotiate extent and details of pilot program (COMPLETED)
	03/01/93	Plans for logistics will be approved
	06/15/93	Pilot program begins; Implementation Plan initiated
	09/01/93	Quarterly status reports will be presented to Standing Committee
	03/01/94 - 09/15/94	Management Assistance Review will be performed to evaluate first six months of pilot program; results will be presented to Standing Committee
	02/31/94	Additional validation efforts will be performed
	06/01/94	OSWER and C will present analysis of first year of pilot program to Standing Committee; any proposed changes will be recommended
	09/31/94	Changes to pilot program will be implemented
	CY 1995	Semiannual status reports will be presented to Standing Committee
	06/31/95	Further validation efforts will occur; results will be presented to Standing Committee
	06/31/96	Final validation efforts will occur; results will be presented to Standing Committee
	09/31/96	OAM and OSWER will submit analysis of pilot program to Assistant Administrator, OARM

Validation: Validation testing will occur after the first six months of the pilot program, through a Management Assistance Review, and at the end of each of the three years in the pilot. The pilot program will be evaluated to determine the following:

1. Has the program office assumed more accountability for contract management issues? In particular, has the Program Management concept been effective?

2. Have the attitudes and behavior of the Project Officers, Work Assignment Managers, and higher-level managers within the Program Office changed to reflect a greater commitment to, and understanding of, good contract management principles?

3. Have the Administrative Contracting Officers developed a better understanding of the program office's issues and needs?

4. Have the Administrative Contracting Officers retained their ability to exercise independent judgements and make good business decisions?

5. Has the overall contract management process improved in terms of timeliness and quality?

6. Does the pilot work better for some types of contracts than others?

7. Are more resources necessary to properly administer OSWER contracts? To effectively conduct the pilot?

Validation will occur through the use of:

- a Management Assistance Review will be requested of the Assistant Administrator, OARM, after the first six months of the pilot program

- periodic questionnaires to CS's, ACO's, PO's, WAM's, and PM's

- surveys and interviews with OSWER and A managers

- audits by the Office of Inspector General and/or the General Accounting Office, if appropriate (It may be determined feasible to request the IG to come in and evaluate the pilot, rather than wait for their periodic audit program)

- tracking the processing of individual work assignment actions

Current Status: OSWER and OARM are working on logistical details for implementing pilot at two sites by June 1993.

March 31, 1993

STANDING COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION NO. 14

Objective: Require EPA program and regional strategic plans, annual budgets, and operating plans to reflect formal workforce planning and justify the proposed mix of intramural and extramural resources.

Report Reference: Page 17, Paragraph 2h
Staff Recommendation:
#1 - Budget Division will be responsible for implementation of OMB Circular A-76 activities which are currently in RMD
#32 - Prepare a plan for executing long-term contract planning
#39 - Using guidance developed by OAM on the appropriate use of contractors, each program office will determine if the Agency should perform certain tasks in-house as opposed to contracting out, and develop its overall resource allocation accordingly.
#59 - Develop a plan of action with milestones to fully integrate strategic, budget and acquisition planning processes

Lead Office: Office of Comptroller

Support Offices: Office of Acquisition Management

Background: The Standing Committee believed that EPA needed a planning process that assured the best use of EPA FTE's and contractors to accomplish its mission.

Approach: As part of the effort to link acquisition management and budget, the development of the FY94 OMB budget submission has included an effort to review the contract workforce to bring into better balance the mix of intramural and extramural resources.

For FY95's budget, the budget technical call letter will include a request for extramural resources management information. The FY95 budget will also include a thorough base review. It is planned that an independent analysis of the Agency's balance of intramural and extramural resources will be completed in FY94. This analysis will provide another management tool to justify proposed mix of resources.

In FY94 - 95, the Senior Resource Officials will be asked to identify effective program models of planning. Through the Planning/Budgeting Reform Task Force, planning and budgeting processes will be linked. Contract guidance will be issued on functions appropriate for contracts.

Milestones:	07/21/92	Agency officials identified contractor workyears that should be converted to Government employee workyears
	09/01/92	OMB submission of contractor conversion request
	01/31/93	Deputy Assistant Administrator's Office Directors identifies program and regional models, and researches how to strengthen budget technical call letter for management information
	03/01/93	OAM issues guidance on the appropriate use of contractors
	03/01/93	OMB issues decision on FY94 budget submission
	03/17/93	Finance and Acquisition Office Directors develop strategy and present to SCCM
	05/15/93	Agency call letter for FY95 issued.
	03/01/94	OMB issues decision on FY95 budget submission

Validation: Short-Term:

-By October 1, 1995, Budget Division will perform a study to determine if funds set aside in the budget for contract-related issues were used for its intended purpose (procure more contract management resources and to allow more work to be performed in-house)

Long-Term:

-By October 1, 1996, OAM will perform a management study ascertaining whether contract management has improved due to the increased resources.

-By October 1, 1996, OAM will perform a study measuring the benefits of having more work performed in-house (i.e., more cost effective, less contracts issued which are vulnerable to abuse).

Current Status: Process for thorough base review and revising budget technical guidance is being established.

March 31, 1993

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT RECOMMENDATION NO. 15

Objective: Request appropriate revisions in EPA's FY93 budget request now pending before Congress to increase staffing levels of the central acquisitions functions, legal counsel support, and program and regional contract management functions.

Report Reference: Page 17, Paragraph 3a

Lead Office: Office of Comptroller

Support Office: None

Background: In addition to voicing concerns over the lack of resources available to support acquisition functions, virtually every focus group raised the inadequacy of staff to perform contracts management training as a major problem. Although EPA is committed to allocating additional resources to strengthen contract management in FY92 and FY93, in order to ensure the efficiency and integrity of EPA's acquisition management functions, an increase in FY93's budget is needed.

Approach: The Office of Comptroller (OC) informally notified Appropriations Committees of the Agency's workforce needs for contract management in FY93 and noted that any FTE caps should accommodate the Agency's contract workforce needs.

The Agency went to OMB with a formal request for FTE for these specific purposes but there was no increase in our FTE ceiling for FY93. However, the Administrator reprogrammed staff throughout the Agency to support contracts management.

Validation: Quarterly reports are issued stating how the reallocated resources are supporting contracts management

Current Status: Completed.

March 31, 1993

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT RECOMMENDATION NO. 16

Objective: Give priority to acquisition management functions in EPA FY94 budget request to ensure appropriate staffing for acquisition management functions throughout EPA.

Report Reference: Page 17, paragraph 3b

Lead Office: Office of Comptroller

Support Offices: Office of Acquisition Management

Background: The Standing Committee believed that the Agency needed to allocate more resources to increase accountability for, and improve oversight over contract management.

Approach: The thrust of the Agency's FY94 request to the OMB is its contract management workyear request. In response to a request by the Assistant Administrator for OARM, OAM initiated a listing containing current and future contracts and the FTE's devoted to them to determine if the Agency had the appropriate staff to manage its upcoming contracts.

The Administrator allowed critical OAM FY93 vacancies to be filled in spite of hiring freezes in other areas. The Administrator also reprogrammed FY93 staff throughout the Agency to support contract management. The Agency has almost met its goal for reallocating positions to contracts management for FY92 and FY93.

Milestones:

09/01/92	FY94 budget submission forwarded to OMB
03/01/93	OMB issues decision on FY94 submission

Validation: For FY95's budget, the budget technical call letter will include a request for extramural resources management information. The FY95 budget will also include a thorough base review. It is planned that an independent analysis of the Agency's balance of intramural and extramural resources will be completed in FY94. This analysis will provide another management tool to justify proposed mix of resources.

Current Status: FY94 budget passback is currently under review by senior management officials.

March 31, 1993

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT RECOMMENDATION NO. 17

Objective: Appoint a SES-level employee with the training qualifications and quality management experience to lead the development of this comprehensive training program.

Report Reference: Page 17, Paragraph 4.a

Lead Office: Office of the Assistant Administrator for Administration and Resources Management

Support Offices: Office of Human Resources Management

Background: Many of the recommendations of the Standing Committee are for the development of various training courses in contract management. These efforts, when completed, would amount to a major overhaul of the contracts training program as it exists today. The Standing Committee recommended that, to ensure that this comprehensive training program would receive the full-time, high level attention required for success, and reflect the needs of the programs, a Senior Executive Service Member from an EPA program office be detailed to lead this effort over a six to twelve month period.

Approach: The Standing Committee members will submit names of nominees to OARM. The Acting Deputy Assistant Administrator for Finance and Acquisition as well as the Assistant Administrator will interview interested candidates for this position and select a person with the necessary background and experience. Due to the difficulties encountered in locating an appropriate candidate, it has been agreed that if a qualified SES member cannot be found, that either an individual in the SES Candidate Program or a GM-15 will be considered.

When the individual detailed to this position comes on board, he or she will take the approach of assessing the entire field of contracts-related courses which are being conducted throughout the Agency, then developing a strategy for a comprehensive effort to restructure the program. This will include reviewing and examining training courses developed in (and conducted by) program and regional offices, OHRM, and OAM. After this evaluation is completed, the SES (or GM-15) detailee will begin to work with the appropriate support offices to take a comprehensive, overall approach to implementing Recommendations No. 19, 20, 21, 22, and 34. Since the courses covered by these recommendations are dependent upon this preliminary assessment and strategy development, few milestones have been set forth at this time for those five recommendations. Additional milestones for Nos. 19, 20, 21, 22, and 34 will be created after the assessment has been performed.

Milestones:

11/18/92	SES Candidate of GM-15 will be selected by the Deputy Assistant Administrator (COMPLETED)
12/07/92	Candidate will begin detail to OARM

Validation: This recommendation will be considered to have been successfully completed if the candidate is detailed to OARM by 12/01/92 and successfully leads this major training effort for the Agency. Success will be determined by adherence to schedule, actual development of appropriate courses, quality of those courses, and recognition throughout the Agency (and outside) that EPA's training program in contracts management meets the needs of contract management personnel and those other employees who are associated with contracts. Validation efforts performed for Recommendations No. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 34 will also determine whether this program is successful in changing the behavior and attitudes of Agency employees with regard to contract management.

Current Status: COMPLETED.

March 31, 1993

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT RECOMMENDATION NO. 18

Objective: Require periodic certification by the Agency's Procurement Executive of all Agency senior executives, managers and staff who perform acquisition management functions to ensure that their training and performance warrant their being entrusted with acquisition responsibilities. Certification of SES members should be integrated with the SES certification process.

Report Reference: Pages 16-17, paragraph 4.b

Lead Office: Office of Administration Resources Management (OAM - Manager)

Support Office: Office of Human Resources Management

Background: This recommendation ties into the staff report discussion on training. Individuals who were certified many years ago may not be aware of recent changes in procurement regulations, thereby being unable to carry out acquisition management responsibilities in an effective, efficient manner.

Approach: Review current certification requirements and evaluate whether other requirements are necessary. OAM will undertake the process of formally incorporating certification requirements into the Agency's directives systems by developing coverage in Chapter 7 of the Contracts Management Manual (CMM). This coverage will: 1) define those employees for whom certification will be required, e.g. all those with significant acquisition management responsibilities in their performance standards; 2) identify a process for submission of certification data; and 3) establish a schedule for periodic certification of those Agency employees identified under item one above so that all such employees are certified at least once every three years. SES employees are scheduled for recertification by October 1, 1994.

Milestones:		
	08/12/92	OAM put together short concept document. COMPLETED.
	09/30/92	OHRM coordinates with OPM on incorporating acquisition management certification in the SES Certification process. COMPLETED.
	12/30/92	Disseminate results of Performance Review Board meeting discussing their recommendation for revising the SES recertification process. COMPLETED.
	03/30/93	OAM to provide an analysis of the best methodology to address certification of

	various Agency acquisition managers. COMPLETED.
05/10/93	Complete development of draft Agency directive in Contracts Management Manual and present to the SCCM.
05/30/93	Incorporate SCCM comments and issue draft CMM change for green border review. OAM will review concurrently.
06/10/93	Receive, evaluate, and resolve internal OAM/CMD/OGC comments.
07/10/93	Receive, evaluate, and resolve Agency comments.
09/10/93	Issue directive.

Validation: Long-Term:
-The SPO must assure that certification processes are in place before individuals are recommended for contract management duties. In addition they should perform periodic random checks to verify that active contract managers have complied with required certification processes. These checks should include looking at a selected number of individuals and their certifications as well as reviewing the OAM PORS to determine that adequate records on the Agency's contract managers are being maintained. Chapter 7 of the CMM will be revised to require that SPO's certify to the Procurement Executive that their contract managers have been trained and are performing satisfactorily.

Current Status: MILESTONES REVISED. OAM MANAGEMENT CURRENTLY DETERMINING APPROPRIATE METHODOLOGY FOR CERTIFYING VARIOUS LEVELS OF ACQUISITION MANAGERS.

March 31, 1993

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT RECOMMENDATION NO. 19

Objective: Require that all employees receive training in procurement integrity by January 1993 as part of the ethics training program.

Report Reference: Page 18, paragraph 4.c

Lead Office: Office of General Counsel

Support Offices: Office of Acquisition Management
Office of Human Resources Management
SES Detailee

Background: The Standing Committee has recommended the permanent establishment of the most comprehensive training program in the history of EPA in order to change the embedded attitudes responsible for "cutting corners" in contract management. The development of this training in procurement integrity is one part of this overall effort.

Approach: Because of the logistical problems inherent in attempting to train over 18,000 employees by January 1993, OGC is developing a package of written material to be delivered to all employees by that date. This material will also be provided to all new employees hired after December 31, 1992. The longer term objective will be to put in place a formal training course in accordance with Executive Order No. 12674, and the Office of Government Ethics Regulations, which provide for Government-wide training in this area for all employees who are required to file a Financial Disclosure Statement.

Milestones:

10/16/92	OGC will conduct a "train the trainers" session for the Deputy Ethics Officials in each program office to discuss how the training course required by the Executive Order will be provided (COMPLETED)
12/31/92	OGC will provide written material on the subject of procurement integrity to all EPA employees (COMPLETED)
12/31/93	Provide training in ethics and procurement integrity for all EPA employees required to file a Financial Disclosure Statement

Validation: Short-Term:
-In order to determine the effectiveness of this training, all participants will be requested to evaluate the course after each training session; part of that evaluation will include comments on whether additional coverage or other items should be included in the training. The course will be modified as necessary. In addition, if appropriate, tests or other measures will be used to determine whether students have achieved the desired skill or knowledge level.

Long-Term:
-Review OGC records to determine how many employees received Ethics training in CY 1993. Survey employees through a questionnaire to assess whether, in the long term, they thought the training was valuable, and they had increased their knowledge in the subject matter.

Current Status: On target. OGC has completed the training session with the Deputy Ethics Officials in each program office. OGC conducted an ethics orientation through the EPA Institute in January and are scheduled to do another in early April. These are general ethics courses that also touch on procurement integrity issues.

March 31, 1993

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT RECOMMENDATION NO. 20

Objective: Establish a mandatory orientation program in acquisition ethics and operating principles for all new EPA employees that is tailored to EPA's specific requirements.

Report Reference: Page 18, Paragraph 4.d

Lead Office: Office of General Counsel

Support Offices: Office of Human Resources Management Office
of Acquisition Management
SES Detailee

Background: The Standing Committee has recommended the permanent establishment of the most comprehensive training program in the history of EPA in order to change the embedded attitudes responsible for "cutting corners" in contract management. The development of this training in acquisition ethics and operating principles is one part of this overall effort.

Approach: The Standing Committee agreed that this effort could be incorporated into the ethics training. (Recommendation #19.) See Recommendation #19 for approach.

Milestones: This recommendation has been combined with Recommendation #19. See Recommendation #19 for milestones.

Validation: Short-Term:
-In order to determine the effectiveness of this training, all participants will be requested to evaluate the course after each training session; part of that evaluation will include comments on whether additional coverage or other items should be included in the training. The course will be modified as necessary.
-If appropriate, tests or other measures will be used to determine whether students have achieved the desired skill or knowledge level.

Long-Term:
-Review OGC records to determine how many employees received Ethics training in CY 1993. Survey employees through a questionnaire to assess whether, in the long term, they thought the training was valuable, and they had increased their knowledge in the subject matter.

Current Status: On target. (See Recommendation #19.)

March 31, 1993

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT RECOMMENDATION NO. 21

Objective: Establish mandatory training, including periodic refresher courses, in acquisition ethics, policies, and management methods for all EPA Project Officers, Managers, and Senior Executives.

Report Reference: Page 18, Paragraph 4.e
Staff Recommendation:
#26 - Develop an orientation on contracts management and guide for writing work assignments, procurement requests, etc., to acclimate newcomers to contracts management
#27 - Incorporate a COI training unit into the contracts administration training courses
#52 - Develop training for ACO's and COTR's on invoice review with certification of attendance as a standard job prerequisite

Lead Office: SES Detailee

Support Offices: Office of Human Resources
Office of Acquisition Management

Background: The Standing Committee has recommended the permanent establishment of the most comprehensive training program in the history of EPA in order to change the embedded attitudes responsible for "cutting corners" in contract management. The development of this mandatory training and periodic refresher courses for Project Officers, managers, and senior executives is one part of this overall effort.

Approach: The approach for this training will be determined after the SES or GM-15 detailee conducts an assessment of all existing contracts-related training and develops a strategy for the overall training initiative.

Milestones:

02/17/93	Overall strategy/workplan to restructure contracts management training program completed and presented to Standing Committee
03/01/93	Preliminary assessment of existing training programs in contracts management will be completed
05/01/93	Identification of desired job performance will be completed
06/15/93	Objectives for training program will be articulated. Organizational support systems for training will be assessed
09/30/93	Proposed curriculum and implementation schedule completed

Validation: Short-Term:

-In order to determine the effectiveness of this training, all participants will be requested to evaluate these courses after each training session. Part of that evaluation will include comments on whether additional coverage or other items should be included in the training. The courses will be modified as necessary. In addition, if appropriate, tests or other measures will be used to determine whether students have achieved the desired skill or knowledge level.

Long-Term:

-Review C/OHRM records on an annual basis to determine how many employees received this training. Survey employees through a questionnaire to assess whether, in the long term, they thought the training was valuable, and they had increased their knowledge in the subject matter.

Current Status: A draft of the preliminary assessment was completed March 8, 1993 and sent out for review at that time. A final version of the assessment is anticipated by March 26.

March 31, 1993

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT RECOMMENDATION NO. 22

Objective: Develop a practical training course that instructs managers and Project Officers on how to manage contracts, control costs, evaluate performance, encourage quality, and negotiate terms.

Report Reference: Page 18, Paragraph 4.f
Staff Recommendation:
#19 - Publish a "Lessons Learned" report summarizing the results of all GAO and OIG audits on contracts management
#22 - Develop a guidance package, including video, for performance evaluation boards
#30 - Distribute the "Lessons Learned" report to managers with contract responsibilities
#36 - Prepare detailed guidance document and videotape on policy on personal services
#45 - Agency's contract training curriculum is adapted to include property management
#49 - First seminar prepared on short, topical issues in contracts management

Lead Office: SES Detailee

Support Offices: Office of Human Resources Management Office of Acquisition Management

Background: The Standing Committee has recommended the permanent establishment of the most comprehensive training program in the history of EPA in order to change the embedded attitudes responsible for "cutting corners" in contract management. The development of this practical training course for Project Officers and managers is one part of this overall effort.

Approach: The approach for this training will be determined after the SES or GM-15 detailee conducts an assessment of all existing contracts-related training and develops a strategy for the overall training initiative.

Milestones:

02/17/93	Overall strategy/workplan to restructure contracts management training program completed and presented to Standing Committee
03/01/93	Preliminary assessment of existing training programs in contracts management will be completed
05/01/93	Identification of desired job performance will be completed
06/15/93	Objectives for training program will be articulated. Organizational support systems for training will be assessed
09/30/93	Proposed curriculum and implementation schedule completed

Validation: Short-Term:

-In order to determine the effectiveness of this training, all participants will be requested to evaluate the course after each training session. Part of that evaluation will include comments on whether additional coverage or other items should be included in the training. The course will be modified as necessary. In addition, if appropriate, tests or other measures will be used to determine whether students have achieved the desired skill or knowledge level.

Long-term:

-Review IL/OHRM records on an annual basis to determine how many employees received this training. Survey employees through a questionnaire to assess whether, in the long term, they thought the training was valuable, and they had increased their knowledge in the subject matter.

Current Status: A draft of the preliminary assessment was completed March 8, 1993 and sent out for review at that time. A final version of the assessment is anticipated by March 26.

March 31, 1993

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT RECOMMENDATION NO. 23

Objective: Upgrade EPA's Education Requirement for Procurement Professionals in EPA.

Report Reference: Page 18, Paragraph 4.g
Staff Recommendation:
#20 - Individual Development Plans or Training Plans are used to supplement the technical expertise already found in the organization
#47 - Examine contracts management training courses and upgrade or replace them with courses tailored to specific roles and responsibilities

Lead Office: SES Detailee

Support Offices: Office of Acquisition Management

Background: The Standing Committee has recommended the permanent establishment of the most comprehensive training program in the history of EPA in order to change the embedded attitudes responsible for "cutting corners" in contract management. The upgrading of EPA's education requirements for Procurement Professionals is one part of this overall effort.

Approach: The Office of Procurement Policy issued Policy Letter 92-3 on June 24, 1992. The purpose of the Letter is to establish a Government-wide standard for skill-based training in performing contracting duties. The Letter requires Agencies to provide a description of the Agency's plan for prescribing and providing training; a description of actions taken or planned to assess the extent to which training courses provide skill training; and a description of the Agency's system for certifying and reporting the completion of training requirements.

The Agency's response to the Policy Letter will form the basis for EPA's procurement career management program and for our approach to this Recommendation of the Standing Committee.

Milestones:

10/31/92 Integrate approach with response to the OFPP Policy Letter No. 92-3. (COMPLETED)

11/01/92 - 12/31/93 Perform analysis of all current procurement training courses to determine the extent to which they provide training in the 78 Units of Instruction in the Federal Acquisition Institute's (FAI) Contract Specialist Workbook, including the level of skill in each contract management duty that the training attains.

11/01/92 - 12/31/93 Concurrently review existing requirements in Unit 15 of the Acquisition Handbook and Chapters 7 and 8 of the Contracts Management Manual to identify areas where improvements are needed for additional continuing education requirements. As course analyses are completed, begin development of proposed revisions to pertinent sections of Unit 15 and Chapters 7 and 8.

01/31/94 Issue proposed revised Acquisition Handbook Unit and Contracts Management Manual Chapters for internal comment.

02/28/94 Receive internal comments.

03/31/94 Assess and resolve internal comments, initiate Green Border review process for revised guidance.

05/30/94 Receive, assess and resolve Agency comments.

06/30/94 Issue revised guidance.

Validation: Short-Term:

-In order to determine the effectiveness of any new education requirements, all affected parties (contracting personnel as well as program office procurement professionals) will be requested to evaluate all training courses after each training session. Part of that evaluation will include comments on whether additional coverage in any subject matter or other courses should be added or included in the education requirements. The courses will be modified, or new courses added, as necessary. In addition, if appropriate, tests or other measures will be used to determine whether students have achieved the desired skill or knowledge level.

Long-Term:

-Survey procurement professionals to determine whether they feel their level of training and education requirements are adequate/excessive/inadequate to perform their functions.

Current Status: On target. The Agency has issued the response to the OFPP Policy Letter.

March 31, 1993

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT RECOMMENDATION NO. 24

Objective: Provide an updated index of existing guidance documents issued by all headquarters offices, regional offices and field labs.

Report Reference: Page 18, Paragraph 5.a
Staff Recommendation:
#16 - Each Office with its own guidance on contracts management compiles notebooks and labels guidance currently in effect and provides copies to OARM and OGC
#46 - Review guidance notebooks compiled by the SPOs and identify modifications required
#65 - Updated index of all existing guidance is issued

Lead Office: Office of Acquisition Management

Background: The Standing Committee reported that EPA should provide an updated index of existing guidance documents issued by all headquarters offices, regional offices and fields labs.

Approach: OAM will send out a letter to all SPOs' requesting that they submit information about the procurement related guidance documents currently used within their offices. After this information is compiled, OAM will devise an index of all these guidance documents. This index will be disseminated throughout the Agency. After completion of this index, guidance should be reviewed and indexed on a regular basis to ensure validity, consistency with other Agency guidance, and compliance with Procurement regulations.

Milestones:

09/01/92	Request SPOs to submit all existing guidance in their respective areas. COMPLETED. OAM issued memorandum to all SPO's requesting responses by 11/1/92.
11/01/92	Compile and review submissions. COMPLETED. Submissions received. Compilation in process.
3/15/93	Prepare index and disseminate throughout Agency. Maintain copies in the EPA library.
4/15/93	Present index to Standing Committee

Validation: Short-Term:
-Verify that all existing guidance documents have been indexed, and that all regional offices and laboratories have received the index, and can utilize it.

Long-Term:

-Use of this index can be verified through random checks by the SPO commencing within six (6) months after the index is disseminated throughout the Agency. The checks will determine if the index is relevant, is it being used, do various offices feel they have adequate access to all the guidance information. Librarians can validate usage by keeping records.

-OAM should issue a letter to all SPOs' in January of each year requiring a list of contracting management guidance documents that are utilized within their office. These lists should be compiled and disseminated every February to all SPOs'. This list compilation should commence in January 1994.

Current Status: INDEX IS COMPLETED. PRESENTATION PLANNED BEFORE THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON 4/15/93. VALIDATION EFFORTS TO BEGIN MAY 1993 PENDING STANDING COMMITTEE APPROVAL.

March 31, 1993

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT RECOMMENDATION NO. 25

Objective: Prepare cost estimate guide and develop corresponding data bases to assist with the development of valid independent government cost estimates (IGCE).

Report Reference: Page 18, Paragraph 5.b
Staff Recommendation:
#2 - Completion of cost estimating guides to assist with development of valid IGCEs
#4 - Complete analysis of the IGCE procedures used for procurement programs and determine resource needs for specific cost estimators to ensure compliance with the IGCE requirement

Lead Office: Office of Acquisition Management

Support Offices: None

Background: Independent Government Cost Estimates (IGCEs) are used in the procurement process to help determine the reasonableness of contractors' proposals. The IGCEs are developed by technical experts and provide information on labor hours by category, labor rates, materials, and other costs associated with the performance of a specific assignment. The Standing Committee reported that EPA utilized poor cost estimating practices and procedures and recommended a structured corrective approach.

Approach: An EPA team will develop a formal IGCE guide to be used by program and contracting personnel. The team will be composed of technical experts from the program offices and cost accountants from OAM. This team will review current EPA guidance, guidance from other agencies, and procedures used by private industry. The generic guide will be distributed to the field for use, with appropriate instructions provided. Data bases will be established by individual programs as historical negotiation information is generated. To be useful, data bases will have to be continually updated by program offices.

Milestones:

08/21/92	Establish team
08/30/92	Define types of IGCE manuals
09/21/92	Review internal guidelines
11/20/92	Review other agencies' guidelines
02/09/93	First draft of guidelines issued
03/09/93	Agency comments on draft
03/26/93	Issue final draft guide for field testing
03/26/93 - 06/15/93	Field testing of IGCE guide by some program offices
06/15/93	Receive comments on draft from offices that participated in field test
08/30/93	Revise and issue final guidance

Validation: The success of the guide will be determined by: a) feedback from program offices, b) the actual use by program offices, and 3) the ability of the IGCE, developed with the help of the guide, to assist the Government in negotiations and cost control.

In order to evaluate the success of the guidance, OAM will conduct a survey of program offices on their use of the guide, and query them on how well they feel it meets their needs.

Starting in FY 94, OAM's Quality Assurance Staff will evaluate whether IGCEs are being properly utilized during workplan negotiations during regularly scheduled contract management reviews.

Current Status: Approximately 425 copies of the draft guide has been distributed for field testing and critiquing. Comments are due back by June 15. SCCM presentation on guide scheduled for April 15, 1993.

March 31, 1993

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT RECOMMENDATION NO. 26

Objective: Issue Uniform Contract Management Guidance

Report Reference: Page 18, Paragraph D.5.c
Staff Recommendation:
#3 - Future contracts include provisions that employees of contractors and subcontractors be trained in personal services restrictions, and that contractors have adequate management structure in place to supervise and control the performance of their employees. (Page 89, Paragraph IV.C.1b(3))
#12 - Guidance developed for analysis of appropriate use of contractors. (Page 86, Paragraph IV.C.b.)
#14 - Issue Guidance on management of contracts including preparation of SOW's, WA's, DO's and IGE's. (Page 86, Paragraph IV.C.1.b.(1))
#23 - Review solicitations and contractors' bids to avoid COI and prepare written finding of analysis at each appropriate stage of the procurement (Pages 89-90, Paragraph IV.C.1b(4))
#29 - Amend the Acquisition Handbook to address in more detail the roles and responsibilities of EPA contract attorneys (Page 83, Paragraph IV.B.5.)
#43 - Examine where it is possible to enforce provisions for denying or reducing payments where performance is not satisfactory and issue a joint policy defining a strategy to enforce the denied-payment provision. (Page 99, Paragraph IV.C.5.c.)
#53 - Issue a schedule for revising, replacing, or clarifying all guidance requiring modification. (Page 84, Paragraph IV.C.1.a.(1))
#54 - Review standard contract language to determine if it serves the needs of the Agency. (Page 91, Paragraph IV.2.b.)
#55 - Acquisition handbook abolished and contents merger with the Contracts Management Manual. (Page 86, Paragraph IV.C.1.a.(3))
#56 - Information Hotline or electronic bulletin boards established for contract managers for quick and practical advice. (Page 85, Paragraph IV.C.1.a.(2))
#57 - Issue schedule listing the guidance in development and planning stages. (Page 85, Paragraph IV.C.1.a.(1))
#60 - Develop guidance on the requisite elements of an invoice under each major contract type (Page 98, Paragraph IV.C.5.a.)

Lead Office: Office of Administration Resources Management (OAM - Manager)

Background: The Standing Committee reported that the agency needs to eliminate inconsistencies in, and issue uniform guidance on, management of contracts including the preparation of all procurement documents. The current guidance and policy documents on contract management were determined to have several flaws: the information was not easily accessible to all Agency contracting managers, there were inconsistencies among guidance documents, and documents did not reflect the most current regulatory information.

Approach: OAM will disseminate information throughout the Agency concerning uniform practices in the preparation of procurement documents as well as management. Also OAM will evaluate other mediums of communication available throughout the Agency available for dissemination of procurement guidance. One medium to be explored is the use of a hotline or Agency Bulletin Board. This medium may provide Agency contract managers with the ability to get quick and practical advice for real situations or an interpretation of existing guidance to address situations as they arise under contracts.

Milestones:

09/01/92	Issue request for copies of any program/regional guidance. Initiate analysis of available electronic bulletin board options, and mechanisms for operating hotlines (including interviewing existing hotline managers, such as in FMD). COMPLETED.
09/30/92	Complete analysis of available bulletin board options, and mechanisms for operating hotlines. COMPLETED.
11/01/92	Receive guidance. COMPLETED.
2/15/93	Complete interviews with potential users to determine topics for bulletin board, and preference for a hotline. COMPLETED.
03/01/93	Select bulletin board* or hotline** for implementation (Schedule to be provided for implementation of each option).COMPLETED.
06/01/93	Complete review of guidance, including recommendations for change. **Develop plan for staffing and telecommunications.
07/01/93	Begin revisions (establish workplan depending on receipt of materials) **Announce and implement hotline.
*08/01/93	Complete programming/coding of new system.
*09/01/93	Complete debugging and training, implement system.

Validation: Short-Term:
-OAM will verify the establishment and use of a hotline to facilitate agency contract managers in a timely fashion by 9/30/93.

Long-Term:
-OAM will verify the issuance of uniform, consistent, clear procurement guidance that is disseminated throughout the Agency. This issuance is an ongoing effort with verification being performed by OAM. This verification will include validating that distribution throughout the Agency has been completed, and by surveying SPOs' to determine that the guidance is clear within six months of guidance issuance. Another method to verify whether guidance is clear is to monitor the types and frequency of guidance problems that are identified through the hotline.

Status: OAM HAS REQUESTED SUGGESTED CONTRACT MANAGEMENT TOPICS TO INCORPORATE IN THE BULLETIN BOARD. TOPICS DUE TO OAM BY 4/1/93. MEETING SCHEDULED FOR 4/6/93 TO DISCUSS PROPOSED ACTION ON STAFF RECOMMENDATIONS.

March 31, 1993

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT RECOMMENDATION NO. 27

Objective: Identify procurement responsibilities in recruiting materials and job announcements.

Report Reference: Pages 18-19, paragraph 6.a
Staff Recommendation #5 - All vacancy announcements should indicate the percentage of contracts management work to be performed and associated duties

Lead Office: Office of Administration Resources Management (OHRM - Manager)

Supporting Offices: None

Background: The Standing Committee noted that a number of changes needed to be made to EPA's human resources policies to provide a greater emphasis on acquisition management. This recommendation, which involves a series of steps over roughly an 18 month time frame is deemed to be fundamental to permanent change in EPA. Inserting procurement responsibilities in job announcements and recruiting materials was one short term fix to a long standing problem. It was felt that if candidates had a clear, and accurate reflection of the anticipated contract management duties and what percentage of their work would involve performing these duties before accepting the position, they would enter the job with realistic expectations of their roles and responsibilities. This should result in better contract management overall.

Approach: OHRM will issue a Personnel Management Advisory on this matter, with review by the SCCM prior to issuance. The Advisory will require that vacancy announcements indicate the percentage of contracts management involved in that particular position, as well as the types of contract management responsibilities.

The following Staff Report recommendations will also be covered by addressing this issue:

#5 - All vacancy announcements should indicate the percentage of contracts management work to be performed and associated duties. (Page 79, paragraph IV.4.b.)

March 31, 1993

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT RECOMMENDATION NO. 28

Objective: Emphasize contract management in performance agreements.

Report References: Pages 18-19, paragraph 6.b.
Staff Recommendation:
#6 - Develop model language for contracts management performance standards for all employees with contracts management responsibilities
#7 - Disseminate language in #6
#8 - Provide a written evaluation of the contract administration in each program for the performance evaluation period
#9 - Review all current position descriptions and FY 93 Performance Standards to reflect contracts management responsibilities
#50 - Develop for Agency review performance standards and job description elements that accurately describe contracts management functions for Contracting Officer Technical Representatives
#51 - Provide informal oral or written evaluation of contract administration in each program at each performance evaluation period

Lead Office: Office of Administration Resources Management (OHRM - Manager)

Supporting Offices: None

Background: The Standing Committee reported that EPA should emphasize contracts management in performance agreements for all employees performing acquisition management responsibilities. It was recommended that the model language include such items as 1. Timely planning of work assignments/delivery orders, 2. Thorough financial monitoring 3. Thorough invoice reviews, and 4. Detailed evaluations of contractor performance. This recommendation was intended to strengthen the Agency's ability to hold individuals accountable for their performance in the area of acquisition management.

Approach: To use performance agreements and evaluations to give emphasis to contract management responsibilities.

Milestones: 08/05/92 OHRM develops workplan reflecting 9/30 implementation date. COMPLETED.

09/15/92	OHRM develops standard CJE language for performance agreements; language will be distributed to Agency with the Fall guidance on performance management. COMPLETED. Contracts management duties were described using a functional approach rather than develcping language for specific positions. The language allows managers the ability to select the standard most appropriate for the duties of the employee.
09/30/92	OHRM will issue a notice on contract management in performance evaluations OHRM meets national union contract requirements for impact and implementation bargaining. COMPLETED.

Validation: OHRM should undertake a random sampling of performance agreements to verify that they reflect contracts management responsibilities within each office and that they incorporate appropriate language. This sampling should be completed by 6/93.

Current Status: COMPLETED. VALIDATION EFFORTS UNDERWAY. INITIAL VALIDATION FINDINGS EXPECTED IN APRIL 1993.

March 31, 1993

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT RECOMMENDATION NO. 29

Objective: Describe acquisition management responsibilities in position descriptions.

Report Reference: Pages 18-19, paragraph 6.c

Lead Office: Office of Administration Resources Management (OHRM - Manager)

Supporting Offices: None

Background: The Standing Committee reported that EPA should describe acquisition management responsibilities in position descriptions thereby allowing individual contact managers to have full knowledge of the roles, responsibilities, and duties they are expected to fulfill. Incorporating acquisition management into position descriptions will help increase the level of individual accountability and awareness.

Approach: OHRM will issue a Personnel Management Advisory to include acquisition management responsibilities in all new or revised PDs.

Milestones: 09/30/92 OHRM will issue a Personnel Management Memoranda requiring that position descriptions for all positions with acquisition management responsibilities define those responsibilities. This includes new and existing position descriptions. HRO's will also begin reviewing checklists that must be prepared by the acquiring office as well as certify their accuracy. These checklists must describe the amount and type of contract management to be performed or certify that the position contains no contract management. COMPLETED.

Validation: Long-Term:

-OHRM will review a sample of position descriptions to verify that they contain language addressing the duties and responsibilities in contract management. This review should be completed by June 1993. In order to verify that position descriptions accurately reflect the extent and type of contract management duties performed the position descriptions should be evaluated against work performed. This may be done by OHRM on a random selection basis with at least 5% of position descriptions evaluated within an office. This random review should be completed by 9/30/93.

Current Status: COMPLETED. VALIDATION EFFORTS UNDERWAY. INITIAL VALIDATION FINDINGS EXPECTED IN APRIL, 1993.

March 31, 1993

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT RECOMMENDATION NO. 30

Objective: Examine grade structure and award program to give appropriate recognition to contract management responsibilities.

Report Reference: Pages 18-19, Paragraph 6.d
Staff Recommendation:
#17 - Evaluate the existing grade structure for contract managers
#62 - Correct disparities between the grade structure for contract managers and the grade structure for program personnel

Lead Office: Office of Administration Resources Management (OHRM - Manager)

Support Office: Office of Acquisition Management

Background: The Standing Committee reported that EPA's human resources policies need to provide a greater emphasis on acquisition management. The report addressed the fact that there were disparities between the grade structure for contract managers and other program personnel. The possibility of instituting rotations through placement and administration, regions and headquarters, and policy and training was also discussed. Career incentive in acquisition management needed improvement. The committee recommended that to provide some career incentive for technical staff at pre-supervisory levels, the Agency should give weight to the quality of contract management skills demonstrated by the employee, recognizing the planning, analysis, negotiation, oversight, tracking and evaluation abilities. These abilities should be considered in crediting for managerial experience when an individual applies for a supervisory or managerial position.

Approach: A four phased approach will be undertaken. Phase one will involve analyzing the current grade structure. This will be undertaken by building a list of contracts managers, comparing grades and performing some calculations based on those comparisons. Phase two involves development of classification guidance. This will be performed by collecting sample position description from Human Resource Officers (HRO) and developing model statements of work and evaluation criteria. Phase three is to develop a plan for Human Resource Officers to use the guidance to align duties and grades. Phase four is the implementation and follow up.

The evaluation of the Agency awards program will involve a separate approach. An exhaustive analysis was performed on the EPA awards program by a QAT. This analysis titled "An Inquiry into the Effectiveness of the EPA Awards Program, dated June 1992 included a survey of approximately 1500 Agency employees.

The QAT reached several conclusions that have applicability to contract management. A workgroup will be developed to evaluate how best to award good contract management.

Milestones: **Grade Structure:**

08/21/92	Collect EPA Personnel Payroll System (EPAYS) data for target positions. COMPLETED.
09/04/92	Gather sample position descriptions and performance standards for target positions. COMPLETED.
09/18/92	Perform analysis to develop scope/parameters for the overall review. COMPLETED.
09/30/92	Develop an analytical plan and schedule for a comprehensive review. COMPLETED.
03/30/93	Initial meetings of the QATs
05/15/93	Interim assessments of the QATs reviewed
12/31/93	Amend position descriptions and adjust grades or duties.

Awards:

10/92	Meeting held with OHRM and OAM to determine the best mechanism to award good contract management. COMPLETED.
11/92	Meetings held with OHRM and OAM to discuss expansion of the existing Contract Management Awards given annually to program personnel. COMPLETED.
2/28/93	Workgroup formed to determine award structure, criteria for selection, and making this award a part of the Agencywide annual awards ceremony. COMPLETED.
3/17/93	Presentation before SCCM on awards proposal. COMPLETED.
5/93	OAM/OHRM issue informal guidelines describing types of awards available for contract management, criteria, and nominating procedures.

5/93	OAM issues Agency-wide call letter for Contract Management Awards.
8/93	OHRM issues Agency-wide call letter for Honor Awards.
11/93	OAM completes evaluation/selection process.
12/93	Agency Awards ceremony
1/94	OAM and OHRM issue new chapter to Awards Manual institutionalizing contract management awards.
3/94	OAM issues handbook.
On-Going	SROs/OAM Director recognize contract managers.

Validation: Long-Term:
OHRM will validate that the 11 recommendations included within the Awards Program review have been implemented. Validation of this implementation should be accomplished by 12/30/93. SPO's should provide information to OHRM relative to performance in the area of contract management and any changes noted (whether positively or negatively) since the change of the grade structure and award system. Changes to be reported by SPO's include: Turnover rates among contract managers, Morale among contract managers, Number of contract managers receiving awards. This analysis should be performed by OHRM within two years after these changes have been instituted on a headquarters and regional level.

Current Status: ON TARGET. ANALYSIS ON EPA AWARDS SYSTEM COMPLETED AND PROPOSAL FOR IMPROVEMENT WAS ACCEPTED BY SCCM. OAM CONTINUING TO WORK WITH OHRM ON PLANS TO INCORPORATE IN THE AGENCY-WIDE AWARDS CEREMONY.

ANALYSIS CURRENTLY BEING PERFORMED ON GRADE STRUCTURE AND HOW TO MAKE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT, GRANT MANAGEMENT, AND MANAGEMENT OF EXTRAMURAL RESOURCES RESPONSIBILITIES CAREER ENHANCING.

March 31, 1993

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT RECOMMENDATION NO. 31

Objective: Develop a career track for contract managers in much the same way that the Agency has for scientists and technical personnel

Report Reference: Pages 18-19, paragraph 6.e

Lead Office: Office of Administration Resources Management (OHRM - Manager)

Support Office: Office of Acquisition Management

Background: The Standing Committee found that a career track should be developed for contract managers in much the same way that the Agency has for scientists and technical personnel. Not having a career track for contract managers caused a lack of career advancement for technical experts participating in acquisition management activities. By developing a career track it was determined that in the long term, this approach would help alleviate the problem of scientists and engineers going into managerial careers by default, without the motivation and interest in management and administrative responsibilities such as contract management.

Approach: The Agency plans to develop a strategy to formulate a career track for contract managers. This effort would first seek to identify the Knowledge, Skills, and Abilities (KSA's) needed for each benchmark text by each category of contract managers. A description of the various ways KSA's could be acquired would then be pursued. Examples are through training, special projects, developmental assignments , etc. Following these two steps OHRM would ask that a plan for acquiring KSA's and keeping them current be developed for each contract manager.

Milestones: Phase I

11/92	Convene Steering Committee/Work Group. COMPLETED.
12/92	Develop parameters for initiative. Plan to be developed for GS-1102 personnel and for other Agency contract managers. COMPLETED. MEMO DATED 12/10/92 REQUESTING DESIGNATED STAFF TO WORK ON THIS INITIATIVE.
01/93	Convene QAT Project Leaders and begin data gathering. COMPLETED. QAT HAS CONVENED AND DATA GATHERING HAS BEGUN.
4/30/93	Initial QAT findings reported.

6/30/93	Formulate QAT findings and recomendations.
7/30/93	Identify KSAs for each benchmark text and describe ways any KSA could be acquired.
9/30/93	Develop a plan for acquiring KSAs and keeping them current be developed for each contract manager.

Validation: Short-Term:
-OHRM will validate that an appropriate career track has been developed. Information addressing the career ladder and career path guidance should be disseminated throughout the agency to all contract managers.

Long-Term:
-Validation of its success will take place after individuals have completed this prescribed career track. After completion of this prescribed track, the initial "completers" should be interviewed by OHRM and their careers monitored.

Current Status: ON TARGET. OHRM CURRENTLY CONVENING THE INITIAL STEERING COMMITTEE/WORK GROUP TO DEVELOP THE PARAMETERS FOR DEVELOPING THIS CAREER TRACK. BENCHMARKING AND DATA ANALYSIS CURRENTLY UNDERWAY. THE QAT IS BEING DEVELOPED WITH THEIR INITIAL ASSESSMENTS EXPECTED BY 4/30/93.

March 31, 1993

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT RECOMMENDATION NO. 32

Objective: Evaluate EPA's disciplinary system to ensure tough, equitable, and consistent treatment of personnel who violate Agency rules and requirements.

Report Reference: Pages 18-19, paragraph 6.e
Staff Recommendation #58 - Revise EPA's personnel regulations to specifically make violation of personal services a serious offense.

Lead Office: Office of Administration Resources Management
(OHRM - Manager)

Background: The Standing Committee reported that EPA's human resources needed to evaluate the current disciplinary system to ensure tough, equitable, and consistent treatment of personnel who violate Agency rules and requirements. It was determined that Agency managers must take a hard stand against contract management offenses such as Personal Services. Not taking appropriate personnel actions when problems occurred sent the same negative message as rewarding a manager for only doing part of his/her job correctly.

Approach: Evaluate the current disciplinary system for any indications that the current policies are not tough, equitable, and consistent. Any areas found to be lacking will be modified.

Milestones:		
	09/15/92	OHRM conducts benchmarking analysis of disciplinary systems in public and private sectors. COMPLETED.
	10/21/92	OHRM will discuss the proposed language changes before the SCCM, highlighting the pros and cons. SCCM will render comment on proposal before amending the disciplinary manual. COMPLETED. SCCM ASKED FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.
	2/24/93	Revised presentation before SCCM scheduled for 2/24/93. OHRM will lead a discussion of goals and alternative approaches to evaluate Agency disciplinary system. COMPLETED. ANOTHER MEETING WAS SCHEDULED FOR 3/24/93.
	4/10/93	OHRM will establish milestone schedule based on conclusions reached during 3/24 meeting.
	09/30/93	OHRM completes and implements any needed amendments to the disciplinary system.

Validation: Short Term:

-Query employees and their managers that are involved in contract management about their awareness of the disciplinary rules regarding contract mismanagement. Based on responses determine if further dissemination of information is necessary. This should commence six months after the disciplinary system is altered.

Long Term:

-After making revisions to the disciplinary system and or manual to incorporate and specify contract management duties and responsibilities and the accompanying penalties, training on the disciplinary system has commenced, data should be gathered to determine are there more or less reported offenses than previous to the training or the revisions to the disciplinary system. Analysis will also be performed to determine if penalties are being administered in a consistent, and effective manner throughout the Agency. OHRM should gather this data and perform the analysis within six months to one year after the disciplinary system has been revised.

-OHRM should also analyze current and past cases of offense in the area of contract management to determine changes in number and type.

Current Status: PRINCIPALS ONLY STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING TOOK PLACE MARCH 24, 1993. NEXT STEPS INCLUDE DEVELOPING MORE SPECIFIC GUIDANCE FOR SCCM REVIEW.

March 31, 1993

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT RECOMMENDATION NO. 33

Objective: Use independent governmental cost estimates (IGCEs) to analyze contractor costs.

Report Reference: Page 19, Paragraph 7.a
Staff Recommendation #2 - Completion of cost estimating guides to assist with development of valid IGCEs

Lead Office: Office of Acquisition Management

Support Offices: None

Background: The Standing Committee Staff identified a number of steps that should be taken to ensure that EPA is aggressively pursuing every possible means of controlling contractor costs and performance. A very important aspect of this is the development of independent government cost estimates (IGCEs) **before** the contractor begins work on an assignment.

Approach: Some offices have begun preparing IGCEs and are refining the data bases and techniques. EPA is currently performing IGCEs prior to work assignment issuance on certain Superfund contracts (ARCS, TES) and are endeavoring to spread this across all Superfund contracts.

Total EPA use of IGCEs cannot be started until the Cost Estimate guide is completed (Recommendation #25). A draft of this guide will be completed by 4/1/93, and field tested. When the final guidance is issued, it will include a statement that IGCEs are critical in determining cost reasonableness, must be used, and procurement actions will not be processed until an IGCE has been completed.

Milestones:

02/09/93	First draft of guidelines issued by OAM
02/15/93	OAM issues interim guidance requiring usage for all work assignments greater than $25,000.
03/26/93	Final draft IGCE guide developed by OAM (Recommendation #25) issued
03/26/93 - 06/15/93	Field testing of IGCE guide by some program offices
08/30/93	Final guidance issued; program offices will be expected to use it for all work assignments, delivery orders, and new contracts.

Validation: The effectiveness of the use of IGCEs will be determined by: a) amount of actual use, and b) their usefulness in negotiations and cost control.

OAM's Quality Assurance Staff, during its periodic Contract Administration Reviews of program offices' use of particular contracts, will verify that the IGCE guide is being used by PO's, WAM's, and/or DOPO's before issuing tasks (work assignments or delivery orders) to the contractor. They will also ensure that the program office data bases are being updated with contract cost information and are being utilized in the development of IGCEs. OAM will also survey program offices on how well the use of IGCEs assists them in a) negotiation of proposed costs for their tasks, and b) controlling costs once performance has begun.

Current Status: IGCEs are currently required for all Superfund actions above $25,000. Effective with the interim guidance requirement issued February 15, 1993, all programs are now required to perform some type of IGCE for actions above $25,000. After the IGCE guide is issued late this summer, contracting officials will not process the procurement action unless a copy of the IGCE is included in the procurement package.

March 31, 1993

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT RECOMMENDATION NO. 34

Objective: Educate contract personnel on the use of procurement sanctions including suspension and debarment to enforce contracts.

Report Reference: Page 19, Paragraph 7.b
Staff Recommendation #28 - Develop training for contracts management personnel on enforcing contract performance, including suspension and debarment

Lead Office: SES Detailee

Support Offices: Grants Administration Division
Office of Acquisition Management

Background: The Standing Committee has recommended the permanent establishment of the most comprehensive training program in the history of EPA in order to change the embedded attitudes responsible for "cutting corners" in contract management. The development of this training course in the use of procurement sanctions is one part of this overall effort.

Approach: The approach for this training will be determined after the SES or GM-15 detailee conducts an assessment of all existing contracts-related training and develops a strategy for the overall training initiative. (See recommendation #17.)

Milestones:

02/17/93	Overall strategy/workplan to restructure contracts management training program completed and presented to Standing Committee
03/01/93	Preliminary assessment of existing training programs in contracts management will be completed
05/01/93	Identification of desired job performance will be completed
06/15/93	Objectives for training program will be articulated. Organizational support systems for training will be assessed
09/30/93	Proposed curriculum and implementation schedule completed

Validation: Short-Term:
-In order to determine the effectiveness of this training, all participants will be requested to evaluate the course after each training session. Part of that evaluation will include comments on whether additional coverage or other items should be included in the training. The course will be modified as necessary. In addition, if appropriate, tests or other measures will be used to determine whether students have achieved the desired skill or knowledge level.

Long-Term:
-Review GAD/CE records on an annual basis to determine how many employees received this training. Survey employees through a questionnaire to assess whether, in the long term, they thought the training was valuable, and they had increased their knowledge in the subject matter.

Current Status: A draft of the preliminary assessment was completed March 8, 1993 and sent out for review at that time. A final version of the assessment is anticipated by March 26.

March 31, 1993

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT RECOMMENDATION NO. 35

Objective: Use contract types other than cost-reimbursement contracts where appropriate.

Report Reference: Page 19, Paragraph 7c
Staff Recommendation:
#24 - Review and modify policy for determining whether an award fee contract is appropriate
#33 - Complete guidance document on different contract types and their advantages and disadvantages
#61 - Prepare comprehensive course for CO's on advantages and disadvantages of various types of contracts
#68 - Training of CO's completed on the advantages and disadvantages of various types of contracts

Lead Office: Office of Acquisition Management

Support Offices: None

Background: The Standing Committee recognizes the need for understanding the difficulties associated with the use of cost-reimbursement contracts, the need to provide guidance for and to train staff on the use of different contract types.

Approach: Identify different contract types and different methods for awarding contracts.

Milestones:

11/23/92	Presented status of work on alternative contract types to Standing Committee (COMPLETED)
12/01/92	Complete review of Prequalified Offerors Procurement Strategy (PQOPS) in Superfund for applicability to other program offices (COMPLETED)
01/13/93	Workgroup on alternative contract mechanisms meet to discuss research findings
01/28/93	Request opinion from OGC on CICA implications for multiple award of same statement of work, with competition of individual work assignments, and for combining different contract types

Milestones:	02/04/93	WACA subgroup to identify major problem areas in current subcontracting, including cost-reimbursement contracts and their problems
	02/10/93	WACA as a whole group convene to review subgroup product, see if alternative contract strategies identified in previous meetings will address problems
	04/15/93	Draft solicitation provisions(s) and contract clauses for hybrid contracts and multiple awards
	04/23/93	Present recommendations to Standing Committee
	06/01/93	Prepare guidance in Contracts Management Manual on usage
	08/01/92	Select acquisition candidates for use of hybrid contract and multiple award approaches

Validation: Short-Term:
-OAM publish guidance on use of alternative contract types to all contractors for implementation
-Develop model solicitation for all types of contracts for implementation
-Incorporation of guidance in contract administration training courses throughout the Agency

Long-Term:
-Conduct survey in April 1994 to establish baseline for 1995 study on use of other contract types
-Conduct study in April 1995 to determine whether the Agency has expanded use of other contract types, and evaluate the effectiveness and cost-savings incurred through the use of other contract types

Current Status: Recommendations will be presented to the Standing Committee 04/23/93.

March 31, 1993

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT RECOMMENDATION NO. 36

Objective: Develop policy on allowable and unallowable indirect costs.

Report Reference: Page 19, Paragraph 7.d
Staff Recommendation:
#18 - Draft policy with specific definitions of categories of both allowable and unallowable indirect costs
#35 - Develop invoice certification by contractors that documents the invoice has been reviewed and all costs determined allowable

Lead Office: Office of Acquisition Management

Support Offices: None

Background: The Standing Committee stated that EPA needs more aggressive methods to control indirect costs in terms of what is considered standard practice for the Government; and provide leadership where standard Government practices fail to adequately protect the public interest.

Approach: Two government-wide efforts are now underway to address the issue of indirect costs:

1. OMB established a twelve-agency SWAT Team to make recommendations on regulatory reforms needed to improve the process and better define indirect costs. A final OMB report entitled "Summary Report of the SWAT Team on Civilian Agency Contracting" is due in the latter part of October or early November 1992. The report will recommend significant changes to the FAR cost principles, most of which were recommended by EPA in its Agency SWAT team. The initiative is important because it attempts to provide guidance for a single policy on interpretation and understanding of allowable indirect costs.

OMB will take the cost principles to the FAR council for implementation in an expeditious manner (immediate publication in the Federal Register for comment), and will propose appropriate legislation to designate penalties for false certification by contractors.

EPA will track the cost principles and legislation to ensure expeditious implementation. This will include bi-weekly updates from OMB when appropriate, bi-weekly updates from OMB when appropriate, to determine necessary action by EPA to accelerate execution.

2. The Civilian Agency Acquisition Council (CAAC) has proposed revisions to the Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR) to tighten the definition of allowable indirect costs and to bring civilian agencies into line with the stronger Department of Defense regulations governing indirect costs. This action is currently underway and should result in proposed FAR changes in FY93.

3. In response to the EPA SWAT team recommendations, OAM and FMD will conduct an evaluation of the complete voucher process. Staff recommendation #35 will be included in the comprehensive review of the total voucher review and approval process.

Milestones:

08/18/92	EPA SWAT team drafted memo on recommendations and forwarded to OMB for incorporation into OMB Government-wide draft
10/06/92	OMB issued Government-wide draft, including EPA recommendations
10/08/92	Congressman Dingell's staff commends EPA on a job well done
10/16/92	OAM issued class deviation to EPAAR requiring that EPA contractors certify that vouchers include only costs which are allowable and allocable to contract
10/21/92	OAM updates SCCM on status of SWAT team initiatives
12/03/92	OMB issued its "Summary Report of the SWAT Team on Civilian Agency Contracting." The report recommended significant changes to the FAR cost principles, most of which were recommended by EPA in its Agency Swat Team Report
02/17/93	OAM will provide the Standing Committee on Contracts Management with a quarterly update
04/15/93	Initial draft of staff recommendation #35 certification prepared
04/19/93	Quarterly update due
05/01/93	Receive OAM comments
06/01/93	Resolve OAM comments
06/15/93	Approval of certification by OAM Director
07/15/93	Incorporation of certification into ADPS
07/16/93	Quarterly update due
10/15/93	Quarterly update due

Validation: Short-Term:

-Effective immediately, OAM will ensure that contracting officers have been instructed on Voluntary Management Reductions (VMR's) and told that they are not an acceptable substitute for identifying and excluding unallowable costs.

-By October 1, 1993, OAM's Quality Assurance Staff will review files in pre-award stage to ensure that cost allowability issues, reliability of contractor estimates, and other matters identified through audits and negotiations are documented as being considered before contract award.

-By October 1, 1993, establish an ICR progress reporting system to be reviewed by senior level procurement officials.

Long-Term:

-By FY 1994 auditors will review files to determine whether contractors have identified the records supporting the proposed bases and pools submitted in final indirect cost rates (ICR) proposals.

-By October 1, 1994 OAM will perform a study to verify whether contractors have been identifying all cost-type Government prime contracts and subcontracts affected by the final indirect cost rate when submitting the final ICR agreement.

-January 1995 - Most FAR changes should be implemented during 1993. The first claim certifications will be received in 1994. Audits which verify if the changes were effective will be conducted beginning in 1995.

Current Status: Staff recommendation #35 covers the development of a certification by contractors that no unallowable costs were claimed. In response to the EPA SWAT team recommendations, OAM and FMD are conducting an evaluation of the complete voucher process. Staff recommendation was included in the comprehensive review of the total voucher review and approval process. Once that review is completed, the initial draft of the certification should be completed by April 15, 1993 and will be forwarded for comment.

March 31, 1993

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT RECOMMENDATION NO. 37

Objective: Develop an integrated contract management information system that meets the needs of both EPA programs and the central acquisition functions, that is linked to EPA's integrated financial management system, and that is fully operational by FY 1995.

Report Reference: Page 19, Paragraph 7.e

Lead Office: Office of Information Resources Management

Support Offices: Office of Acquisition Management

Background: The Committee staff found that the Agency's national contracts management program is seriously lacking in effective and coordinated communications. EPA does not adequately support the contracting structure, processes and personnel with management information systems. Poor communication, and the resulting lack of consistent information about contracts, contractors, subcontractors, and contracting guidance is a major weakness in the Agency.

Approach: The ICMS team has determined necessary requirements to satisfy the contracting community as well as Congress and OARM management. EPA has reviewed both commercial and other agency procurement systems to determine their applicability to EPA. Since none were found compatible with EPA's needs, OIRM and OAM have begun developing an Agency Integrated Contracts Management System. This process has been proceeding over the past three years. The current approach is to proceed with development of appropriate designs, acquire hardware/software platforms compatible with EPA standards and construct, install, deploy, the system and train the contracting/project officer community. The system will be phased in gradually over the next few years. Core contract requirements will comprise the first phase. Additional in-house resources have been requested to support the ICMS effort. The specific timing for implementation of the various phases will be determined as resource requirements are met.

Milestones:

4/93	Definition of Phase I.
4/93	Hardware/Software procured for prototype
12/93	Prototype completed.

Validation: A Requirements Analysis has already been developed and validated by the procurement community (which includes both contracting personnel and program offices). As the system is "phased" in, the ICMS team (OIRM, OAM, and NDPD) plan to continuously keep the user community fully engaged in the review of the ICMS effort. This iterative process will result in higher customer satisfaction for ICMS as it is phased in over time in various offices. This will occur periodically as field testing is implemented in various offices.

Current Status: GENERAL DESIGN IS IN THE PROCESS OF COMPLETION; DETAILED DESIGN IS BEGINNING TO MOVE FORWARD. TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT OF SOFTWARE/HARDWARE ARCHITECTURE IS ONGOING. OPTIONS WILL BE PRESENTED TO MANAGEMENT FOR SHORT TERM, INTERIM SOLUTIONS IN APRIL 1993. THE CURRENT METHODOLOGY IS RAPID APPLICATION DEVELOPMENT. IT IS THE GOAL TO DEVELOP A WORKING PROTOTYPE DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF FY 94.

March 31, 1993

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT RECOMMENDATION NO. 38

Objective: Seek amendments to EPA Acquisition Regulations (EPAARs) and the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) indirect cost rules.

Report Reference: Page 19, Paragraph 7.f

Staff Recommendation:
#13 - OGC and OAM should draft a contract clause providing for penalty or payment of interest on monies paid by EPA on invoices for unallowable costs
#40 - Place clause to incorporate policy for recommendation #36 on allowable and unallowable indirect costs in new contracts and where possible, in current contracts. Clause should contain a list of allowable and unallowable morale costs
#48 - Review all class deviations to EPAAR and EP clauses to the Acquisition Handbook to determine which should be adopted as amendments to the EPAAR
#66 - After #48 has been completed, OAM should prepare a Federal Regulations notice (proposal of regulations) incorporating those amendments
#67 - Amend the EPAAR to provide for penalty or payment of interest on monies paid by EPA based on invoices for costs not allowable

Lead Office: Office of Acquisition Management

Support Offices: None

Background: **Staff Recommendations 13, 40, and 67**

Certain costs which are technically allowable under the FAR were questioned by GAO as being contrary to the taxpayer's best interest. However, contractors have used the "but see 31.202-1 and 31.205-13" provision in the entertainment costs section of FAR (FAR 31.205-14) as an argument to claim otherwise unallowable entertainment costs as allowable employee morale and welfare costs. FAR 31.205-14 reads as follows: "Costs of amusement, diversion, social activities, and any directly associated costs such as tickets to shows or sports events, meals, lodging, rental, transportation, and gratuities are unallowable (but see 31.205-1 and 31.205.13). FAR 31.205.13 pertains to employee morale, health, welfare, food service, and dormitory costs and credits. This cost principle is not clear on whether the cost of employee parties is allowable. However, case law has established that employee parties are allowable in some case. Because of this, the standing committee has recommended that the Agency narrow the definition of employee morale costs in EPA contracts, in the EPAAR, and ultimately in FAR.

Further, some contractors claim costs that are clearly unallowable under the FAR costs principles and put the burden on government auditors to find them. Under civilian agency contracts, there is neither a requirement for the contractor to certify that the costs are allowable nor any penalty for claiming unallowable costs. (DOD has both the certification and penalty authority)

Staff recommendations 48 and 66

Unit 23 of the Acquisition Handbook contains EPAAR class deviations issued since 1984, which was EPAAR's inception date. Unit 23 contains a total of 22 EPAAR deviations, which were granted for unique requirements for particular classes of contract actions that were not provided for in the EPAAR. The Standing Committee staff report stated that because there has been a number of deviations, it appears that the EPAAR does not meet today's contracting needs.

Approach: **Staff recommendation 13, 40, 67**

OMB assembled a SWAT team consisting of representatives from 12 Federal agencies (including EPA). The purpose of the SWAT Teams included a requirement to determine if the government had been accepting unallowable costs and to make recommendations for FAR reform including a review of the existing cost principles. OMB accepted most of EPA's recommendations. Among the recommendations that were accepted by OMB, and which will be implemented on an expedited basis are changes to the following cost principles:

1. Employee Morale, Health, and Welfare;
2. Employee Compensation (including bonuses);
3. Uncompensated overtime; and
4. Legislative lobbying

OMB also accepted EPA's recommendations that contractors be required to certify their indirect cost claims and that penalties be imposed on contractors who claim unallowable costs.

OMB expects to issue its "Summary Report of the SWAT Team on Civilian Agency Contracting" by early November. As soon as the report is issued, OMB plans the following:

1. The above cost principles will be referred to the FAR council for expedited processing by-passing much of the normal administrative process.
2. Proposed legislation on the certification of indirect cost claims and penalties will be submitted to Congress for enactment.

EPA will track the cost principles and legislation to ensure expeditious implementation. This will include bi-weekly updates from OMB when appropriate so that EPA can ascertain what necessary actions may be needed to accelerate execution.

Staff recommendations 48 and 66

OAM's Procurement Policy Staff will review the EPAAR class deviations to determine which are appropriate for inclusion in the EPAAR. The staff will consider whether the deviation is still appropriate for use in particular classes of contracts and should be incorporated permanently in the EPAAR.

Milestones: **Staff recommendations 13, 40 and 67**

08/18/92	EPA SWAT team drafted memo on recommendations to 31.205-13(a), (b) (morale costs) and 31.205-14 (entertainment costs) to be incorporated into FAR; in accordance with staff recommendations 13 and 67, the EPA SWAT team also recommended that FAR be revised to implement penalties on both invoices containing unallowable costs and interest on monies paid by EPA based on invoices for costs that were later found to be unallowable
10/21/93	SCCM members briefed on status of SWAT team recommendations
12/03/92	OMB issues its "Summary Report of the SWAT Team on Civilian Agency Contracting" on December 3, 1992.
02/17/93	Quarterly update to SCCM
04/16/93	Quarterly update to SCCM
06/01/93	SWAT Team proposals will be approved by CAAC and DAR councils, and will be published in the Federal Register
07/16/93	Quarterly update to SCCM
10/15/93	Quarterly update to SCCM
01/15/94	Quarterly update to SCCM
04/16/94	Quarterly update to SCCM
06/01/94	One-year commenting period complete; final rule incorporation into the Federal Acquisition Regulations

Staff recommendations 48 and 66

11/15/92	Complete review of Unit 23 to identify class deviations for inclusion in EPAAR
03/30/92	Complete draft of Federal Register proposed rule
04/01/93	Obtain OAM/OGC comments
05/15/93	Present Federal Register notice to Administrative Council
06/01/93	Initiate Red Border review
08/01/93	Resolve Red Border comments
09/01/93	Publish proposed rule in Federal Register
10/01/93	Receive public comments
11/15/93	Initiate Red Border review of final rule
01/15/94	Resolve Red Border comments
03/01/94	Publish final rule in Federal register

Validation: Short-Term:
Immediately upon implementation, regularly scheduled audits performed by EPA's auditors will verify that the government is no longer being billed for questionable indirect costs.

Long-Term:
01/01/95 - OAM will survey EPAAR users on utility and effectiveness of incorporating deviations in EPAAR.

Current Status: OFPP plans to send cost principle issues to the FAR council for action and proposed legislation on certification of indirect cost claims to Congress for enactment.

March 31, 1993

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT RECOMMENDATION NO. 39

Objective: Review approval requirements of NCPD to determine consistency with the Prompt Pay Act.

Report Reference: Staff Recommendation # 25 - Review approval requirements of NCPD to determine consistency with the Prompt Payment Act

Lead Office: Office of Administration Resources Management
(NCPD - Manager)

Background: Payment for most of the Agency's contract invoices are required no later than 30 days after receipt in accordance with the Prompt Payment Act and OMB implementing guidance. Except for On-Scene Coordinators, Agency Contracting officers have been delegated authority to approve contractor invoices to Project officers (PO's) and Delivery Order Project Officers (DOPO's). The Agency previously allowed PO's and DOPO's 5 workdays to review and approve/reject invoices. This review period was increased to 15 calendar days in FY 89. However, the major reason for late payments continues to be the late receipt of approvals. The Standing Committee recommended that the Agency determine adherence to the Prompt Pay Act.

Approach: An NCPD team will be developed to examine approval time for FY 91 and FY 92 to determine the degree of compliance with the current 15 day period by EPA region and major office location. The team will then examine NCPD processing procedures for potential reductions in processing time. Based on the results of the above, a report will be prepared indicating findings and recommendations.
This was done and the conclusions were that in FY 93, through 12/31/92, the Agency compliance rate is 98.6%. Even though the Agency has such an admirable record, there are still roughly 15% of all approving officials who do not adhere to the internal 15 calendar day approval time. An issue identified is that Project Officers lack the information needed to facilitate timely reviews. A QAT was formed to look at front-end invoice processing problems and any other areas that hinder Project Officer approvals. Their work products are anticipated by 7/93.

Milestones:		
	11/01/92	Complete review of compliance by approving officials. COMPLETED.
	12/01/92	Complete examination of NCPD processing procedures. COMPLETED.
	12/31/92	Report on findings and recommendations

and establish schedule for instituting any recommended changes to Prompt Pay procedures. COMPLETED.

3/93 QAT formed to evaluate front-end invoice processing problems and any other areas that hinder Project Officer approvals.

7/93 Final analysis expected from QAT

Validation: Long-Term:
-NCPD will verify adherence to Prompt Payment Act through month to date and fiscal year to date evaluations on the Agency's prompt payment record
-Comparisons of FY 91 and FY 92 late payments will be made
-An analysis of the differences will be performed
-If warranted, changes to the prompt payment guidance may be instituted and disseminated throughout the Agency by December 30, 1993.

Current Status: **FOCUS GROUP MEETING SCHEDULED FOR APRIL 26, 1993. DISCUSSION WILL FOCUS ON 5 "PROBLEM AREAS". THESE 5 AREAS INCLUDE A DISCUSSION ON INVOICE PROCESSING AND THE RECEIPT AND UTILIZATION OF CONTRACTOR MONTHLY PROGRESS REPORTS. "FLOW CHARTING" POSTPONED UNTIL AFTER FOCUS GROUP MEETING.**

March 31, 1993

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT RECOMMENDATION NO. 40

Objective: Complete plan for addressing the material nonconformance of reconciling the Personal Property Accountability System with the Integrated Financial Management System

Report Reference: Page 112 of **Staff Report**, Recommendation #42

Lead Office: Office of Administration

Support Offices: Office of Information Resources Management
Office of the Comptroller

Background: The Standing Committee Staff Report noted that, since 1983, the Agency has listed in its letter to the President on EPA's compliance with the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act, the need for reconciliation between the Personal Property Accountability System and the Integrated Financial Management System, as a "material nonconformance". The Staff Report recommended that a plan be developed for addressing this.

Approach: A Task Force, made up of representatives from the Office of Administration (Facilities Management and services Division), Office of the Comptroller (Financial Management Division), and Office of Information Resources Management (Administrative Services Division), has been formed to put together a plan for addressing this issue and ensuring that the reconciliation takes place. Over the next several months, the plan will be finalized. Further efforts in fiscal years 1993 and 1994 will be devoted towards the actual implementation of the plan.

Milestones:

09/28/92	FMSD, FMD, and OIRM Division Directors meet to define the roles of each office and the scope of the project; staff designated to develop plan and coordinate efforts (COMPLETED)
10/31/92	Management level working group meet to plan development of conceptual framework and key policy and procedural elements of reconciliation process (COMPLETED)
11/30/92	Technical-level working group meet to evaluate present PPAS/IFMS system capabilities, software limitations, and common data elements. COMPLETED
02/06/93	QAT formed to discuss plan for reconciliation. COMPLETED.
04/30/93	Requirements Analysis completed
05/30/93	Funding identified for software development

06/30/93 SOW developed for software development
07/93 - 1/95 Implementation of Plan
1/30/95 Personal Property Accountability System will be reconciled with the Integrated Financial Management System

Validation: The Requirements Analysis will be developed, which will identify and consolidate the expressed needs of the property and financial communities. As the reconciled systems are implemented, field testing will determine whether these needs have been met and the user community is satisfied. An audit could also be performed to verify that IFMS has accurate and complete data on personal property. This effort should be performed by an independent party.

Current Status: MILESTONES REVISED TO REFLECT THAT A QAT WAS FORMED TO FOCUS ON RECONCILIATION OF TWO SYSTEMS. REQUIREMENTS ANALYSIS FORTHCOMING.

Mr. Stokes. Mr. Holmes, you want to comment?

Mr. Holmes. No, sir, that pretty much sums it up.

Mr. Stokes. Has the agency had difficulty in implementing any of the recommendations made by the committee?

Ms. Browner. Not that I am aware of, and Mr. Holmes might speak to that more specifically. I will tell you that in the budget process it was extremely important to all of us that we hold harmless, if you will, financial management resources. The budget that we present to you does in fact protect both the resources necessary to adequately manage the resources that leave the agency and the personnel who had those responsibilities.

Mr. Stokes. Additional positions have been allocated for contract management. Has EPA achieved an appropriate balance between management and mission yet?

Ms. Browner. I certainly hope so. I think that the management issue is a very serious one, one that I know we all take seriously. It is something that we are committed to, and I honestly have to tell you that I believe we are striking the appropriate balance between management and mission.

Mr. Stokes. Let's go one step further in that area and ask, how do you determine the appropriate balance?

Ms. Browner. I appreciate you asking that because as I was answering it, I wanted to answer as thoroughly and honestly as possible. I think that is hard but it is important to have numerous checks and balances in the system and to have individuals who accept responsibility for dealing with these issues. I believe that we are doing that and that is one measurement that is currently available to us for the appropriate balance between management and mission.

REDUCTION TO ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Mr. Stokes. For fiscal year 1994 the agency was directed to reduce administrative expenses as part of an administration initiative. How much was EPA directed to decrease its administrative expenses?

Ms. Browner. Eight million dollars was our share of the reduction in administrative expenses.

Mr. Stokes. From where were those reductions taken?

Ms. Browner. We took those across the board.

Mr. Stokes. For fiscal years 1993, 1994 and 1995, EPA is expected to make reductions in total workyears. How many FTEs were cut in fiscal 1993?

Ms. Browner. The total number of workyears in fulfilling our portion of the President's commitment is 179 in 1993.

Mr. Stokes. By how many FTEs is EPA reducing for fiscal year 1994?

Ms. Browner. It is 179 in 1993 and the total for the agency is 448 of which 179 will be done in 1993 and 269 in 1994. We do believe that we are going to be able to do this through attrition. This will not involve people being laid off.

Mr. Stokes. How about 1995, what reductions must be taken in fiscal year 1995?

Ms. Browner. We will provide that for the record.

Mr. STOKES. That will be fine.

[The information follows:]

1995 FTE REDUCTION

President Clinton's Executive Order calls for the Agency to take a 269 workyear reduction in 1995.

Mr. STOKES. The current estimate for workyears for fiscal year 1993 is 17,738. Will you meet that target?

Ms. BROWNER. Yes.

Mr. STOKES. In the fiscal year 1993 operating plan, EPA chose to assume different lapse rates for headquarters and the regions. What are those lapse rates?

Ms. BROWNER. We will provide that for the record.

[The information follows:]

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN LAPSE RATE FOR HQ AND REGIONS

When implementing the FY 1993 Enacted levels, EPA assumed a lapse rate of approximately 2% in the Regions, and approximately 3% in Headquarters.

AGENCY WORKYEARS

Mr. STOKES. All right. Also provide for us this answer: Have these different lapse rates worked in the way they were intended?

Ms. BROWNER. We will provide that answer for the record.

[The information follows:]

DID LAPSE RATES WORK AS THEY WERE INTENDED

We believe that funding a greater percentage of the workyears in the Regions than in Headquarters will enable the Regions to more fully utilize their workyear ceilings. Already in FY 1993, in our two largest workforce accounts, Program & Research Operations (PRO) and Superfund, the Regions have increased their staffing levels by more than 150 employees, compared to an increase of less than 30 employees in Headquarters offices.

Mr. STOKES. Has the lapse rate been built in for fiscal year 1994?

Ms. BROWNER. No. We are fully funding our workforce in an effort to make sure we have the staff available to do the job. But we have taken the reductions.

Mr. STOKES. How many workyears will your requests support?

Ms. BROWNER. 17,738. They are going to check real fast to be sure it is the right number—excuse me.

Mr. STOKES. Then you will have fully funded your workforce for fiscal year 1994?

Ms. BROWNER. That is correct.

Mr. STOKES. Are additional funds needed for additional workyears in the agency?

Ms. BROWNER. We could always use more people. We do have a problem, Mr. Chairman, if we might just make you and the other committee members aware of it. If deemed appropriate, it would be most helpful to us if we could make account transfers between our PRO account and our AC&C account.

We could do that with whatever modifications as you wish, but as we come down to the end of the year, it has created a problem for us. That would be extremely useful to us in terms of managing our resources. We could certainly notify you before we took such action or whatever controls you thought was appropriate.

Mr. STOKES. In that vein, if additional funds are needed for additional workyears in the agency, it would be helpful for you to tell us how many and what program areas that you need them for.

[The information follows:]

ADDITIONAL WORKYEARS

The Administration has established a goal to reduce the Federal workforce by 100,000 employees over the next several years. The Agency's budget request for FY 1994 reflects our full participation in this effort. For EPA, this results in a reduction of 448 workyears in FY 1994 from our enacted FY 1993 level, yielding a savings of approximately $34 million. I am confident that with the workforce requested we will be able to successfully address our environmental mission and meet our statutory mandates.

I anticipate that the base review I mentioned earlier may identify resources that can be realigned to critical areas. These areas include the Agency's Water programs (to implement the Administration's water infrastructure investments), ecosystem protection, pollution prevention, assistance to environmental protection and restoration activities in other Federal Agencies, improved science and technology development activities at EPA, and continued aggressive enforcement of the nation's environmental laws.

Ms. BROWNER. Okay. The problem that we are having this year is that we anticipate that we will not have adequate salary dollars and that we have some funds in the AC&C account that would be helpful to us if we were able to move them to the PRO account.

Mr. STOKES. We will ask you to also provide for the record the average cost per FTE assumed in the various appropriation accounts for fiscal year 1994.

Ms. BROWNER. Certainly.

[The information follows:]

AVERAGE COST PER WORKYEAR IN 1994

In our FY 1994 budget request, we have assumed the following Agencywide personnel compensation and benefits (PC&B) costs per workyear:

Account:	*PC&B cost per workyear*
PRO	$63,700
Superfund	62,400
LUST	62,300
Oil Spills	58,800
IG	65,900

Mr. STOKES. The fiscal year 1994 pay freeze will be in effect. How much do you anticipate the agency will save.

Ms. BROWNER. We estimate about $17 million.

Mr. STOKES. For the record, please provide a table showing the work year levels between headquarters, regions and field offices for fiscal year 1992 and 1993. A similar table can be found on page 147 of last year's hearing record.

Ms. BROWNER. Certainly.

[The information follows:]

United States Environmental Protection Agency
Workyear Levels: FY 1992-1993*

	Air		Water Qualtiy		Drinking Water		Hazardous Waste		Pesticides		Radiation	
	FY 1992 Actuals	FY 1993 Cur Est	FY 1992 Actuals	FY 1993 Cur Est	FY 1992 Actuals	FY 1993 Cur Est	FY 1992 Actuals	FY 1993 Cur Est	FY 1992 Actuals	FY 1993 Cur Est	FY 1992 Actuals	FY 1993 Cur Est
Region 1	61.5	71.2	147.3	154.6	28.4	32.7	73.4	77.6	8.5	9.4	4.4	4.8
Region 2	68.4	82.5	159.8	165.3	37.7	41.9	90.5	97.5	9.8	10.9	7	6.5
Region 3	80.5	98.2	163.7	168.1	37.1	46.1	92.5	101.5	7.1	11.6	4.3	5.4
Region 4	94.6	117.6	226.9	243.2	58.2	64.7	139.5	148	22.3	21.9	5.5	7
Region 5	149.3	178	258.6	257	63.7	66.9	161	167.7	16.3	18.2	4.8	6.8
Region 6	75.4	87.7	203.8	218.1	52.8	59.3	126.7	148.0	14.1	14.0	4.0	5.3
Region 7	47.2	49.8	79.4	94.7	24.8	25.8	85.1	76.1	21.6	21.8	3	4.5
Region 8	45.7	57.4	98.1	99.3	50.1	50.4	56.5	57.9	16.5	17.2	5.6	6.8
Region 9	90.9	106.6	126.0	135.3	47.3	47.9	97.8	104.7	14.7	15.7	4.0	4.5
Region 10	43.0	48.6	122.6	129.8	34.7	36.0	55.0	58.3	11.9	11.8	3.0	5.0
Regions Total	756.5	897.6	1,586.2	1,678.1	434.8	471.7	978.0	1,037.3	142.8	152.5	45.6	56.6
Headquarters	1,411.2	1,472.4	649.1	678.9	324.3	320.1	623.4	629.4	961.3	961.1	240.5	263.3
Total Agency	2,167.7	2,370.0	2,235.3	2,357.0	759.1	791.8	1,601.4	1,666.7	1,104.1	1,113.6	286.1	319.9

	Multimedia		Toxic Substances		Management		LUST		Superfund	
	FY 1992 Actuals	FY 1993 Cur Est	FY 1992 Actuals	FY 1993 Cur Est	FY 1992 Actuals	FY 1993 Cur Est	FY 1992 Actuals	FY 1993 Cur Est	FY 1992 Actuals	FY 1993 Cur Est
Region 1	27.9	30.6	12.3	13.5	84.8	86.2	6.3	6.7	217.3	224.4
Region 2	45.3	46.1	25.3	25.3	98.8	99.5	4.7	4.3	363.4	383.0
Region 3	43.7	43.2	18.1	17.5	117.7	106.5	6.6	6.8	355.5	360.5
Region 4	42.7	45.4	22.1	22.3	117.7	110.6	7.9	9.2	337.4	347.4
Region 5	72.0	70.7	30.4	32.6	139.4	135.2	5.9	7.7	416.6	445.2
Region 6	50.1	53.1	19.3	20.4	104.4	100.0	5.4	5.9	187.1	186.7
Region 7	31.1	31.3	21.6	18.8	77.0	79.4	4.4	6.0	175.2	176.0
Region 8	28.0	29.5	11.9	13.4	79.1	83.1	6.2	6.8	179.7	184.9
Region 9	40.5	44.1	14.5	16.6	92.3	94.5	5.1	5.2	236.8	242.5
Region 10	29.9	31.8	11.3	12.6	75.0	81.7	5.2	5.1	158.7	167.7
Regions Total	411.2	425.8	186.8	193.0	986.2	976.7	57.7	63.7	2,627.7	2,718.3
Headquarters	484.0	605.2	672.4	703.8	2,396.8	2,533.5	28.2	36.2	1,005.6	1,042.1
Total Agency	895.2	1,031.0	859.2	896.8	3,383.0	3,510.2	85.9	99.9	3,633.3	3,760.4

Note: FY 1993 Levels reflect figures prior to the 1% FTE reduction.

ACCOUNT RESTRUCTURING

Mr. **Stokes**. For fiscal year 1993, the committee chose to restructure the various appropriations accounts. Personnel compensation and benefits and travel were provided in one account and all other administrative expenses were provided in the abatement control and compliance account.

Of the $1,367,535,000 requested for the abatement, control, and compliance accounts, how much is for the administrative expenses portion of the account?

Ms. **Browner**. We will provide that for the record.

Mr. **Stokes**. That will be fine.

[The information follows:]

Administrative Expense Portion

Approximately $292 million of the $1 million AC&C appropriation are for administrative expenses.

Ms. **Browner**. We apologize for not having that readily available.

Mr. **Stokes**. Has the agency experienced any difficulties in restructuring these accounts?

Ms. **Browner**. As I said earlier, we are experiencing some difficulties and that is why the transfer authority would be helpful. We would be more than happy to meet with the staff or whomever you would like us to discuss this with in more detail. I think the staff may be aware of the issue because we raised it previously.

Mr. **Stokes**. Only page 16–12 of the justification, the "other services" category under abatement control and compliance which consists primarily of contracts is projected to raise by 16 percent or $66 million.

What types of activities will be undertaken with this large increase in the contracts category?

Ms. **Browner**. Mr. Chairman, we are looking that up.

Mr. **Stokes**. We also want to know why it is increasing so substantially.

Ms. **Browner**. Do you want us to provide that for the record?

Mr. **Stokes**. All right. We will go on to something else. If you come up with it, let us know.

Ms. **Browner**. Certainly.

[The information follows:]

Contracts Category Increase

The increase in other services has to do with the Agency's decision to redirect Congressionally earmarked FY 1993 funds to other FY 1994 priority activities. The majority of the Congressionally earmarked activities are funded in the grants object class. The activities that these resources were redirected to (e.g. Clean Air Act implementation, pollution prevention, lead abatement, ecosystems) are funded primarily through contract mechanisms.

CONTRACTOR SUPPORT

Mr. **Stokes**. At last year's hearings, Mr. Holmes said the number of contractor personnel at that time was 7,200. What is your current estimate of contractor personnel now?

Mr. **Holmes**. It remains about the same.

Mr. Stokes. Do you believe the agency has an appropriate balance between contract employees and EPA employees?

Ms. Browner. That is a tough question, obviously, because of our cap on FTEs. I did make the decision as the administrator in this budget to recommend fully funding the workforce and the President's budget does agree with that.

We have done everything we can in terms of giving ourselves all of the people allowed for under the ceilings to do the job. We have tremendous responsibilities beyond which we can reasonably expect to do with the number of people we have inside the agency, so contractors are a significant part of how we achieve our responsibility.

Mr. Stokes. How many contract personnel do you project for fiscal year 1994?

Ms. Browner. I don't think we projected an increase. It should stay essentially the same.

Mr. Stokes. Also, please provide for the record a table on contractor trends in the agency. A similar table can be found on pages 150 and 151 of last year's hearing record.

[The information follows:]

CONTRACTOR TRENDS

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY CONTRACTOR PERSONNEL

	Fiscal Year			Estimated Fiscal Year	
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Account:					
Salaries & Expenses	596	753	743	0	0
Superfund	3,061	2,699	2,937	3,000	2,770
Abatement, Control, & Compliance	1,848	2,502	3,035	3,750	4,200
Research and Development	1,072	1,007	1,179	1,200	1,330
Buildings and Facilities	97	69	121	100	100
LUST	24	34	28	30	30
FIFRA	89	58	28	30	30
Inspector General	N/A	58	57	60	60
Total	6,787	7,180	8,128	8,170	8,520

Mr. STOKES. I note that the FTEs for the Research and Development Program management account increased by 18 in fiscal year 1994. Why such a significant increase?

Mr. FOLEY. We undertook within the Office of Research and Development a consolidated allowance holder system in order to provide more accountability over our financial resources. The additional resources that you see there are the ones required to take on this consolidated allowance holder. That addressed a weakness of ours.

NEW HEADQUARTERS BUILDING

Mr. STOKES. According to page 11-8 of the justification, $6 million is requested in fiscal year 1994 for new facilities. I understand that $3 million of this amount is the cost associated with the build-out of a new headquarters facility.

What is the status of the site? Tell us a little bit about your plans.

Ms. BROWNER. Mr. Chairman, as you are aware, there have been plans for a number of years for the Environmental Protection Agency to consolidate the various offices in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area. We now occupy nine offices at a cost of approximately $40 million a year in rent and additional $1 million to transport employees between the offices—which is a loss equivalent to 90 workyears in terms of the time spent on the buses. So it has been a goal of the agency for some time to consolidate.

In terms of which particular location, there are some available in Washington that we could actually ultimately go to. That has not yet been finalized, but the GSA is presently working on it. I think it is supposed to make some recommendations in the not-too-distant future.

The other $3 million is for Research Triangle Park. Again, there are a variety of offices there and this would allow everyone to come together in a facility that meets our needs in terms of the work that we do in the Research Triangle Park.

I understand your question, Mr. Chairman. When I found out how much it cost to design office space, I also had some questions. In looking at this in some detail, I see why the expense is important, that these offices be designed to meet our needs so we can have them with sufficient space and resources.

Mr. STOKES. What is the total estimated build-out cost?

Ms. BROWNER. The estimates based on the square footage that we will need is about $450 million.

RTP CONSOLIDATION

Mr. STOKES. You mentioned you had $3 million for new facilities designed to consolidate the research laboratory at Research Triangle Park. Thus far, the committee provided $10,500,000 for the design of that facility. At last year's hearing, Mr. Holmes and Mr. Habicht both stated the cost of the design was $15 million.

Is $3 million sufficient to complete the design of the facility?

Ms. BROWNER. No. Mr. Chairman, with the addition of the $3 million in the 1994 budget, that will bring us to approximately 50 percent of the design stage. We would anticipate asking for additional funds in fiscal year 1995. We estimate that we will need another $11 million or $12 million to complete the project's design.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Mr. STOKES. Turning now to the Office of the Inspector General.

Ms. BROWNER. Mr. Chairman, I offer apologies of our Inspector General, John Martin. He got married this weekend and was on his honeymoon and thus was not able to be here. But we told him he was not allowed, that he needed to check his congressional schedule before planning his honeymoon. But we have his able deputy with us.

Mr. STOKES. The Inspector General recently testified before the Government Operations Committee regarding overall problems in EPA. He stated that although major efforts were under way to bring about changes to the agency's culture, he believed EPA still had a long way to go. How much change in culture do you believe has occurred in the agency?

Ms. VIRBICK. It is really difficult for us to say, Mr. Chairman. We are waiting for the agency to finish their action proposed by the standing committee. That action is not completed yet. As far as contracting, we would like to evaluate what they have done. Probably in 1994, we will look at the major recommendations there. In our ongoing work, we are continuing to find problems in the contract area.

Mr. STOKES. Other than that, are you taking any specific type of steps to change the culture?

Ms. VIRBICK. We continue to issue our reports and make recommendations to which the agency is being very responsive.

Ms. BROWNER. Mr. Chairman, I think it would be helpful to explain a little bit about the process. As I understand it, a lot of the audits in terms of the individual contracts that are going on right now go back some period of time. They are retrospective. So perhaps there will be a lag time in terms of the audits showing the effect of the activities that we have undertaken. John told me that you will be auditing the 1993 or 1994 contracts in what year?

Ms. VIRBICK. There are two types of contract audits that we do. One, I was speaking to EPA's management of those contracts. We are also responsible for auditing contractors with EPA money and how they are spending that related to Federal procurement or Federal Acquisition Regulations, the FAR. These are what we have a backlog in.

It is a combination of a problem we sort of inherited from the Defense Contract Audit Agency when they had certain cognizant responsibilities. I don't have the particular years, but we are normally running about three to four years behind in that.

Mr. STOKES. Ms. Browner, let me direct this to you in asking about steps the agency is taking to change this culture.

Ms. BROWNER. If I might, Chris Holmes has played a significant role in those efforts in the agency. He has a number of things that I think might be helpful to the committee.

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Holmes, do you want to comment?

Mr. HOLMES. The point I think is important to note is that when we began this major effort to change the culture about a year and a half ago, I think everybody felt the way to do it would be to tackle the problem across the board rather than assigning one individual or one office that responsibility. Contracts affect the work of the entire agency.

Since then I think it is fair to say that we have more people involved than we could have ever imagined. It has been a very good sign. For example, as the administrator noted yesterday, we changed the training in the agency to require new employees retraining in the fundamentals of contract management. That never happened before in the past.

At the same time, we are doing ongoing training with existing personnel. We have taken the experience of doing ongoing analysis and catching problems before they become major problems. We have taken the FMFIA witnesses and rather than letting this list add up and add up every year, this is the first time we actually budgeted against these weaknesses to be sure we got them under control.

On top of that, rather than assigning the 17 weaknesses to each office, we found 17 individuals who were senior managers who stood up and said they personally wanted to tackle the weaknesses.

On our audits, we have 2,000 audits a year in the agency. Rather than sitting there and being overwhelmed by them for the first time, we sat down with the Inspector General and the General Accounting Office and came to an agreement to prioritize these audits and tackle them.

Finally, the standing Committee on Contracts Management has been going on a monthly basis where we stand. It is not just a list, but we are validating our progress step by step. I think these are very positive signs. The administrator has been looking for all money management and that is why we created the senior resources officers.

IFMS WEAKNESSES

Mr. Stokes. Very good. Thank you.

The Inspector General has identified Information Resources Management and Financial Management as problem areas.

Mrs. Virbick, can you explain some of the problems that EPA is experiencing in these areas?

Ms. Virbick. In the financial management area, there has been a long-standing problem with the new system that was put into place a few years ago. The agency has made a lot of progress in improving that, but there is still some issues to be taken care of there.

We find in the accounts receivable area there has been a problem accounting for those, also, in the area of unliquidated obligations.

In the management information system, in the information resources management issue, we have done several audits in that area and some of the results have included cost overruns and delays in developing and implementing those systems and data quality deficiencies. And some problems with the security of those systems.

Mr. STOKES. Obviously, we hoped that the problems developing in these two areas do not mount to the type of problems we have found in the contracting area.

Tell us what steps you have taken to avoid that?

Ms. VIRBICK. We are working very closely with the agency, particularly in the financial management area as far as implementing the Chief Financial Officer Act—in fact OMB has complemented EPA as being the first agency, or at least sort of a model agency in terms of the Inspector General and the administration staff working together and developing performance measures.

And Sallyanne may be able to say a little more in that regard.

Ms. HARPER. Mr. Chairman, I am Sallyanne Harper Deputy Assistant Administrator for Finance and Acquisition.

Among the steps we have taken, in the accounts receivable area, we have established a task force. We receive monthly reports from all the regions on their accounts receivables and the task force goes out on periodic on-site reviews to check the accuracy of reports.

The IFMS has a stable funding base now which it has not had in the past. As a result, they have made significant improvements in the pace and quality of the changes that they have put into that system.

OMB is now in on a review of that system because it is on the Federal Financial Managers Integrity Act high-risk list, and they are reviewing the system to see how it is conforming and the changes we have made.

The preliminary indication is that it is too soon to tell. There are other terms we could provide for the record if that is acceptable.

Mr. STOKES. Feel free to expand upon it for the record.

[The information follows:]

INTEGRATED FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS IMPROVEMENTS

EPA has a number of efforts underway to improve its Integrated Financial Management Systems (IFMS) so that it provides managers with key information needed to make decisions, evaluate program benefits and ensure sound financial management practices. We established an IFMS project manager, reporting directly to the Comptroller, to oversee efforts to improve the IFMS family of systems and to ensure visibility of those efforts to senior management.

During May 1993 we will upgrade the current version of IFMS to calculate and record interest on accounts receivable. Later in fiscal year 1993 we plan to implement a new release of our "ad hoc" financial reporting systems known as the Management and Accounting Reporting System (MARS) that will provide improved management access to payroll related data. We have also established a team to solve recurring problems with the generation and distribution of current IFMS reports.

During fiscal year 1994 we will be implementing a major new release of IFMS that will significantly improve its performance, including the production of new reports that must now be prepared manually. We are also increasing the capacity of our account structure for tracking purposes.

Finally, we are developing interfaces between IFMS and two key administrative systems (Personal Property Accountability System and Grants Information and Control System) and one program system (Superfund's CERCLIS) to increase efficiency and ensure data consistency.

ACTIONS TO RESOLVE ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE PROBLEMS

EPA has made considerable progress in correcting its accounts receivable problems. We issued a comprehensive policies and procedures manual for accounting and managing our receivables in November 1990, and an Accounts Receivable Task Force has been established to conduct oversight reviews of all EPA finance offices. Already, the Task Force has completed 8 of 10 planned reviews and they have been instrumental in institutionalizing many improvements. Upgrading the current version of IFMS to accurately calculate and record interest on accounts receivable is scheduled for May 1993.

EPA's accounts receivable are complex transactions. A key problem with accounts receivables stems from litigation to recover Superfund clean-up costs from potential responsible parties and for collecting fines and penalties assessed against other polluters under various environmental laws and regulations. These court actions generally result in issuing Consent Decrees, whereby a responsible party agrees to pay monies to EPA.

We have experienced delays in getting signed Consent Decrees routed through the Assistant U.S. Attorney's Office and EPA's Office of Regional Counsel to the local finance offices where the receivable is established. Working with the Department of Justice (DOJ), we have eliminated many of these delays, but continue to experience problems. We are revising our interagency agreement with DOJ to ensure that all judicial enforcement actions which result in accounts receivable are fully accounted for in a timely manner.

We are tracking agency-wide accounts receivable and routinely providing status reports to the Chief Financial Officer (CFO). Memoranda have been issued from the CFO to senior officials requesting their personal involvement to aggressively monitor outstanding accounts receivable in their jurisdiction. We are also using the authorities of the CFO's Act to establish financial management performance measures, which will hold EPA regional officials accountable for timely submission of related documents.

USE OF EXTRAMURAL RESOURCES

Mr. STOKES. The Inspector General's report has released reports on the agency's management of extramural resources. The problems arise from procurement problems to misuse of cooperative and interagency agreements to circumvention of FTE travel restrictions.

Mrs. Browner, problems with extramural resources seems to be persuasive in the agency. Please tell us how you plan to address this problem.

Ms. BROWNER. In terms of the cost and the actions we take to address the concerns that have been raised in the Inspector General audits, this is something, again, that we are going to have to continually modify and adjust to make sure that we are actually dealing with all of the concerns as the IG makes them known to us. And we do work cooperatively with the IG.

We have also expanded the scope of the standing committee and the creation of the senior resource officials.

Mr. STOKES. Mrs. Virbick, if the Inspector General's office were to identify two or three key problems that need immediate attention in that agency, what would those areas be?

Ms. VIRBICK. Well, something that we find very important would be improving the procedures on audit follow-up and implementation of corrective action.

We have listed that as one of our five areas of concern. Getting the whole area of contract management, cooperative agreements, and interagency agreements under control, I would say, would be the most crucial thing that the agency could do now.

CLOSING STATEMENTS

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Lewis, do you have anything further?

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. Chairman, it has been a long day. I really wanted to make a comment in closing—as we start to close down this hearing, that the challenges of your agency are not just very real but it is a very exciting field to work in. I have found these sessions to be very productive. I compliment you on the quality of your professional staff and their efforts to communicate with us.

I would return briefly to the pre-conceived notion business. If one day you or your staff would find yourselves in Southern California, one of the more interesting experiences one can have as you drive from Ontario or Los Angeles toward Palm Springs, we all know how important it is to clean the air and find alternative energy sources and the like. But I am always reminded when I take that trip that beauty lies in the eyes of the genuflector often.

There is a demonstration project of the dangers of maybe over-exercising those notions I have talked about for the mountains all around Palm Springs are filled with windmills that were created with the idea that we might find a alternative energy source, namely wind, which adds a very minor drop to the grid at a level that is almost incredible.

As we work together in the months and years ahead, it is those kinds of notion that I am interested in exercising.

I would close by expressing my appreciation for your real quality effort at this beginning stage.

Ms. BROWNER. Thank you.

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Torres, do you have anything further?

SES POSITIONS

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Chairman, I just want to revisit an area we have talked about earlier. And because you are discussing personnel questions, contract matters, and reports to the committee, could you please provide me, Mrs. Browner, for the record, with a breakdown of all the SES headquarters positions as a function of the ratio to other staff people, for instance. Or, in other words, each of the office's of EPA, how many SES positions are there and how many staff positions are there?

Ms. BROWNER. Certainly.

Mr. TORRES. Would you provide this analysis by grade level?

Ms. BROWNER. We can give you a break out of the number of people occupying each grade.

[The information follows:]

EPA HEADQUARTERS EMPLOYEES BY MAJOR OFFICE/GRADE - AS OF 04/17/93
PERMANENT EMPLOYEES IN PAY PLANS GS, GM (PMRS) AND SES ONLY

							GRADE										
MAJOR OFFICE	SES	15	14	13	12	11	10	09	08	07	06	05	04	03	02	TOTAL STAFF	SES + STAFF	RATIO STAFF TO SES
OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR	14	36	52	31	25	26	2	24	18	13	6	3	5	1	0	242	256	17.3
POLICY, PLANNING AND EVALUATION	8	42	72	49	21	21	1	12	11	14	1	4	1	0	0	249	257	31.1
ENFORCEMENT	14	62	80	45	13	13	0	12	11	15	3	4	0	0	0	258	272	18.4
GENERAL COUNSEL	9	55	42	19	10	12	1	2	9	9	5	0	1	0	0	165	174	18.3
INSPECTOR GENERAL	7	14	22	50	24	9	1	7	2	8	5	3	3	0	0	148	155	21.1
INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES	3	8	23	7	7	4	1	2	3	2	1	1	1	0	0	60	63	20.0
ADMINISTRATION & RESOURCES MGMT	27	121	211	210	134	55	6	40	20	67	36	21	29	4	2	956	983	35.4
OFFICE OF WATER	23	83	151	168	57	35	5	25	16	39	11	7	3	1	1	602	625	26.2
SOLID WASTE & EMERGENCY RESPONSE	17	79	158	252	78	43	0	30	18	54	12	16	8	0	0	748	765	44.0
AIR & RADIATION	14	68	89	126	70	37	3	31	12	27	12	8	4	2	0	489	503	34.9
PREVENT, PESTICIDES & TOXIC SUBSTANCES	24	122	277	476	161	88	6	62	19	73	24	23	8	2	1	1342	1326	55.9
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	16	60	92	27	12	9	0	15	14	16	2	3	3	0	1	254	270	16.9
TOTAL HEADQUARTERS	176	750	1269	1460	612	352	26	262	153	337	118	93	66	10	5	5513	5689	31.3

Mr. Torres. Could you provide the number of SES appointments made in the last six months and those expected in the next 90 days?

Ms. Browner. Yes we can do that.

[The information follows:]

APPOINTMENTS TO THE SES SINCE 10/01/92

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Kathleen E. Aterno	ES-3	3/23/93	(Noncareer)
Robert W. Hickmott	ES-4	2/08/93	(Noncareer)
David M. Maloney	ES-5	2/08/93	(Noncareer)
Dana D. Minerva	ES-1	4/06/93	(Noncareer)
Loretta M. Ucelli	ES-4	2/09/93	(Noncareer)

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION AND RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Diane M. Balderson	ES-1	11/29/92	(Career)

OFFICE OF WATER

John W. Meagher	ES-1	12/27/92	(Career)

REGION 10

Jane S. Moore	ES-1	10/11/92	(Career)

PROJECTED SES HIRES FOR NEXT 90 DAYS

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Kathryn M. Broeren (Noncareer)

OFFICE OF POLICY, PLANNING AND EVALUATION

Albert M. McGartland (Career)

Mr. TORRES. That suffices it for me.

I would echo the closing comments from Mr. Lewis, except, Mr. Lewis, I find those windmills quite beautiful.

Mr. STOKES. Well, there are no windmills in Cleveland, but you are welcome to come out there.

Ms. BROWNER. We can probably get you some.

Mr. STOKES. You are welcome to come out there, too.

Ms. BROWNER. I would love to.

Mr. STOKES. It has been a long day and a very productive day. You administer one of the more important agencies in our government. I agree with Mr. Lewis that not only do you have some capable and able personnel but you are, obviously, well qualified for this tremendous task that you have undertaken.

This subcommittee looks forward to working with you as we try to carry out the responsibilities of the government in terms of the environmental problems of the Nation. We appreciate your appearance here and that of your associates. We look forward to working with you.

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. Chairman, maybe we could describe Ms. Browner's as the "Not-So-Acting Secretary."

Ms. BROWNER. Mr. Chairman and Members of the committee, I just wanted to thank you for your thoroughness and knowledge of our budget. I know you deal with a large number of agencies in this subcommittee. We appreciate the opportunity to be here and answer the questions. And we also look forward to working with you.

I would say that I am very proud of the people that I work with. It is a very dedicated group of people at the agency. We will do everything we can to be responsive to the questions that you asked. Your staff did a very good job in making us aware of some of the particular concerns. We appreciate that and look forward to continuing this cooperative working arrangement.

Mr. STOKES. Thank you very much.

This concludes our legislation. The committee is adjourned until 10 a.m. tomorrow morning.

[Questions and answers for the record and the justifications follow:]

Questions Submitted for the Record by Congressman Stokes

SHIFT IN RESOURCES TO ACCELERATE STORMWATER AND CSO DISCHARGES

Question: EPA is requesting a total of $464,403,000 for this activity in FY 1994. According to page 3-6, EPA is planning to shift resources as well as add new resources to accelerate the development and implementation of national programs for monitoring, permitting, and enforcing permit conditions with regard to stormwater and CSO discharges. From where will these resources be shifted?

Answer: The FY 1994 Water Quality program strengthens the base upon which the Watershed Protection Approach is built. The shifting of resources comes from several sources. Funding for our Near Coastal Waters program will be reduced as well as resources which supported permits, enforcement, and state oversight activities in the NPDES and construction grants programs.

Congressman Stokes

NON-POINT SOURCE HIGH PRIORITY CATEGORIES

Question: For FY 1994, EPA is requesting a total of $80,000,000 for non-point source grants -- we are pleased to see that you have increased funding for this vital area.

According to page 3-6, the Agency will focus on several specific priority non-point source categories including agriculture, silviculture, urban, and hydromodification.

Why are these considered high priority?

Answer: In their water quality reports to EPA, required under Section 305 of the Clean Water Act, states continue to identify nonpoint sources (NPS) as their most significant remaining water quality problems. Agriculture is generally recognized as the most significant NPS category. Urban, silviculture, and hydromodification also contribute to NPS problems, their significance varying in different watersheds across the country. In EPA's final report to Congress on Section 319 of the Clean Water Act these three categories were the next highest known man made sources of Nonpoint Source pollution in rivers other than mining (mining is covered under stormwater regulations). EPA considers these categories of NPS pollution important to abate and control in state NPS management programs, thereby deserving priority consideration in Section 319 implementation funding to states.

In FY 1994, states will be working on NPS control programs in coastal areas (including the Great Lakes) that support implementation of EPA's management measures guidance developed under the Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments (CZARA) of 1990. This guidance specifically includes measures for agriculture, silviculture, urban, and hydromodification. EPA intends to use Section 319 grants to support state efforts to implement these NPS management measures.

Congressman Stokes

WETLANDS DELINEATION MANUAL

Question: In fiscal year 1993, the Committee provided funds for a National Academy of Sciences study on wetlands delineation. It is expected that this study will not be completed for another 12 to 18 months.

In the interim, the Federal agencies are directed to utilize the 1987 delineation manual. Have you encountered any problems with utilizing this manual once again?

Answer: In early January of this year, then-EPA Assistant Administrator LaJuana Wilcher modified EPA's jurisdictional memorandum of agreement with Army to adopt Army's 1987 manual. EPA joined the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in applying the Corps 1987 Manual for making wetland determinations under the Clean Water Act Section 404 regulatory program.

Since Fall 1991, when the Corps resumed implementation of the 1987 Manual, it has been applied to thousands of wetlands delineations without the kind of complaints that were generated from use of the 1989 Manual. This increased public acceptance of the 1987 Manual, in addition to the consistency and predictability provided by EPA's adoption of it, has provided stability to the Section 404 regulatory program pending the outcome of such relevant efforts as the National Academy of Sciences study of wetlands delineation and the Agencies' 1991 proposed rulemaking to revise the 1989 Manual.

Chairman Stokes

WASTEWATER FACILITY NEEDS

Question: Please list the cities with the highest total needs for wastewater facilities based on the 1992 Needs Survey and the cities with the largest user charges expressed as a percent of median household income. The $100 million grant for secondary treatment is based on User Charges as percent of median household and Category I secondary treatment needs only.

Answer: The table below shows the cities with the highest needs (based on the 1992 Needs Survey) and their user charges expressed as a percent of median household income (MHI) (based on the Ernst & Young) 1992 Survey and the 1990 Census).

1992 NEEDS SURVEY - DESIGN YEAR
(in $ 000)

CITY NAME	CATEGORY I	CATEGORY II	CATEGORY I + II	TOTAL NEEDS	PERCENT MHI
NEW YORK, NY	3,738,168	4,868,616	8,606,784	17,636,856	0.5
BOSTON, MA	2,728,008	0	2,728,008	4,473,610	0.7
LOS ANGELES, CA	1,430,121	27,241	1,457,362	1,875,167	0.4
SAN DIEGO, CA	1,265,085	14,540	1,279,625	1,497,103	0.7
SAYREVILLE, NJ	660,505	0	660,505	684,436	n/a
SEATTLE, WA	532,836	0	532,836	1,448,718	0.8
NEWARK, NJ	520,000	0	502,000	924,374	0.8
DETROIT, MI	514,766	0	514,766	1,491,257	0.3
CINCINNATI, OH	346,019	6,280	352,299	1,815,707	n/a
DALLAS, TX	318,989	112,079	431,068	527,934	0.7
TAMPA, FL	314,496	432,946	747,442	1,307,082	1.0
HOUSTON, TX	307,674	118,003	425,677	1,199,782	0.7
PORTLAND, OR	283,740	0	283,740	769,763	n/a
COLUMBUS, OH	260,679	65,170	325,849	691,924	0.6
MIAMI, FL	230,257	24,295	254,552	2,116,214	n/a
CHICAGO, IL	190,162	202,735	392,897	1,439,662	n/a
ST. LOUIS, MO	102,597	49	102,646	1,012,283	n/a
PROVIDENCE, RI	72,243	17,560	89,803	545,179	n/a
SYRACUSE, NY	35,382	417,298	452,680	746,248	n/a
SAN FRANCISCO, CA	25,148	0	25,148	581,370	0.7
PHILADELPHIA, PA	0	0	0	1,050,832	0.9
NASHVILLE, TN	0	215,957	215,957	642,955	n/a
INDIANAPOLIS, IN	0	1,836	1,836	553,574	n/a
CAMBRIDGE, MA	0	0	0	531,684	n/a
BUFFALO, NY	0	0	0	522,623	n/a

n/a - Not available

Chairman Stokes

NAFTA-RELATED PROJECTS

Question: Where do the NAFTA-related projects fall in terms of needs?

Answer: Each program office has developed relative priorities for projects within its jurisdiction. Among the programs of the Office of wAter, the wastewater treatment needs for Mexico Border international projects and for U.S. Colonias are given high ranking. The NAFTA-related wastewater treatment projects are needed to treat

Mexican sewage that threatens border water quality and presents very serious pollution and public health problems in the United States along the border with Mexico. Part of the funds requested would provide basic sanitation facilities for low income U.S. communities along the border known as "colonias", while the remainder of the funds would be used to build international wastewater treatment facilities for correcting serious water quality problems introduced into the U.S. by rivers located along the border. EPA is requesting funds to address colonias wastewater needs while RDA (USDA) is seeking funds to address colonias drinking water needs.

Question: Why were these projects funded and other regional priority projects were not?

Answer: The projects for which funding is requested are within commitments made by the United States in the U.S.-Mexico Border Environmental Agreement, signed in La Paz, Mexico in 1983, and in the Integrated Environmental Plan for the Mexico - U.S. border area (IBEP) prepared by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and its Mexican counterpart agency (SEDUE), announced by President Bush in February, 1992. While the basis for these wastewater treatment projects precedes the proposed North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), they are related by addressing possible environmental impacts of the agreement.

Chairman Stokes

WASTEWATER TREATMENT NEEDS

Question: According to the justification , the 1992 Needs Survey should show increased needs for traditional wastewater needs. What is the estimated costs for wastewater treatment needs?

Answer: The estimated cost of documented traditional wastewater treatment need in categories I-IV based on the 1992 Needs Survey is about $86 billion, up $19.3 billion from the 1990 estimate.

Question: What is the estimated costs for other types of needs (i.e., CSOs stormwater, nonpoint sources, etc.)?

Answer: Other SRF-eligible needs such as CSO control, management of stormwater and NPS runoff, and groundwater, estuaries, and wetlands protection are estimated to total approximately $51 billion. This figure includes modeled estimates for CSO, stormwater and NPS. The draft Needs Survey includes States documented estimates of $25 billion for needs in those three categories. These estimates should not be used, since at the time the data was collected the CSO policy had not been developed, the methodology used for stormwater estimates was based on a limited sample and could well have resulted in understating the need, and few states had developed comprehensive estimates for nonpoint source control. While the 1992 Needs Survey is still in draft, we should prefer that your use the modeled needs estimates which we can better support.

Congressman Stokes

ROLE OF SMALL BUSINESS OMBUDSMAN

Question Please describe the role and function of the small business ombudsman?

Answer: EPA's Small Business Ombudsman's primary role is as an advocate for small businesses within the Agency. This involves ensuring that the impact of proposed regulations on small businesses is clearly understood throughout the regulatory development processes. The Ombudsman has tracked as many as 85 regulations which impact small business. Currently the Ombudsman is tracking regulations addressing areas such as:

- Clean Air Act Implementation Strategy
- National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Pollutants
- Motor Vehicle Inspection/Maintenance Programs
- New source Performance Standards for Dry Cleaners
- Agricultural Pesticide Worker Protection
- Pesticide Applicator Certification
- Used Motor Oil
- Above Ground Storage Tanks - Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures
- Modifications Proposed for Wood Preserving Regulations

Equally important is the Ombudsman's role in outreach and education. Through liaisons with major small business associations, the Ombudsman attempts to educate the small business community regarding compliance with EPA regulations, as well as gather information which increases the likelihood of voluntary compliance.

Additionally the Ombudsman provides a toll free hotline, allowing small business direct access to the Agency staff with a knowledge of programs interests.

Congressman Stokes

AGENCY PROFILE BY OFFICE AND REGION

Question: For fiscal years 1991 and 1992, please provide tables by gender, ethnicity, and people with disabilities for GS-13 and above, and for GS-9 through G-12 by office and region.

Answer: The Agency submits the following tables in response to your inquiry.

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS DISABILITY STATUS - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1991 - OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

GRADE RANGE	TARGETED DISABILITY		OTHER DISABILITY		NOT DISABLED		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GS-13 +	1	.7	3	2.0	149	97.4	153	100.0
GS 9-12	2	2.7	2	2.7	70	94.6	74	100.0
GS-9 +	3	1.3	5	2.2	219	96.5	227	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS DISABILITY STATUS - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1991 - OFFICE OF POLICY, PLANNING AND EVALUATION

GRADE RANGE	TARGETED DISABILITY		OTHER DISABILITY		NOT DISABLED		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GS-13 +	.	.	8	4.7	161	95.3	169	100.0
GS 9-12	.	.	1	1.4	68	98.6	69	100.0
GS-9 +	.	.	9	3.8	229	96.2	238	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS DISABILITY STATUS - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1991 - OFFICE OF ENFORCEMENT

GRADE RANGE	TARGETED DISABILITY		OTHER DISABILITY		NOT DISABLED		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GS-13 +	.	.	8	4.0	194	96.0	202	100.0
GS 9-12	.	.	5	3.7	129	96.3	134	100.0
GS-9 +	.	.	13	3.9	323	96.1	336	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS DISABILITY STATUS - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1991 - OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

GRADE RANGE	TARGETED DISABILITY #	%	OTHER DISABILITY #	%	NOT DISABLED #	%	TOTAL #	%
GS-13 +	.	.	1	.9	115	99.1	116	100.0
GS 9-12	.	.	.	.	29	100.0	29	100.0
GS-9 +	.	.	1	.7	144	99.3	145	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS DISABILITY STATUS - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1991 - OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

GRADE RANGE	TARGETED DISABILITY #	%	OTHER DISABILITY #	%	NOT DISABLED #	%	TOTAL #	%
GS-13 +	1	.6	3	1.8	166	97.6	170	100.0
GS 9-12	1	.8	5	4.1	116	95.1	122	100.0
GS-9 +	2	.7	8	2.7	282	96.6	292	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS DISABILITY STATUS - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1991 - OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

GRADE RANGE	TARGETED DISABILITY #	%	OTHER DISABILITY #	%	NOT DISABLED #	%	TOTAL #	%
GS-13 +	.	.	1	2.8	35	97.2	36	100.0
GS 9-12	.	.	.	.	9	100.0	9	100.0
GS-9 +	.	.	1	2.2	44	97.8	45	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS DISABILITY STATUS - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1991 - OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION & RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

GRADE RANGE	TARGETED DISABILITY #	%	OTHER DISABILITY #	%	NOT DISABLED #	%	TOTAL #	%
GS-13 +	3	.5	17	2.6	632	96.9	652	100.0
GS 9-12	1	.3	14	3.6	375	96.2	390	100.0
GS-9 +	4	.4	31	3.0	1007	96.6	1042	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS DISABILITY STATUS - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1991 - OFFICE OF WATER

GRADE RANGE	TARGETED DISABILITY #	%	OTHER DISABILITY #	%	NOT DISABLED #	%	TOTAL #	%
GS-13 +	.	.	7	1.8	380	98.2	387	100.0
GS 9-12	1	.7	2	1.4	137	97.9	140	100.0
GS-9 +	1	.2	9	1.7	517	98.1	527	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS DISABILITY STATUS - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1991 - OFFICE OF SOLID WASTE AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE

GRADE RANGE	TARGETED DISABILITY #	%	OTHER DISABILITY #	%	NOT DISABLED #	%	TOTAL #	%
GS-13 +	4	.8	12	2.4	478	96.8	494	100.0
GS 9-12	.	.	5	2.9	169	97.1	174	100.0
GS-9 +	4	.6	17	2.5	647	96.9	668	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS DISABILITY STATUS - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1991 - OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

GRADE RANGE	TARGETED DISABILITY #	%	OTHER DISABILITY #	%	NOT DISABLED #	%	TOTAL #	%
GS-13 +	2	.5	9	2.1	426	97.5	437	100.0
GS 9-12	2	.4	10	2.1	454	97.4	466	100.0
GS-9 +	4	.4	19	2.1	880	97.5	903	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS DISABILITY STATUS - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1991 - OFFICE OF PREVENTION, PESTICIDES & TOXIC SUBSTANCES

GRADE RANGE	TARGETED DISABILITY #	%	OTHER DISABILITY #	%	NOT DISABLED #	%	TOTAL #	%
GS-13 +	5	.6	27	3.3	780	96.1	812	100.0
GS 9-12	3	.7	12	3.0	390	96.3	405	100.0
GS-9 +	8	.7	39	3.2	1170	96.1	1217	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS DISABILITY STATUS - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1991 - OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

GRADE RANGE	TARGETED DISABILITY #	%	OTHER DISABILITY #	%	NOT DISABLED #	%	TOTAL #	%
GS-13 +	2	.2	40	4.1	945	95.7	987	100.0
GS 9-12	5	.9	19	3.2	564	95.9	588	100.0
GS-9 +	7	.4	59	3.7	1509	95.8	1575	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS DISABILITY STATUS - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1991 - REGION 1 (BOSTON)

GRADE RANGE	TARGETED DISABILITY #	%	OTHER DISABILITY #	%	NOT DISABLED #	%	TOTAL #	%
GS-13 +	1	.4	9	3.5	246	96.1	256	100.0
GS 9-12	1	.3	13	4.5	277	95.2	291	100.0
GS-9 +	2	.4	22	4.0	523	95.6	547	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS DISABILITY STATUS - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1991 - REGION 2 (NEW YORK)

GRADE RANGE	TARGETED DISABILITY #	%	OTHER DISABILITY #	%	NOT DISABLED #	%	TOTAL #	%
GS-13 +	.	.	4	1.2	321	98.8	325	100.0
GS 9-12	4	1.0	6	1.5	380	97.4	390	100.0
GS-9 +	4	.6	10	1.4	701	98.0	715	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS DISABILITY STATUS - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1991 - REGION 3 (PHILADELPHIA)

GRADE RANGE	TARGETED DISABILITY #	%	OTHER DISABILITY #	%	NOT DISABLED #	%	TOTAL #	%
GS-13 +	.	.	3	.8	356	99.2	359	100.0
GS 9-12	1	.3	7	1.9	370	97.9	378	100.0
GS-9 +	1	.1	10	1.4	726	98.5	737	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS DISABILITY STATUS - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1991 - REGION 4 (ATLANTA)

GRADE RANGE	TARGETED DISABILITY #	%	OTHER DISABILITY #	%	NOT DISABLED #	%	TOTAL #	%
GS-13 +	3	1.1	10	3.5	271	95.4	284	100.0
GS 9-12	2	.4	18	3.8	449	95.7	469	100.0
GS-9 +	5	.7	28	3.7	720	95.6	753	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS DISABILITY STATUS - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1991 - REGION 5 (CHICAGO)

GRADE RANGE	TARGETED DISABILITY #	%	OTHER DISABILITY #	%	NOT DISABLED #	%	TOTAL #	%
GS-13 +	1	.3	6	1.5	382	98.2	389	100.0
GS 9-12	7	1.2	16	2.8	552	96.0	575	100.0
GS-9 +	8	.8	22	2.3	934	96.9	964	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS DISABILITY STATUS - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1991 - REGION 6 (DALLAS)

GRADE RANGE	TARGETED DISABILITY #	%	OTHER DISABILITY #	%	NOT DISABLED #	%	TOTAL #	%
GS-13 +	2	.9	8	3.5	220	95.7	230	100.0
GS 9-12	.	.	23	5.5	399	94.5	422	100.0
GS-9 +	2	.3	31	4.8	619	94.9	652	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS DISABILITY STATUS - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1991 - REGION 7 (KANSAS CITY)

GRADE RANGE	TARGETED DISABILITY #	%	OTHER DISABILITY #	%	NOT DISABLED #	%	TOTAL #	%
GS-13 +	.	.	5	3.2	152	96.8	157	100.0
GS 9-12	1	.4	15	5.6	252	94.0	268	100.0
GS-9 +	1	.2	20	4.7	404	95.1	425	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS DISABILITY STATUS - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1991 - REGION 8 (DENVER)

GRADE RANGE	TARGETED DISABILITY #	%	OTHER DISABILITY #	%	NOT DISABLED #	%	TOTAL #	%
GS-13 +	.	.	4	2.2	181	97.8	185	100.0
GS 9-12	2	.8	13	5.1	242	94.2	257	100.0
GS-9 +	2	.5	17	3.8	423	95.7	442	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS DISABILITY STATUS - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1991 - REGION 9 (SAN FRANCISCO)

GRADE RANGE	TARGETED DISABILITY #	%	OTHER DISABILITY #	%	NOT DISABLED #	%	TOTAL #	%
GS-13 +	.	.	3	1.2	243	98.8	246	100.0
GS 9-12	4	.9	11	2.6	410	96.5	425	100.0
GS-9 +	4	.6	14	2.1	653	97.3	671	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS DISABILITY STATUS - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1991 - REGION 10 (SEATTLE)

GRADE RANGE	TARGETED DISABILITY #	%	OTHER DISABILITY #	%	NOT DISABLED #	%	TOTAL #	%
GS-13 +	1	.6	1	.6	172	98.9	174	100.0
GS 9-12	1	.4	6	2.3	257	97.3	264	100.0
GS-9 +	2	.5	7	1.6	429	97.9	438	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS DISABILITY STATUS - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1991 - EPA-WIDE

GRADE RANGE	TARGETED DISABILITY #	%	OTHER DISABILITY #	%	NOT DISABLED #	%	TOTAL #	%
GS-13 +	26	.4	189	2.6	7005	97.0	7220	100.0
GS 9-12	38	.6	203	3.2	6098	96.2	6339	100.0

GS-9 +	64	.5	392	2.9	13103	96.6	13559	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS DISABILITY STATUS - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1992 - OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

GRADE RANGE	TARGETED DISABILITY		OTHER DISABILITY		NOT DISABLED		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GS-13 +	.	.	2	1.2	160	98.8	162	100.0
GS 9-12	1	1.3	3	3.8	74	94.9	78	100.0
GS-9 +	1	.4	5	2.1	234	97.5	240	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS DISABILITY STATUS - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1992 - OFFICE OF POLICY, PLANNING AND EVALUATION

GRADE RANGE	TARGETED DISABILITY		OTHER DISABILITY		NOT DISABLED		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GS-13 +	.	.	8	4.5	169	95.5	177	100.0
GS 9-12	.	.	3	4.6	62	95.4	65	100.0
GS-9 +	.	.	11	4.5	231	95.5	242	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS DISABILITY STATUS - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1992 - OFFICE OF ENFORCEMENT

GRADE RANGE	TARGETED DISABILITY		OTHER DISABILITY		NOT DISABLED		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GS-13 +	.	.	10	3.9	249	96.1	259	100.0
GS 9-12	.	.	5	4.2	114	95.8	119	100.0
GS-9 +	.	.	15	4.0	363	96.0	378	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS DISABILITY STATUS - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1992 - OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

GRADE RANGE	TARGETED DISABILITY		OTHER DISABILITY		NOT DISABLED		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GS-13 +	.	.	1	.8	130	99.2	131	100.0
GS 9-12	.	.	.	.	24	100.0	24	100.0
GS-9 +	.	.	1	.6	154	99.4	155	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS DISABILITY STATUS - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1992 - OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

GRADE RANGE	TARGETED DISABILITY #	%	OTHER DISABILITY #	%	NOT DISABLED #	%	TOTAL #	%
GS-13 +	.	.	3	1.7	172	98.3	175	100.0
GS 9-12	1	.7	6	4.3	133	95.0	140	100.0
GS-9 +	1	.3	9	2.9	305	96.8	315	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS DISABILITY STATUS - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1992 - OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

GRADE RANGE	TARGETED DISABILITY #	%	OTHER DISABILITY #	%	NOT DISABLED #	%	TOTAL #	%
GS-13 +	.	.	1	2.6	37	97.4	38	100.0
GS 9-12	.	.	.	.	13	100.0	13	100.0
GS-9 +	.	.	1	2.0	50	98.0	51	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS DISABILITY STATUS - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1992 - OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION & RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

GRADE RANGE	TARGETED DISABILITY #	%	OTHER DISABILITY #	%	NOT DISABLED #	%	TOTAL #	%
GS-13 +	3	.4	16	2.3	666	97.2	685	100.0
GS 9-12	.	.	16	4.1	375	95.9	391	100.0
GS-9 +	3	.3	32	3.0	1041	96.7	1076	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS DISABILITY STATUS - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1992 - OFFICE OF WATER

GRADE RANGE	TARGETED DISABILITY #	%	OTHER DISABILITY #	%	NOT DISABLED #	%	TOTAL #	%
GS-13 +	.	.	8	1.9	416	98.1	424	100.0
GS 9-12	2	1.5	2	1.5	132	97.1	136	100.0
GS-9 +	2	.4	10	1.8	548	97.9	560	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS DISABILITY STATUS - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1992 - OFFICE OF SOLID WASTE AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE

GRADE RANGE	TARGETED DISABILITY #	TARGETED DISABILITY %	OTHER DISABILITY #	OTHER DISABILITY %	NOT DISABLED #	NOT DISABLED %	TOTAL #	TOTAL %
GS-13 +	4	.8	12	2.3	499	96.9	515	100.0
GS 9-12	.	.	5	2.9	170	97.1	175	100.0
GS-9 +	4	.6	17	2.5	669	97.0	690	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS DISABILITY STATUS - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1992 - OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

GRADE RANGE	TARGETED DISABILITY #	TARGETED DISABILITY %	OTHER DISABILITY #	OTHER DISABILITY %	NOT DISABLED #	NOT DISABLED %	TOTAL #	TOTAL %
GS-13 +	3	.6	11	2.1	513	97.3	527	100.0
GS 9-12	1	.2	9	2.0	443	97.8	453	100.0
GS-9 +	4	.4	20	2.0	956	97.6	980	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS DISABILITY STATUS - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1992 - OFFICE OF PREVENTION, PESTICIDES & TOXIC SUBSTANCES

GRADE RANGE	TARGETED DISABILITY #	TARGETED DISABILITY %	OTHER DISABILITY #	OTHER DISABILITY %	NOT DISABLED #	NOT DISABLED %	TOTAL #	TOTAL %
GS-13 +	4	.5	29	3.3	845	96.2	878	100.0
GS 9-12	4	1.1	9	2.6	339	96.3	352	100.0
GS-9 +	8	.7	38	3.1	1184	96.3	1230	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS DISABILITY STATUS - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1992 - OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

GRADE RANGE	TARGETED DISABILITY #	TARGETED DISABILITY %	OTHER DISABILITY #	OTHER DISABILITY %	NOT DISABLED #	NOT DISABLED %	TOTAL #	TOTAL %
GS-13 +	2	.2	38	3.8	952	96.0	992	100.0
GS 9-12	6	1.1	19	3.4	527	95.5	552	100.0
GS-9 +	8	.5	57	3.7	1479	95.8	1544	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS DISABILITY STATUS - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1992 - REGION 1 (BOSTON)

GRADE RANGE	TARGETED DISABILITY #	%	OTHER DISABILITY #	%	NOT DISABLED #	%	TOTAL #	%
GS-13 +	1	.3	8	2.8	277	96.9	286	100.0
GS 9-12	1	.4	11	4.2	250	95.4	262	100.0
GS-9 +	2	.4	19	3.5	527	96.2	548	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS DISABILITY STATUS - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1992 - REGION 2 (NEW YORK)

GRADE RANGE	TARGETED DISABILITY #	%	OTHER DISABILITY #	%	NOT DISABLED #	%	TOTAL #	%
GS-13 +	.	.	5	1.3	376	98.7	381	100.0
GS 9-12	3	.8	5	1.4	357	97.8	365	100.0
GS-9 +	3	.4	10	1.3	733	98.3	746	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS DISABILITY STATUS - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1992 - REGION 3 (PHILADELPHIA)

GRADE RANGE	TARGETED DISABILITY #	%	OTHER DISABILITY #	%	NOT DISABLED #	%	TOTAL #	%
GS-13 +	.	.	3	.8	395	99.2	398	100.0
GS 9-12	1	.3	10	3.0	326	96.7	337	100.0
GS-9 +	1	.1	13	1.8	721	98.1	735	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS DISABILITY STATUS - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1992 - REGION 4 (ATLANTA)

GRADE RANGE	TARGETED DISABILITY #	%	OTHER DISABILITY #	%	NOT DISABLED #	%	TOTAL #	%
GS-13 +	3	.9	13	4.0	313	95.1	329	100.0
GS 9-12	3	.6	16	3.3	471	96.1	490	100.0
GS-9 +	6	.7	29	3.5	784	95.7	819	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS DISABILITY STATUS - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1992 - REGION 5 (CHICAGO)

GRADE RANGE	TARGETED DISABILITY		OTHER DISABILITY		NOT DISABLED		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GS-13 +	2	.5	4	.9	436	98.6	442	100.0
GS 9-12	6	1.0	19	3.3	557	95.7	582	100.0
GS-9 +	8	.8	23	2.2	993	97.0	1024	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS DISABILITY STATUS - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1992 - REGION 6 (DALLAS)

GRADE RANGE	TARGETED DISABILITY		OTHER DISABILITY		NOT DISABLED		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GS-13 +	2	.8	9	3.4	255	95.9	266	100.0
GS 9-12	1	.2	20	5.0	383	94.8	404	100.0
GS-9 +	3	.4	29	4.3	638	95.2	670	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS DISABILITY STATUS - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1992 - REGION 7 (KANSAS CITY)

GRADE RANGE	TARGETED DISABILITY		OTHER DISABILITY		NOT DISABLED		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GS-13 +	.	.	5	3.0	164	97.0	169	100.0
GS 9-12	1	.4	16	5.8	260	93.9	277	100.0
GS-9 +	1	.2	21	4.7	424	95.1	446	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS DISABILITY STATUS - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1992 - REGION 8 (DENVER)

GRADE RANGE	TARGETED DISABILITY		OTHER DISABILITY		NOT DISABLED		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GS-13 +	.	.	7	3.0	223	97.0	230	100.0
GS 9-12	2	.8	15	5.8	242	93.4	259	100.0
GS-9 +	2	.4	22	4.5	465	95.1	489	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS DISABILITY STATUS - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1992 - REGION 9 (SAN FRANCISCO)

GRADE RANGE	TARGETED DISABILITY #	%	OTHER DISABILITY #	%	NOT DISABLED #	%	TOTAL #	%
GS-13 +	.	.	4	1.3	298	98.7	302	100.0
GS 9-12	4	1.0	13	3.2	393	95.9	410	100.0
GS-9 +	4	.6	17	2.4	691	97.1	712	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS DISABILITY STATUS - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1992 - REGION 10 (SEATTLE)

GRADE RANGE	TARGETED DISABILITY #	%	OTHER DISABILITY #	%	NOT DISABLED #	%	TOTAL #	%
GS-13 +	1	.4	.	.	225	99.6	226	100.0
GS 9-12	.	.	9	3.6	244	96.4	253	100.0
GS-9 +	1	.2	9	1.9	469	97.9	479	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS DISABILITY STATUS - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1992 - EPA-WIDE

GRADE RANGE	TARGETED DISABILITY #	%	OTHER DISABILITY #	%	NOT DISABLED #	%	TOTAL #	%
GS-13 +	25	.3	197	2.5	7770	97.2	7992	100.0
GS 9-12	37	.6	211	3.4	5889	96.0	6137	100.0
GS-9 +	62	.4	408	2.9	13659	96.7	14129	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS ETHNICITY/GENDER - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1991 - OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

GRADE RANGE	NATV AM WOMEN		NATV AM MEN		ASIAN/PI WOMEN		ASIAN/PI MEN		BLACK WOMEN		BLACK MEN		HISPANIC WOMEN		HISPANIC MEN		WHITE WOMEN		WHITE MEN		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GS-13 +	1	.7	.	.	.	.	2	1.3	12	7.8	5	3.3	1	.7	1	.7	62	40.5	69	45.1	153	100.0
GS 9-12	1	1.4	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	33.8	4	5.4	2	2.7	.	.	28	37.8	14	18.9	74	100.0
GS-9 +	2	.9	.	.	.	.	2	.9	37	16.3	9	4.0	3	1.3	1	.4	90	39.6	83	36.6	227	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS ETHNICITY/GENDER - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1991 - OFFICE OF POLICY, PLANNING AND EVALUATION

GRADE RANGE	NATV AM WOMEN		NATV AM MEN		ASIAN/PI WOMEN		ASIAN/PI MEN		BLACK WOMEN		BLACK MEN		HISPANIC WOMEN		HISPANIC MEN		WHITE WOMEN		WHITE MEN		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GS-13 +	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.6	4	2.4	2	1.2	.	.	1	.6	58	34.3	103	60.9	169	100.0
GS 9-12	.	.	.	.	2	2.9	1	1.4	10	14.5	3	4.3	2	2.9	1	1.4	24	34.8	26	37.7	69	100.0
GS-9 +	.	.	.	.	2	.8	2	.8	14	5.9	5	2.1	2	.8	2	.8	82	34.5	129	54.2	238	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS ETHNICITY/GENDER - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1991 - OFFICE OF ENFORCEMENT

GRADE RANGE	NATV AM WOMEN		NATV AM MEN		ASIAN/PI WOMEN		ASIAN/PI MEN		BLACK WOMEN		BLACK MEN		HISPANIC WOMEN		HISPANIC MEN		WHITE WOMEN		WHITE MEN		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GS-13 +	.	.	.	.	1	.5	2	1.0	5	2.5	4	2.0	3	1.5	.	.	62	30.7	125	61.9	202	100.0
GS 9-12	.	.	.	.	3	2.2	6	4.5	19	14.2	7	5.2	1	.7	2	1.5	40	29.9	56	41.8	134	100.0
GS-9 +	.	.	.	.	4	1.2	8	2.4	24	7.1	11	3.3	4	1.2	2	.6	102	30.4	181	53.9	336	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS ETHNICITY/GENDER - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1991 - OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

GRADE RANGE	NATV AM WOMEN		NATV AM MEN		ASIAN/PI WOMEN		ASIAN/PI MEN		BLACK WOMEN		BLACK MEN		HISPANIC WOMEN		HISPANIC MEN		WHITE WOMEN		WHITE MEN		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GS-13 +	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.9	5	4.3	5	4.3	.	.	1	.9	43	37.1	61	52.6	116	100.0
GS 9-12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	27.6	1	3.4	1	3.4	.	.	10	34.5	9	31.0	29	100.0
GS-9 +	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.7	13	9.0	6	4.1	1	.7	1	.7	53	36.6	70	48.3	145	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS ETHNICITY/GENDER - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1991 - OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

GRADE RANGE	NATV AM WOMEN		NATV AM MEN		ASIAN/PI WOMEN		ASIAN/PI MEN		BLACK WOMEN		BLACK MEN		HISPANIC WOMEN		HISPANIC MEN		WHITE WOMEN		WHITE MEN		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GS-13 +	.	.	1	.6	.	.	3	1.8	11	6.5	7	4.1	1	.6	3	1.8	27	15.9	117	68.8	170	100.0
GS 9-12	.	.	.	.	3	2.5	1	.8	21	17.2	12	9.8	2	1.6	1	.8	36	29.5	46	37.7	122	100.0
GS-9 +	.	.	1	.3	3	1.0	4	1.4	32	11.0	19	6.5	3	1.0	4	1.4	63	21.6	163	55.8	292	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS ETHNICITY/GENDER - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1991 - OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

GRADE RANGE	NATV AM WOMEN		NATV AM MEN		ASIAN/PI WOMEN		ASIAN/PI MEN		BLACK WOMEN		BLACK MEN		HISPANIC WOMEN		HISPANIC MEN		WHITE WOMEN		WHITE MEN		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GS-13 +	.	.	.	.	1	2.8	1	2.8	2	5.6	1	2.8	3	8.3	.	.	6	16.7	22	61.1	36	100.0
GS 9-12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	22.2	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	44.4	3	33.3	9	100.0
GS-9 +	.	.	.	.	1	2.2	1	2.2	4	8.9	1	2.2	3	6.7	.	.	10	22.2	25	55.6	45	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS ETHNICITY/GENDER - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1991 - OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION & RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

GRADE RANGE	NATV AM WOMEN #	NATV AM WOMEN %	NATV AM MEN #	NATV AM MEN %	ASIAN/PI WOMEN #	ASIAN/PI WOMEN %	ASIAN/PI MEN #	ASIAN/PI MEN %	BLACK WOMEN #	BLACK WOMEN %	BLACK MEN #	BLACK MEN %	HISPANIC WOMEN #	HISPANIC WOMEN %	HISPANIC MEN #	HISPANIC MEN %	WHITE WOMEN #	WHITE WOMEN %	WHITE MEN #	WHITE MEN %	TOTAL #	TOTAL %
GS-13 +	.	.	2	.3	7	1.1	5	.8	62	9.5	43	6.6	1	.2	12	1.8	180	27.6	340	52.1	652	100.0
GS 9-12	.	.	.	.	1	.3	2	.5	126	32.3	33	8.5	5	1.3	9	2.3	115	29.5	99	25.4	390	100.0
GS-9 +	.	.	2	.2	8	.8	7	.7	188	18.0	76	7.3	6	.6	21	2.0	295	28.3	439	42.1	1042	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS ETHNICITY/GENDER - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1991 - OFFICE OF WATER

GRADE RANGE	NATV AM WOMEN #	NATV AM WOMEN %	NATV AM MEN #	NATV AM MEN %	ASIAN/PI WOMEN #	ASIAN/PI WOMEN %	ASIAN/PI MEN #	ASIAN/PI MEN %	BLACK WOMEN #	BLACK WOMEN %	BLACK MEN #	BLACK MEN %	HISPANIC WOMEN #	HISPANIC WOMEN %	HISPANIC MEN #	HISPANIC MEN %	WHITE WOMEN #	WHITE WOMEN %	WHITE MEN #	WHITE MEN %	TOTAL #	TOTAL %
GS-13 +	.	.	.	.	8	2.1	13	3.4	13	3.4	8	2.1	1	.3	3	.8	107	27.6	234	60.5	387	100.0
GS 9-12	.	.	.	.	2	1.4	1	.7	29	20.7	3	2.1	2	1.4	.	.	70	50.0	33	23.6	140	100.0
GS-9 +	.	.	.	.	10	1.9	14	2.7	42	8.0	11	2.1	3	.6	3	.6	177	33.6	267	50.7	527	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS ETHNICITY/GENDER - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1991 - OFFICE OF SOLID WASTE AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE

GRADE RANGE	NATV AM WOMEN #	NATV AM WOMEN %	NATV AM MEN #	NATV AM MEN %	ASIAN/PI WOMEN #	ASIAN/PI WOMEN %	ASIAN/PI MEN #	ASIAN/PI MEN %	BLACK WOMEN #	BLACK WOMEN %	BLACK MEN #	BLACK MEN %	HISPANIC WOMEN #	HISPANIC WOMEN %	HISPANIC MEN #	HISPANIC MEN %	WHITE WOMEN #	WHITE WOMEN %	WHITE MEN #	WHITE MEN %	TOTAL #	TOTAL %
GS-13 +	.	.	.	.	11	2.2	16	3.2	13	2.6	10	2.0	5	1.0	6	1.2	191	38.7	242	49.0	494	100.0
GS 9-12	.	.	.	.	2	1.1	1	.6	29	16.7	7	4.0	2	1.1	2	1.1	82	47.1	49	28.2	174	100.0
GS-9 +	.	.	.	.	13	1.9	17	2.5	42	6.3	17	2.5	7	1.0	8	1.2	273	40.9	291	43.6	668	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS ETHNICITY/GENDER - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1991 - OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

GRADE RANGE	NATV AM WOMEN		NATV AM MEN		ASIAN/PI WOMEN		ASIAN/PI MEN		BLACK WOMEN		BLACK MEN		HISPANIC WOMEN		HISPANIC MEN		WHITE WOMEN		WHITE MEN		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GS-13 +	.	.	.	.	1	.2	5	1.1	5	1.1	5	1.1	3	.7	5	1.1	95	21.7	318	72.8	437	100.0
GS 9-12	1	.2	.	.	5	1.1	13	2.8	30	6.4	21	4.5	5	1.1	2	.4	156	33.5	233	50.0	466	100.0
GS-9 +	1	.1	.	.	6	.7	18	2.0	35	3.9	26	2.9	8	.9	7	.8	251	27.8	551	61.0	903	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS ETHNICITY/GENDER - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1991 - OFFICE OF PREVENTION, PESTICIDES & TOXIC SUBSTANCES

GRADE RANGE	NATV AM WOMEN		NATV AM MEN		ASIAN/PI WOMEN		ASIAN/PI MEN		BLACK WOMEN		BLACK MEN		HISPANIC WOMEN		HISPANIC MEN		WHITE WOMEN		WHITE MEN		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GS-13 +	1	.1	.	.	13	1.6	36	4.4	37	4.6	35	4.3	6	.7	3	.4	241	29.7	440	54.2	812	100.0
GS 9-12	.	.	1	.2	10	2.5	4	1.0	101	24.9	22	5.4	5	1.2	8	2.0	131	32.3	123	30.4	405	100.0
GS-9 +	1	.1	1	.1	23	1.9	40	3.3	138	11.3	57	4.7	11	.9	11	.9	372	30.6	563	46.3	1217	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS ETHNICITY/GENDER - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1991 - OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

GRADE RANGE	NATV AM WOMEN		NATV AM MEN		ASIAN/PI WOMEN		ASIAN/PI MEN		BLACK WOMEN		BLACK MEN		HISPANIC WOMEN		HISPANIC MEN		WHITE WOMEN		WHITE MEN		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GS-13 +	.	.	1	.1	6	.6	29	2.9	17	1.7	15	1.5	2	.2	5	.5	124	12.6	788	79.8	987	100.0
GS 9-12	.	.	1	.2	6	1.0	11	1.9	38	6.5	21	3.6	7	1.2	12	2.0	207	35.2	285	48.5	588	100.0
GS-9 +	.	.	2	.1	12	.8	40	2.5	55	3.5	36	2.3	9	.6	17	1.1	331	21.0	1073	68.1	1575	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS ETHNICITY/GENDER - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1991 - REGION 1 (BOSTON)

GRADE RANGE	NATV AM WOMEN		NATV AM MEN		ASIAN/PI WOMEN		ASIAN/PI MEN		BLACK WOMEN		BLACK MEN		HISPANIC WOMEN		HISPANIC MEN		WHITE WOMEN		WHITE MEN		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GS-13 +	.	.	.	.	1	.4	6	2.3	2	.8	5	2.0	1	.4	1	.4	76	29.7	164	64.1	256	100.0
GS 9-12	1	.3	.	.	7	2.4	9	3.1	9	3.1	8	2.7	3	1.0	2	.7	134	46.0	118	40.5	291	100.0
GS-9 +	1	.2	.	.	8	1.5	15	2.7	11	2.0	13	2.4	4	.7	3	.5	210	38.4	282	51.6	547	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS ETHNICITY/GENDER - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1991 - REGION 2 (NEW YORK)

GRADE RANGE	NATV AM WOMEN		NATV AM MEN		ASIAN/PI WOMEN		ASIAN/PI MEN		BLACK WOMEN		BLACK MEN		HISPANIC WOMEN		HISPANIC MEN		WHITE WOMEN		WHITE MEN		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GS-13 +	.	.	.	.	4	1.2	9	2.8	8	2.5	6	1.8	6	1.8	16	4.9	71	21.8	205	63.1	325	100.0
GS 9-12	.	.	.	.	12	3.1	24	6.2	21	5.4	14	3.6	12	3.1	17	4.4	116	29.7	174	44.6	390	100.0
GS-9 +	.	.	.	.	16	2.2	33	4.6	29	4.1	20	2.8	18	2.5	33	4.6	187	26.2	379	53.0	715	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS ETHNICITY/GENDER - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1991 - REGION 3 (PHILADELPHIA)

GRADE RANGE	NATV AM WOMEN		NATV AM MEN		ASIAN/PI WOMEN		ASIAN/PI MEN		BLACK WOMEN		BLACK MEN		HISPANIC WOMEN		HISPANIC MEN		WHITE WOMEN		WHITE MEN		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GS-13 +	.	.	.	.	2	.6	9	2.5	9	2.5	15	4.2	3	.8	3	.8	85	23.7	233	64.9	359	100.0
GS 9-12	.	.	.	.	4	1.1	3	.8	33	8.7	20	5.3	10	2.6	4	1.1	154	40.7	150	39.7	378	100.0
GS-9 +	.	.	.	.	6	.8	12	1.6	42	5.7	35	4.7	13	1.8	7	.9	239	32.4	383	52.0	737	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS ETHNICITY/GENDER - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1991 - REGION 4 (ATLANTA)

GRADE RANGE	NATV AM WOMEN		NATV AM MEN		ASIAN/PI WOMEN		ASIAN/PI MEN		BLACK WOMEN		BLACK MEN		HISPANIC WOMEN		HISPANIC MEN		WHITE WOMEN		WHITE MEN		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GS-13 +	.	.	1	.4	.	.	3	1.1	18	6.3	19	6.7	2	.7	5	1.8	55	19.4	181	63.7	284	100.0
GS 9-12	1	.2	.	.	2	.4	9	1.9	46	9.8	43	9.2	4	.9	14	3.0	153	32.6	197	42.0	469	100.0
GS-9 +	1	.1	1	.1	2	.3	12	1.6	64	8.5	62	8.2	6	.8	19	2.5	208	27.6	378	50.2	753	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS ETHNICITY/GENDER - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1991 - REGION 5 (CHICAGO)

GRADE RANGE	NATV AM WOMEN		NATV AM MEN		ASIAN/PI WOMEN		ASIAN/PI MEN		BLACK WOMEN		BLACK MEN		HISPANIC WOMEN		HISPANIC MEN		WHITE WOMEN		WHITE MEN		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GS-13 +	.	.	.	.	3	.8	13	3.3	15	3.9	17	4.4	4	1.0	2	.5	97	24.9	238	61.2	389	100.0
GS 9-12	1	.2	2	.3	14	2.4	18	3.1	68	11.8	28	4.9	9	1.6	12	2.1	177	30.8	246	42.8	575	100.0
GS-9 +	1	.1	2	.2	17	1.8	31	3.2	83	8.6	45	4.7	13	1.3	14	1.5	274	28.4	484	50.2	964	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS ETHNICITY/GENDER - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1991 - REGION 6 (DALLAS)

GRADE RANGE	NATV AM WOMEN		NATV AM MEN		ASIAN/PI WOMEN		ASIAN/PI MEN		BLACK WOMEN		BLACK MEN		HISPANIC WOMEN		HISPANIC MEN		WHITE WOMEN		WHITE MEN		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GS-13 +	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1.3	9	3.9	6	2.6	5	2.2	8	3.5	52	22.6	147	63.9	230	100.0
GS 9-12	1	.2	2	.5	3	.7	9	2.1	30	7.1	19	4.5	18	4.3	15	3.6	144	34.1	181	42.9	422	100.0
GS-9 +	1	.2	2	.3	3	.5	12	1.8	39	6.0	25	3.8	23	3.5	23	3.5	196	30.1	328	50.3	652	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS ETHNICITY/GENDER - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1991 - REGION 7 (KANSAS CITY)

GRADE RANGE	NATV AM WOMEN		NATV AM MEN		ASIAN/PI WOMEN		ASIAN/PI MEN		BLACK WOMEN		BLACK MEN		HISPANIC WOMEN		HISPANIC MEN		WHITE WOMEN		WHITE MEN		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GS-13 +	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1.9	2	1.3	1	.6	2	1.3	34	21.7	115	73.2	157	100.0
GS 9-12	3	1.1	2	.7	3	1.1	2	.7	14	5.2	7	2.6	3	1.1	4	1.5	100	37.3	130	48.5	268	100.0
GS-9 +	3	.7	2	.5	3	.7	2	.5	17	4.0	9	2.1	4	.9	6	1.4	134	31.5	245	57.6	425	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS ETHNICITY/GENDER - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1991 - REGION 8 (DENVER)

GRADE RANGE	NATV AM WOMEN		NATV AM MEN		ASIAN/PI WOMEN		ASIAN/PI MEN		BLACK WOMEN		BLACK MEN		HISPANIC WOMEN		HISPANIC MEN		WHITE WOMEN		WHITE MEN		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GS-13 +	1	.5	.	.	2	1.1	.	.	1	.5	3	1.6	3	1.6	4	2.2	41	22.2	130	70.3	185	100.0
GS 9-12	1	.4	1	.4	3	1.2	4	1.6	12	4.7	10	3.9	6	2.3	15	5.8	100	38.9	105	40.9	257	100.0
GS-9 +	2	.5	1	.2	5	1.1	4	.9	13	2.9	13	2.9	9	2.0	19	4.3	141	31.9	235	53.2	442	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS ETHNICITY/GENDER - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1991 - REGION 9 (SAN FRANCISCO)

GRADE RANGE	NATV AM WOMEN		NATV AM MEN		ASIAN/PI WOMEN		ASIAN/PI MEN		BLACK WOMEN		BLACK MEN		HISPANIC WOMEN		HISPANIC MEN		WHITE WOMEN		WHITE MEN		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GS-13 +	.	.	.	.	16	6.5	14	5.7	2	.8	2	.8	2	.8	2	.8	73	29.7	135	54.9	246	100.0
GS 9-12	3	.7	.	.	34	8.0	15	3.5	21	4.9	6	1.4	13	3.1	9	2.1	168	39.5	156	36.7	425	100.0
GS-9 +	3	.4	.	.	50	7.5	29	4.3	23	3.4	8	1.2	15	2.2	11	1.6	241	35.9	291	43.4	671	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS ETHNICITY/GENDER - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1991 - REGION 10 (SEATTLE)

GRADE RANGE	NATV AM WOMEN		NATV AM MEN		ASIAN/PI WOMEN		ASIAN/PI MEN		BLACK WOMEN		BLACK MEN		HISPANIC WOMEN		HISPANIC MEN		WHITE WOMEN		WHITE MEN		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GS-13 +	-	-	-	-	3	1.7	3	1.7	1	.6	1	.6	-	-	3	1.7	41	23.6	122	70.1	174	100.0
GS 9-12	1	.4	2	.8	4	1.5	3	1.1	6	2.3	1	.4	2	.8	2	.8	122	46.2	121	45.8	264	100.0
GS-9 +	1	.2	2	.5	7	1.6	6	1.4	7	1.6	2	.5	2	.5	5	1.1	163	37.2	243	55.5	438	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS ETHNICITY/GENDER - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1991 - EPA-WIDE

GRADE RANGE	NATV AM WOMEN		NATV AM MEN		ASIAN/PI WOMEN		ASIAN/PI MEN		BLACK WOMEN		BLACK MEN		HISPANIC WOMEN		HISPANIC MEN		WHITE WOMEN		WHITE MEN		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GS-13 +	3	.0	5	.1	79	1.1	174	2.4	254	3.5	216	3.0	53	.7	86	1.2	1821	25.2	4529	62.7	7220	100.0
GS 9-12	14	.2	11	.2	120	1.9	136	2.1	698	11.0	290	4.6	114	1.8	131	2.1	2271	35.8	2554	40.3	6339	100.0
GS-9 +	17	.1	16	.1	199	1.5	310	2.3	952	7.0	506	3.7	167	1.2	217	1.6	4092	30.2	7083	52.2	13559	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS ETHNICITY/GENDER - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1992 - OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

GRADE RANGE	NATV AM WOMEN		NATV AM MEN		ASIAN/PI WOMEN		ASIAN/PI MEN		BLACK WOMEN		BLACK MEN		HISPANIC WOMEN		HISPANIC MEN		WHITE WOMEN		WHITE MEN		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GS-13 +	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1.2	12	7.4	8	4.9	1	.6	1	.6	65	40.1	73	45.1	162	100.0
GS 9-12	1	1.3	.	.	.	.	.	.	32	41.0	3	3.8	2	2.6	.	.	24	30.8	16	20.5	78	100.0
GS-9 +	1	.4	.	.	.	.	2	.8	44	18.3	11	4.6	3	1.3	1	.4	89	37.1	89	37.1	240	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS ETHNICITY/GENDER - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1992 - OFFICE OF POLICY, PLANNING AND EVALUATION

GRADE RANGE	NATV AM WOMEN		NATV AM MEN		ASIAN/PI WOMEN		ASIAN/PI MEN		BLACK WOMEN		BLACK MEN		HISPANIC WOMEN		HISPANIC MEN		WHITE WOMEN		WHITE MEN		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GS-13 +	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2.3	2	1.1	1	.6	2	1.1	61	34.5	107	60.5	177	100.0
GS 9-12	.	.	.	.	2	3.1	1	1.5	13	20.0	5	7.7	1	1.5	.	.	22	33.8	21	32.3	65	100.0
GS-9 +	.	.	.	.	2	.8	1	.4	17	7.0	7	2.9	2	.8	2	.8	83	34.3	128	52.9	242	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS ETHNICITY/GENDER - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1992 - OFFICE OF ENFORCEMENT

GRADE RANGE	NATV AM WOMEN		NATV AM MEN		ASIAN/PI WOMEN		ASIAN/PI MEN		BLACK WOMEN		BLACK MEN		HISPANIC WOMEN		HISPANIC MEN		WHITE WOMEN		WHITE MEN		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GS-13 +	.	.	.	.	1	.4	1	.4	7	2.7	6	2.3	3	1.2	.	.	88	34.0	153	59.1	259	100.0
GS 9-12	1	.8	.	.	4	3.4	6	5.0	20	16.8	7	5.9	2	1.7	2	1.7	34	28.6	43	36.1	119	100.0
GS-9 +	1	.3	.	.	5	1.3	7	1.9	27	7.1	13	3.4	5	1.3	2	.5	122	32.3	196	51.9	378	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS ETHNICITY/GENDER - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1992 - OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

GRADE RANGE	NATV AM WOMEN		NATV AM MEN		ASIAN/PI WOMEN		ASIAN/PI MEN		BLACK WOMEN		BLACK MEN		HISPANIC WOMEN		HISPANIC MEN		WHITE WOMEN		WHITE MEN		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GS-13 +	.	.	.	.	1	.8	1	.8	5	3.8	6	4.6	.	.	1	.8	45	34.4	72	55.0	131	100.0
GS 9-12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	33.3	2	8.3	1	4.2	.	.	8	33.3	5	20.8	24	100.0
GS-9 +	.	.	.	.	1	.6	1	.6	13	8.4	8	5.2	1	.6	1	.6	53	34.2	77	49.7	155	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS ETHNICITY/GENDER - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1992 - OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

GRADE RANGE	NATV AM WOMEN		NATV AM MEN		ASIAN/PI WOMEN		ASIAN/PI MEN		BLACK WOMEN		BLACK MEN		HISPANIC WOMEN		HISPANIC MEN		WHITE WOMEN		WHITE MEN		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GS-13 +	.	.	1	.6	.	.	3	1.7	11	6.3	8	4.6	1	.6	2	1.1	30	17.1	119	68.0	175	100.0
GS 9-12	.	.	.	.	4	2.9	1	.7	22	15.7	10	7.1	6	4.3	2	1.4	46	32.9	49	35.0	140	100.0
GS-9 +	.	.	1	.3	4	1.3	4	1.3	33	10.5	18	5.7	7	2.2	4	1.3	76	24.1	168	53.3	315	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS ETHNICITY/GENDER - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1992 - OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

GRADE RANGE	NATV AM WOMEN		NATV AM MEN		ASIAN/PI WOMEN		ASIAN/PI MEN		BLACK WOMEN		BLACK MEN		HISPANIC WOMEN		HISPANIC MEN		WHITE WOMEN		WHITE MEN		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GS-13 +	.	.	.	.	1	2.6	.	.	2	5.3	1	2.6	2	5.3	.	.	7	18.4	25	65.8	38	100.0
GS 9-12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	23.1	.	.	1	7.7	.	.	6	46.2	3	23.1	13	100.0
GS-9 +	.	.	.	.	1	2.0	.	.	5	9.8	1	2.0	3	5.9	.	.	13	25.5	28	54.9	51	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS ETHNICITY/GENDER - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1992 - OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION & RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

GRADE RANGE	NATV AM WOMEN		NATV AM MEN		ASIAN/PI WOMEN		ASIAN/PI MEN		BLACK WOMEN		BLACK MEN		HISPANIC WOMEN		HISPANIC MEN		WHITE WOMEN		WHITE MEN		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GS-13 +	.	.	1	.1	8	1.2	5	.7	78	11.4	46	6.7	1	.1	13	1.9	191	27.9	342	49.9	685	100.0
GS 9-12	.	.	.	.	2	.5	3	.8	117	29.9	41	10.5	8	2.0	9	2.3	122	31.2	89	22.8	391	100.0
GS-9 +	.	.	1	.1	10	.9	8	.7	195	18.1	87	8.1	9	.8	22	2.0	313	29.1	431	40.1	1076	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS ETHNICITY/GENDER - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1992 - OFFICE OF WATER

GRADE RANGE	NATV AM WOMEN		NATV AM MEN		ASIAN/PI WOMEN		ASIAN/PI MEN		BLACK WOMEN		BLACK MEN		HISPANIC WOMEN		HISPANIC MEN		WHITE WOMEN		WHITE MEN		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GS-13 +	.	.	.	.	7	1.7	16	3.8	19	4.5	9	2.1	1	.2	3	.7	124	29.2	245	57.8	424	100.0
GS 9-12	.	.	.	.	3	2.2	.	.	30	22.1	3	2.2	2	1.5	1	.7	60	44.1	37	27.2	136	100.0
GS-9 +	.	.	.	.	10	1.8	16	2.9	49	8.8	12	2.1	3	.5	4	.7	184	32.9	282	50.4	560	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS ETHNICITY/GENDER - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1992 - OFFICE OF SOLID WASTE AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE

GRADE RANGE	NATV AM WOMEN		NATV AM MEN		ASIAN/PI WOMEN		ASIAN/PI MEN		BLACK WOMEN		BLACK MEN		HISPANIC WOMEN		HISPANIC MEN		WHITE WOMEN		WHITE MEN		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GS-13 +	.	.	.	.	10	1.9	14	2.7	21	4.1	11	2.1	3	.6	8	1.6	202	39.2	246	47.8	515	100.0
GS 9-12	.	.	.	.	2	1.1	1	.6	34	19.4	3	1.7	3	1.7	1	.6	77	44.0	54	30.9	175	100.0
GS-9 +	.	.	.	.	12	1.7	15	2.2	55	8.0	14	2.0	6	.9	9	1.3	279	40.4	300	43.5	690	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS ETHNICITY/GENDER - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1992 - OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

GRADE RANGE	NATV AM WOMEN		NATV AM MEN		ASIAN/PI WOMEN		ASIAN/PI MEN		BLACK WOMEN		BLACK MEN		HISPANIC WOMEN		HISPANIC MEN		WHITE WOMEN		WHITE MEN		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GS-13 +	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1.1	6	1.1	8	1.5	5	.9	3	.6	142	26.9	357	67.7	527	100.0
GS 9-12	2	.4	.	.	4	.9	14	3.1	29	6.4	18	4.0	4	.9	6	1.3	155	34.2	221	48.8	453	100.0
GS-9 +	2	.2	.	.	4	.4	20	2.0	35	3.6	26	2.7	9	.9	9	.9	297	30.3	578	59.0	980	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS ETHNICITY/GENDER - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1992 - OFFICE OF PREVENTION, PESTICIDES & TOXIC SUBSTANCES

GRADE RANGE	NATV AM WOMEN		NATV AM MEN		ASIAN/PI WOMEN		ASIAN/PI MEN		BLACK WOMEN		BLACK MEN		HISPANIC WOMEN		HISPANIC MEN		WHITE WOMEN		WHITE MEN		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GS-13 +	1	.1	.	.	18	2.1	34	3.9	46	5.2	41	4.7	5	.6	4	.5	268	30.5	461	52.5	878	100.0
GS 9-12	.	.	1	.3	7	2.0	7	2.0	102	29.0	16	4.5	5	1.4	7	2.0	111	31.5	96	27.3	352	100.0
GS-9 +	1	.1	1	.1	25	2.0	41	3.3	148	12.0	57	4.6	10	.8	11	.9	379	30.8	557	45.3	1230	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS ETHNICITY/GENDER - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1992 - OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

GRADE RANGE	NATV AM WOMEN		NATV AM MEN		ASIAN/PI WOMEN		ASIAN/PI MEN		BLACK WOMEN		BLACK MEN		HISPANIC WOMEN		HISPANIC MEN		WHITE WOMEN		WHITE MEN		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GS-13 +	.	.	1	.1	7	.7	28	2.8	20	2.0	14	1.4	3	.3	6	.6	131	13.2	782	78.8	992	100.0
GS 9-12	.	.	.	.	6	1.1	11	2.0	37	6.7	20	3.6	10	1.8	14	2.5	189	34.2	265	48.0	552	100.0
GS-9 +	.	.	1	.1	13	.8	39	2.5	57	3.7	34	2.2	13	.8	20	1.3	320	20.7	1047	67.8	1544	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS ETHNICITY/GENDER - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1992 - REGION 1 (BOSTON)

GRADE RANGE	NATV AM WOMEN		NATV AM MEN		ASIAN/PI WOMEN		ASIAN/PI MEN		BLACK WOMEN		BLACK MEN		HISPANIC WOMEN		HISPANIC MEN		WHITE WOMEN		WHITE MEN		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GS-13 +	.	.	.	.	2	.7	8	2.8	2	.7	5	1.7	2	.7	1	.3	87	30.4	179	62.6	286	100.0
GS 9-12	1	.4	.	.	6	2.3	7	2.7	10	3.8	7	2.7	1	.4	3	1.1	126	48.1	101	38.5	262	100.0
GS-9 +	1	.2	.	.	8	1.5	15	2.7	12	2.2	12	2.2	3	.5	4	.7	213	38.9	280	51.1	548	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS ETHNICITY/GENDER - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1992 - REGION 2 (NEW YORK)

GRADE RANGE	NATV AM WOMEN		NATV AM MEN		ASIAN/PI WOMEN		ASIAN/PI MEN		BLACK WOMEN		BLACK MEN		HISPANIC WOMEN		HISPANIC MEN		WHITE WOMEN		WHITE MEN		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GS-13 +	.	.	.	.	6	1.6	14	3.7	10	2.6	7	1.8	7	1.8	22	5.8	86	22.6	229	60.1	381	100.0
GS 9-12	.	.	.	.	10	2.7	18	4.9	25	6.8	14	3.8	14	3.8	17	4.7	114	31.2	153	41.9	365	100.0
GS-9 +	.	.	.	.	16	2.1	32	4.3	35	4.7	21	2.8	21	2.8	39	5.2	200	26.8	382	51.2	746	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS ETHNICITY/GENDER - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1992 - REGION 3 (PHILADELPHIA)

GRADE RANGE	NATV AM WOMEN		NATV AM MEN		ASIAN/PI WOMEN		ASIAN/PI MEN		BLACK WOMEN		BLACK MEN		HISPANIC WOMEN		HISPANIC MEN		WHITE WOMEN		WHITE MEN		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GS-13 +	.	.	.	.	5	1.3	9	2.3	13	3.3	19	4.8	4	1.0	4	1.0	100	25.1	244	61.3	398	100.0
GS 9-12	.	.	.	.	4	1.2	4	1.2	29	8.6	17	5.0	7	2.1	3	.9	134	39.8	139	41.2	337	100.0
GS-9 +	.	.	.	.	9	1.2	13	1.8	42	5.7	36	4.9	11	1.5	7	1.0	234	31.8	383	52.1	735	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS ETHNICITY/GENDER - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1992 - REGION 4 (ATLANTA)

GRADE RANGE	NATV AM WOMEN		NATV AM MEN		ASIAN/PI WOMEN		ASIAN/PI MEN		BLACK WOMEN		BLACK MEN		HISPANIC WOMEN		HISPANIC MEN		WHITE WOMEN		WHITE MEN		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GS-13 +	.	.	1	.3	1	.3	5	1.5	22	6.7	24	7.3	1	.3	7	2.1	72	21.9	196	59.6	329	100.0
GS 9-12	1	.2	.	.	6	1.2	8	1.6	46	9.4	39	8.0	8	1.6	14	2.9	154	31.4	214	43.7	490	100.0
GS-9 +	1	.1	1	.1	7	.9	13	1.6	68	8.3	63	7.7	9	1.1	21	2.6	226	27.6	410	50.1	819	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS ETHNICITY/GENDER - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1992 - REGION 5 (CHICAGO)

GRADE RANGE	NATV AM WOMEN		NATV AM MEN		ASIAN/PI WOMEN		ASIAN/PI MEN		BLACK WOMEN		BLACK MEN		HISPANIC WOMEN		HISPANIC MEN		WHITE WOMEN		WHITE MEN		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GS-13 +	.	.	.	.	5	1.1	14	3.2	17	3.8	23	5.2	4	.9	4	.9	111	25.1	264	59.7	442	100.0
GS 9-12	1	.2	2	.3	13	2.2	18	3.1	83	14.3	21	3.6	9	1.5	13	2.2	177	30.4	245	42.1	582	100.0
GS-9 +	1	.1	2	.2	18	1.8	32	3.1	100	9.8	44	4.3	13	1.3	17	1.7	288	28.1	509	49.7	1024	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS ETHNICITY/GENDER - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1992 - REGION 6 (DALLAS)

GRADE RANGE	NATV AM WOMEN		NATV AM MEN		ASIAN/PI WOMEN		ASIAN/PI MEN		BLACK WOMEN		BLACK MEN		HISPANIC WOMEN		HISPANIC MEN		WHITE WOMEN		WHITE MEN		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GS-13 +	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1.1	12	4.5	8	3.0	6	2.3	12	4.5	60	22.6	165	62.0	266	100.0
GS 9-12	1	.2	3	.7	3	.7	10	2.5	32	7.9	16	4.0	19	4.7	13	3.2	138	34.2	169	41.8	404	100.0
GS-9 +	1	.1	3	.4	3	.4	13	1.9	44	6.6	24	3.6	25	3.7	25	3.7	198	29.6	334	49.9	670	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS ETHNICITY/GENDER - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1992 - REGION 7 (KANSAS CITY)

GRADE RANGE	NATV AM WOMEN		NATV AM MEN		ASIAN/PI WOMEN		ASIAN/PI MEN		BLACK WOMEN		BLACK MEN		HISPANIC WOMEN		HISPANIC MEN		WHITE WOMEN		WHITE MEN		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GS-13 +	1	.6	1	.6	.	.	.	.	3	1.8	2	1.2	2	1.2	2	1.2	38	22.5	120	71.0	169	100.0
GS 9-12	2	.7	1	.4	1	.4	2	.7	15	5.4	8	2.9	3	1.1	4	1.4	109	39.4	132	47.7	277	100.0
GS-9 +	3	.7	2	.4	1	.2	2	.4	18	4.0	10	2.2	5	1.1	6	1.3	147	33.0	252	56.5	446	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS ETHNICITY/GENDER - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1992 - REGION 8 (DENVER)

GRADE RANGE	NATV AM WOMEN		NATV AM MEN		ASIAN/PI WOMEN		ASIAN/PI MEN		BLACK WOMEN		BLACK MEN		HISPANIC WOMEN		HISPANIC MEN		WHITE WOMEN		WHITE MEN		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GS-13 +	1	.4	.	.	2	.9	2	.9	3	1.3	4	1.7	4	1.7	7	3.0	59	25.7	148	64.3	230	100.0
GS 9-12	1	.4	1	.4	5	1.9	2	.8	13	5.0	10	3.9	6	2.3	12	4.6	100	38.6	109	42.1	259	100.0
GS-9 +	2	.4	1	.2	7	1.4	4	.8	16	3.3	14	2.9	10	2.0	19	3.9	159	32.5	257	52.6	489	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS ETHNICITY/GENDER - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1992 - REGION 9 (SAN FRANCISCO)

GRADE RANGE	NATV AM WOMEN		NATV AM MEN		ASIAN/PI WOMEN		ASIAN/PI MEN		BLACK WOMEN		BLACK MEN		HISPANIC WOMEN		HISPANIC MEN		WHITE WOMEN		WHITE MEN		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GS-13 +	.	.	.	.	18	6.0	15	5.0	4	1.3	2	.7	4	1.3	4	1.3	95	31.5	160	53.0	302	100.0
GS 9-12	3	.7	1	.2	36	8.8	14	3.4	17	4.1	6	1.5	14	3.4	10	2.4	169	41.2	140	34.1	410	100.0
GS-9 +	3	.4	1	.1	54	7.6	29	4.1	21	2.9	8	1.1	18	2.5	14	2.0	264	37.1	300	42.1	712	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS ETHNICITY/GENDER - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1992 - REGION 10 (SEATTLE)

GRADE RANGE	NATV AM WOMEN		NATV AM MEN		ASIAN/PI WOMEN		ASIAN/PI MEN		BLACK WOMEN		BLACK MEN		HISPANIC WOMEN		HISPANIC MEN		WHITE WOMEN		WHITE MEN		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GS-13 +	.	.	1	.4	3	1.3	3	1.3	2	.9	1	.4	1	.4	3	1.3	62	27.4	150	66.4	226	100.0
GS 9-12	1	.4	1	.4	8	3.2	3	1.2	4	1.6	1	.4	3	1.2	2	.8	122	48.2	108	42.7	253	100.0
GS-9 +	1	.2	2	.4	11	2.3	6	1.3	6	1.3	2	.4	4	.8	5	1.0	184	38.4	258	53.9	479	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS ETHNICITY/GENDER - GS-13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1992 - EPA-WIDE

GRADE RANGE	NATV AM WOMEN		NATV AM MEN		ASIAN/PI WOMEN		ASIAN/PI MEN		BLACK WOMEN		BLACK MEN		HISPANIC WOMEN		HISPANIC MEN		WHITE WOMEN		WHITE MEN		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GS-13 +	3	.0	6	.1	95	1.2	183	2.3	319	4.0	255	3.2	61	.8	109	1.4	2124	26.6	4837	60.5	7992	100.0
GS 9-12	15	.2	10	.2	126	2.1	130	2.1	721	11.7	267	4.4	129	2.1	133	2.2	2197	35.8	2409	39.3	6137	100.0
GS-9 +	18	.1	16	.1	221	1.6	313	2.2	1040	7.4	522	3.7	190	1.3	242	1.7	4321	30.6	7246	51.3	14129	100.0

AGENCY PROFILE BY SELECTION

Question: I note that the Second Quarter of 1993 status report on the selection of women, minorities, and people with disabilities is not broken down by ethnicity or men and women within the minority category. Please provide tables similar to those found on page 4 of the document with these breakdown.

Answer: The following tables are submitted in response to your inquiry.

EPA SELECTIONS OF WOMEN & MINORITIES TO MANAGEMENT POSITIOINS
FY 1992
(REF. PAGE 4 OF 'STATUS REPORT - 2ND QUARTER FY 1993')

	NATV AM WOMEN		NATV AM MEN		ASIAN/PI WOMEN		ASIAN/PI MEN		BLACK WOMEN		BLACK MEN		HISPANIC WOMEN		HISPANIC MEN		WHITE WOMEN		WHITE MEN		TOTAL	
AARA	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
OFC/AD	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	20.0	1	6.7	.	.	4	26.7	7	46.7	15	100.0
OPPE	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	60.0	2	40.0	5	100.0
OE	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	33.3	8	66.7	12	100.0
OGC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	100.0	3	100.0
OIG	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	10.0	1	10.0	.	.	.	.	1	10.0	7	70.0	10	100.0
OIA	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	.
OARM	.	.	.	.	1	2.4	.	.	7	16.7	2	4.8	.	.	.	.	18	42.9	14	33.3	42	100.0
WATER	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3.6	.	.	.	.	10	35.7	17	60.7	28	100.0
OSWER	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	63.0	10	37.0	27	100.0
AIR	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	5.3	.	.	.	.	17	44.7	19	50.0	38	100.0
OPPTS	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	5.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	35.0	12	60.0	20	100.0
ORD	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	24.0	19	76.0	25	100.0
REG 1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	9.1	.	.	.	.	1	9.1	1	9.1	3	27.3	5	45.5	11	100.0
REG 2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	9.1	2	18.2	8	72.7	11	100.0
REG 3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	7.7	.	.	.	.	3	23.1	9	69.2	13	100.0
REG 4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	11.1	2	7.4	.	.	.	.	7	25.9	15	55.6	27	100.0
REG 5	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	6.3	2	12.5	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	43.8	6	37.5	16	100.0
REG 6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	15.4	.	.	2	15.4	4	30.8	5	38.5	13	100.0
REG 7	1	12.5	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	12.5	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	37.5	3	37.5	8	100.0
REG 8	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	8.3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	25.0	8	66.7	12	100.0
REG 9	.	.	.	.	1	9.1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	45.5	5	45.5	11	100.0
REG 10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	14.3	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	28.6	4	57.1	7	100.0
EPA-WIDE	1	.3	.	.	2	.6	4	1.1	15	4.2	14	4.0	2	.6	4	1.1	126	35.6	186	52.5	354	100.0

EPA SELECTIONS OF WOMEN & MINORITIES TO MANAGEMENT POSITIOINS
1ST AND 2ND QUARTERS FY 1993
(REF. PAGE 4 OF 'STATUS REPORT - 2ND QUARTER FY 1993')

	NATV AM WOMEN		NATV AM MEN		ASIAN/PI WOMEN		ASIAN/PI MEN		BLACK WOMEN		BLACK MEN		HISPANIC WOMEN		HISPANIC MEN		WHITE WOMEN		WHITE MEN		TOTAL	
AARA	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
OFC/AD	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	16.7	1	16.7	3	50.0	1	16.7	6	100.0
OPPE	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	50.0	.	.	.	.	1	50.0	.	.	2	100.0
OE	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	15.4	.	.	1	7.7	1	7.7	.	.	9	69.2	13	100.0
OGC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	33.3	2	66.7	.	.	3	100.0
OIG	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	9.1	2	18.2	.	.	.	.	3	27.3	5	45.5	11	100.0
OIA	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	.
OARM	.	.	.	.	2	9.5	.	.	1	4.8	1	4.8	.	.	.	.	7	33.3	10	47.6	21	100.0
WATER	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	75.0	1	25.0	4	100.0
OSWER	.	.	1	10.0	.	.	1	10.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	50.0	3	30.0	10	100.0
AIR	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	5.9	.	.	.	.	6	35.3	10	58.8	17	100.0
OPPTS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	7.7	7	53.8	5	38.5	13	100.0
ORD	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	14.3	6	85.7	7	100.0
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REG 3	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	10.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	40.0	5	50.0	10	100.0
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REG 7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	33.3	2	66.7	3	100.0
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REG 9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	20.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	80.0	5	100.0
REG 10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	14.3	4	57.1	2	28.6	7	100.0
EPA-WIDE	.	.	1	.7	2	1.3	2	1.3	7	4.7	5	3.3	2	1.3	6	4.0	52	34.7	73	48.7	150	100.0

Congressman Stokes

EFFORTS TO RECRUIT PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

Question: According to the Second Quarter of 1993 status report on the selection of women, minorities, and people with disabilities very few people with disabilities have been selected in the past year and a half. What is EPA doing to recruit people with disabilities.

Answer: EPA's Regional and Headquarters Disability Employment Program efforts consist of taking aggressive steps to improve the representation of persons with disabilities in EPA's workforce. EPA has used a variety of approaches over the past few years to improve the representation of persons with disabilities in its workforce. Some of our major recruiting strategies include:

- Contacting academic institutions with high concentrations of people with disabilities in EPA's Academic Relations Program.

- Taking measures to better inform, educate and sensitize EPA Handicap Program Coordinators, managers and supervisors regarding hiring, placing and advancing people with disabilities.

- Intensifying recruitment efforts at high schools, colleges and universities, as well as organizations serving people with disabilities.

- Distributing job announcements and recruitment materials to groups and organizations for people with disabilities.

- Making the hiring of severely disabled individuals one of EPA's top priorities in FY-93 and communicating this message to Agency managers and human resources officials through strong messages from the Administrator, Assistant Administrator for Administration and Resources Management and the Director, Office of Human Resources Management.

- Headquarters continues to pursue the Agency's goal to hire persons with severe disabilities through the weekly mailing of vacancy announcements to vocational rehabilitation placement counselors. An applicant supply file is maintained and referrals are made to selecting officials by the Disability Employment Program Coordinator.

Congressman Stokes

COORDINATION OF MINORITY ISSUES BETWEEN OFFICES

Question: Is there any coordination between the various offices handling minority issues -- the Office of Environmental Equity, the Office of Civil Rights, the Office of Small and Disadvantage Business Utilization, and any other office that may be involved in such issues?

Answer: Yes, there is coordination among the various offices handling minority issues. The Office of Civil Rights (OCR), under the supervision of the Director, serves as the principal advisor to the Administrator with respect to the Agency's civil rights programs. OCR develops policies, procedures, and regulations to implement the Agency's civil rights responsibilities, and provides direction to program, regional and field activities in the Office's area of responsibilities. OCR implements and monitors the Agency's equal employment opportunity program; provides advice and guidance to Agency program officials and regional administrators on EEO matters; serves as advocate for furthering career opportunities for minorities and women; and processes complaints of discrimination.

The internal affirmative employment and special emphasis programs require close coordination with the Office of Human Resources Management (OHRM) as well as all the program, regional and field offices in matters of recruitment, hiring, promotion and retention of minority employees. In processing internal employment discrimination complaints for the Agency, OCR works with the program, regional or field office involved, OHRM, the Office of General Counsel and/or the appropriate Office of Regional Counsel, and the Environmental Appeals Board.

OCR serves as the Agency's liaison with the White House Initiative on Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCU). This responsibility requires coordination with all program and regional offices to prepare the annual federal plan to provide assistance to HBCUs and to compile a report of the assistance provided. In particular, OCR works very closely with the Office of Research and Development on this matter. The Office coordinates external compliance activities under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, with the regional offices, the Office of Grants Administration, and the Office of General Counsel and/or the appropriate Office of Regional Counsel.

The Office of Environmental Equity (OEEQ) serves in an oversight role to all parts of the Agency ensuring that all communities are equally treated under environmental laws and that environmental policies are enforced without discrimination due to race, ethnicity, culture, economic status, etc. To carry out its function the OEEQ works closely with the Office of Enforcement, key program offices, i.e., Water, Air and Radiation, Solid Waste and Emergency Response, and Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances, and Regions in a catalytic, coordinative, advocacy and policy development role.

The Office of Small and Disadvantage Business Utilization (OSDBU) coordinates its programs with all program and regional offices to promote maximum utilization of minority contractors by the Agency. A coordinated effort between OSDBU and OEEQ is in the area of minority economic development strategies and initiatives. In fact, OSDBU is preparing a directory of qualified minority contractors, trained through grants made to the National Association of Minority Contractors (NAMC) to provide direct contracting, subcontracting and other professional services to minority communities recognized "at risk" through the Office of Environmental Equity.

Since OSDBU has a legislative mandate to promote the utilization of Historically Black Colleges and Universities, and the Office of Environmental Equity operates a Minority Academic Institutions program; the Office of Civil Rights has joined with these two offices to form a Quality Action Team to ensure that the reporting requirements for the White House Initiative on HBCU is given maximum coverage and greater resources.

Congressman Stokes

OSDBU - PLANS

Question: EPA not long ago reached a 10 year milestone with the anniversary of its Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business. As you are aware, I am very interested in the activities of this office. While progress has been made in many areas, there remains considerable work to be done. What are the Agency's plans for this office?

Answer: The Agency's plans for the Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization (OSDBU) focus on realigning its resources to identify more procurement opportunities for women and minority contractors as well as Historically Black Colleges and Universities; upgrading the skills and the business acumen of the small and disadvantaged business utilization offices in the Regions, and leveraging available resources to promote minority economic development initiatives, in addition to integrating training of women and minority contractors into the Agency's existing programs.

Congressman Stokes

OSDBU - 10 YEAR HISTORY

Question: Please provide some information regarding the 10-year history of EPA's OSDBU?

Answer: The Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization is preparing a 10-year report based upon available data and information. The report should be available in the fall of 1993, and we will be certain to forward a copy to the Appropriations Committee once it is finalized.

Congressman Stokes

OSDBU - REPORTING OF DIRECTORS AND BUDGET INPUT

Question: To whom do the OSDBU director and the Small Business Ombudsman director report? To what extent do these offices have input into the budget process?

Answer: The OSDBU Director reports directly to the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, and is the only person authorized to plan and execute the budget on behalf of the Office's functions. The Director meets periodically with the Administrator's Chief of Staff as well as with the Administrator. The Asbestos and Small Business Ombudsman is a function within the OSDBU and reports directly to the OSDBU Director.

Congressman Stokes

OSDBU - ADEQUATE RESOURCES

Answer: Generally, offices have resources commensurate with their mandates and responsibilities. Does OSDBU and the Small Business Ombudsman office have adequate resources?

Question: OSDBU has been provided adequate resources to carry out its mandate and responsibilities. The ombudsman function is not a separate line item within OSDBU, therefore, its resources are incorporated into the total OSDBU budget.

Congressman Stokes

ENVIRONMENTAL EQUITY: NEW ACTIVITIES

Congressman Stokes: What new activities will this office undertake in FY 1994?

ANSWER: The increase of $500 thousand in fiscal year 1994 will be used to fund a new small environmental equity grants program modelled on the environmental education grants program. This program will provide minority and low-income communities with financial assistance for community activities that will address local environmental equity problems. Such grants may be used to obtain technical assistance in interpreting information about the source or nature of exposure and risk, scientific methods of assessing exposure and risk, or options for reducing, preventing, or eliminating exposure and risks. The grants will be competitively awarded, up to $10 thousand each, using an as yet-to-be determined criteria. The $500 thousand will be divided equally among each of the ten regional offices whose staff will be responsible for awarding the grants to local communities. The Request for Applications is expected to be announced in early October 1993 for awards in early 1994.

The Office has established an external Environmental Equity Advisory Council which will begin to develop new ideas on how to deal with equity issues in a proactive manner. This Council is represented by members from various federal agencies including Defense, Energy, Agriculture, Interior, HUD and Commerce.

An informal workgroup has been serving in an advisory capacity for the last two years. In 1994 a formal advisory committee will be established made up of representatives from community civic organizations who can represent national groups and who will assist EPA in not only identifying issues of concern but will serve as a conduit into their communities.

Congressman Stokes

ENVIRONMENTAL EQUITY: CORRECTIVE STEPS TAKEN

Question: In addition to providing guidance to program offices on the issues of environmental equity, what steps have been taken by the Agency to correct current inequities?

Answer: EPA has increased the priority given to environmental equity through the creation of the Office of Environmental Equity. An additional $15 million for fiscal year 1994 was requested to begin implementing the roughly 30 requirements set forth in Title X of the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act, many of which relate to public housing in inner cities. This will help establish a National Clearinghouse on Childhood Lead Poisoning.

A program has been launched to gather critical information about the magnitude, extent and causes of human exposure to environmental agents. This survey is being designed to provide much needed information, targeted to specific populations, where exposure information will make the greatest different in addressing uncertainties in making risk management decisions.

A number of EPA offices, both at Headquarters and in the Regions, have begun to collect data on equity risks by income and race. By integrating the 1990 Census data with EPA data bases, maps are being generated which show by income and/or race the locations of sites that may be of concern from an environmental health perspective.

The Office of Emergency and Remedial Response is examining the location of Superfund sites and demographically characterizing the surrounding communities. They will then be possible to link the percentage of minorities living around the sites with variables such as the timeliness of EPA actions at the sites or the type of remedy selected. Plans are underway to expand the data base and have it readily accessible to decision-makers.

The Agency is in the process of modifying the comparative risk approach so that groups at high risk can be identified. Methodologies are being developed for better identification of high risk communities and for integrating information dealing with demographics, environmental risk, and social system susceptibility. For example, the Office of Water is working to modify fish advisories, by developing methodologies that will take into consideration demographics (the presence of subsistence fisher populations), geographic differences (the amount of fish consumed on a daily basis in particular areas), bio-concentration factors (the type and quantity of contaminants taken up by which fish species), and cultural aspects (certain cultures lean more towards specific fishes).

The Agency has established a workgroup composed of legal and technical staff from Headquarters and Regional enforcement offices to examine the issue of equity in enforcement actions with respect to each of the statutes under which the Agency has enforcement jurisdiction. A report on its findings is due this summer.

In fiscal year 1993 a variety of grants were awarded to support existing programs, usually to enhance ongoing projects with an added environmental equity component, or to increase the knowledge of environmental equity issues among minority and low-income communities by sponsoring public meetings or education programs. The types of activities supported by these grants include the following:

o **Education** - assistance to universities and secondary schools to further the development of environmental curriculum and/or expand the opportunity for students to participate in environmental work programs.

o **Outreach** - fund projects with cities and local community groups to educate their citizens about environmental equity issues in the local community.

o **Research** - add environmental equity components to existing research projects.

o **Economic Development** - fund projects which would provide small business opportunities in locales where environmental inequities are identified; e.g. lead remediation in public housing projects.

o **Student Interns** - funds to universities and non-profit organizations with a focus on placing racially and culturally diverse students in EPA facilities.

Congressman Stokes

ACTIVITIES TO ADDRESS LEAD POISONING

Question: Because lead is actually a multimedia problem, besides EPA's efforts in the area of lead-based paint abatement in residential housing as mandated by law, what activities is EPA undertaking to address lead poisoning?

Answer: In addition to the mandates under Title X and activities of the interagency lead-based paint task force, the Agency has other activities addressing potential sources of exposure to lead other than lead-based paint. These include:

1. Implementation of regulations promulgated in May 1990, under the Safe Drinking Water Act, establishing an action level for lead in drinking water of 15 ppb.

2. Regulatory investigations into the use of TSCA to reduce the amount of lead in plumbing fittings, banning lead in solder used in drinking water systems, labeling of lead fishing sinkers, and eliminating potential new uses of lead that pose unreasonable risk to human health and the environment.

3. An investigation into the need for a revision to the National Ambient Air Quality Standard for lead.

4. A revision to guidance to address exposures to lead in soil at Superfund and RCRA sites.

5. A multi-media enforcement program to reduce industrial sources of lead in air, water, and soil.

6. A cross-media public education program to inform the general public on how they can reduce their exposure to lead from a variety of sources.

7. On-going research into the bioavailability of lead, causes, sources, and effects of lead poisoning, and ways to reduce exposure to lead.

8. Other non-Title X lead-based paint activities, including establishment of regional lead training centers, development of courses to train inspectors and contractors in abatement procedures, providing technical support to the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) on statistical and analytical issues, awarding grants to training providers, conducting field studies on abatement efficacy, and investigating new and improving existing testing methodology.

Congressman Stokes

LEAD TITLE X - PROMULGATION OF REGULATIONS

Question: New lead legislation, Title X, was enacted at the end of 1992. When will the regulations be promulgated?

Answer: Title X contains a number of very tight deadlines for promulgating regulations. These are shown below. The Agency is committed to meeting those deadlines.

Title X Regulatory Requirements

Activity	Date No Later Than
Promulgate regulations for disclosure of lead-based paint (LBP) hazards in target housing offered for sale or lease [section 1018(a)(1)].	October 28, 1994
Promulgate regulations governing LBP activities to ensure that people are properly trained; training programs are accredited; and contractors (risk assessment, inspection and abatement) are certified [section 402(a)(1)].	April 28, 1994
Revise accreditation regulations to apply to renovation/remodeling activities [section 402(c)(3)].	October 28, 1996
Promulgate regulations that identify LBP hazards, lead-contaminated dust and lead-contaminated soil [section 403].	April 28, 1994
Promulgate regulations requiring renovators to provide pamphlet to owners and occupiers [section 406(b)].	October 28, 1994

Congressman Stokes

LEAD TITLE X - PARTICIPATION BY STATES

Question: What is the estimated number of states that will participate?

Answer: We anticipate that most states will participate in the program by adopting the EPA Model State Plan. EPA approval of a state's program will enable states to set up their own programs to ensure that individuals are properly trained, that training programs are accredited, and that contractors are certified.

Title X provides a strong incentive for states to establish and maintain their own Lead Hazard Abatement Certification and Training programs, as it limits eligibility for HUD lead abatement grants to states with EPA authorized programs, as of April 28, 1996.

In addition, Title X authorizes EPA to provide grants to states to help them develop such programs. The FY 1994 budget reflects an EPA request for $10 million in state grant funding. State grant funding is a critical element for EPA to encourage states to adopt the EPA program. If states are not able to assume these responsibilities, the burden will fall on the federal government. EPA is working with the states, and intends to continue this relationship, in an effort to ensure that state programs will be ready for EPA authorization. We have been working with several states to seek their input and suggestions on our Model State Plan. Additionally, we have provided technical assistance to states in developing their own programs such as those states awarded Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) abatement grants in FY 1992, and to states participating in the Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances (OPPTS) Forum on State and Tribal Toxics Actions.

Congressman Stokes

COORDINATION OF LEAD STANDARDS

Question: Because EPA has the responsibility for defining "lead-based paint hazards" and setting standards under Title X, as well as authorities under a number of other statutes, EPA now has responsibility for setting standards for all major sources and pathways of human lead exposure.

How does EPA plan to coordinate these responsibilities to produce a multi-media approach to setting lead standards?

Answer: In February 1991, EPA issued its Strategy for Reducing Lead Exposures. In order to coordinate Agency activities among the different program offices, the Agency's "cluster" mechanism has been employed. A cluster is made up of representatives from each program office with a stake in the activity. The lead cluster is charged with implementing the lead strategy. These activities are coordinated through the lead cluster to provide a consistent policy and program for lead initiatives.

The lead cluster is made up of Agency managers and staff who through committees and workgroups coordinate the Agency's lead activities. The Office Directors' Lead Committee, composed of office directors from the various program offices with lead initiatives, provides overall direction in implementation of the Agency's lead strategy and resolves complex policy issues. Various workgroups composed primarily of technical staff from across the Agency are responsible for providing the subject specific expertise needed to develop and implement program office initiatives. These workgroups include: 1) Risk Assessment which is responsible for linking health effects information with exposure data to determine the magnitude of adverse health effects. This group reviews internal documents for their scientific validity in assessing risk from exposure to lead; 2) Urban Lead which is preparing a policy for dealing with exposures to lead in an urban environment. This group is active in reviewing the work to develop the Agency's lead standards under Title X and in considering lead in soil issues at Superfund and RCRA sites; 3) Research which is responsible for coordinating research activities to answer strategy research needs and identifying needs for additional research; 4) Evaluation and Planning which is responsible for evaluating the effectiveness of Agency activities in reaching the goals of the strategy; 5) Public Education which is developing an Agency approach to disseminating the hazards of the lead and the Agency's response to these hazards to the public and professionals; and 6) Enforcement which is responsible for coordinating the Agency's efforts to insure that regulatory standards are met.

Congressman Stokes

LEAD HOTLINE - STATUS

Question: According to the new lead legislation, EPA is required to establish a hotline 6 months after enactment of the bill. Is this hotline now in service? If not, when will it be?

Answer: The National Lead Information Center hotline (1-800-LEAD-FYI) began operating November 2, 1992. Since that date, it has been open 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

Question: Is the hotline staffed with live operators? If not, when will it be and how many operators will there be?

Answer: The National Lead Information Center hotline operates through an automated answering system. Unlike the clearinghouse, it is not staffed with live information specialists. Instead, callers hear a recording, in either English or Spanish, that asks them to leave their name and address to receive a package of information about lead poisoning and some simple steps they can take to help prevent it. The package, which consists of a brochure, three related fact sheets, and a list of state and local contacts, is available in English or Spanish.

There are no near-term plans to staff the hotline with live operators. The automated hotline system is designed to be able to handle at least 20,000 calls a month--and hundreds of calls simultaneously--at all hours of the day, in all parts of the country, in both English and Spanish. Very high call volumes are expected to result from a series of radio, television, and print public service announcements whose focus is to motivate people to call 1-800-LEAD-FYI. (This public education campaign originated with the President's Commission on Environmental Quality; after that body's dissolution at the end of February 1993, EPA and the National

Safety Council assumed cosponsorship of the campaign. The campaign kick-off is scheduled for May 4, 1993.) Using live operators to handle the volume of calls resulting from the widespread publicity generated by the campaign would be prohibitively expensive and would likely fail to efficiently provide large numbers of the public with the fundamental information about lead poisoning prevention that they need.

Congressman Stokes

LEAD HOTLINE - STATUS

Question: How many inquiries have been received to date?

Answer: Even prior to the start-up of the public service announcement campaign, the number of inquiries has been rising steadily:

November 1992	523	
December 1992	1,337	
January 1993	1,629	
February 1993	2,405	
March 1993	5,660	
April 1993	3,225	(through April 19)
TOTAL ·	14,779	

Based on the experience of toll-free hotlines associated with other public service announcement campaigns, call numbers are projected to range between 15,000 and 20,000 a month when the campaign is fully under way.

Congressman Stokes

LEAD CLEARINGHOUSE - STATUS

Question: I also understand that a clearinghouse must be established within the 6 month timeframe -- is it operational? If not, when will it be?

Answer: The National Lead Information Center Clearinghouse began operating on April 28, 1993. The clearinghouse, which operates through a toll-free number separate from the hotline number, is staffed by three information specialists who can respond to individual callers' questions. A part-time clearinghouse librarian has also been hired. The clearinghouse is expected to serve, for the most part, a more technical audience than the hotline.

Congressman Stokes

LEAD HOTLINE AND CLEARINGHOUSE - FUNDING LEVEL

Question: Also, what is the amount of funding devoted to the hotline and the clearinghouse for FYs 1993 and 1994?

Answer: For FY 1993, EPA is devoting $500,000 to lead-related public education, risk communication, and outreach. The bulk of this amount is for the National Lead Information Center, which includes the hotline and the clearinghouse. The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) has also agreed to provide an additional $50,000 for FY 1993; the level of contributions from other federal agencies for FY 1993 is uncertain at this point.

For FY 1994, EPA plans to devote $750,000 to lead-related public education, risk communication, and outreach. Again, most of this amount will be devoted to the hotline and clearinghouse. EPA hopes to continue to receive additional funds from other federal agencies to support the hotline and clearinghouse, but no commitments from other agencies have yet been made.

NOTE: The $750,000 figure for FY 1994 is subject to change, since the FY 1994 budget and operating plan are not yet final.

Congressman Stokes

ASBESTOS EXPOSURE HOURS

Question: In the justification, under toxic substances outputs, I note that under asbestos, the number of expsoure hours reduced dropped from 19,400,000 in 1991 (actual) to 3,100,000 in 1992 (actual). Why did the number of exposure hours drop so significantly between these two years?

Answer: Our data base for the Asbestos Schools Hazard Abatement Act (ASHAA) program indicates that between 1991 and 1992 the number of exposure hours reduced actually increased by 700,000 hours, from 2,400,000 hours in 1991 to 3,100,000 hours in 1992. The 19,400,000 hours figure represents the cumulative total of exposure hours reduced through 1991.

Congressman Stokes

DESIGN FOR THE ENVIRONMENT INITIATIVE

Question: Please provide some background on the Design for the Environment initiative.

Answer: The Design for the Environment (DfE) program is one of the Agency's core pollution prevention programs. The DfE program promotes efficient pollution prevention behavior, and the development, implementation and dissemination of environmentally conscious products and processes, by providing industry with the technical information it needs to incorporate environmental considerations into the design phase of products, processes or technologies. It accomplishes this by assembling and organizing information so industry can make informed assessments about which technologies will best contribute to the prevention of pollution for their production or operational processes. The program consists of specific industry-focused initiatives, such as the Printing Industry Project and the Dry Cleaning Industry Project, and long-term projects involving Chemical Design and Full Cost Accounting Methodologies, among others.

By way of example, one DfE initiative, in partnership with the Department of Defense, involves the aerospace industry in trying to incorporate environmental considerations into the design of new aircraft components. Another new technology development area being initiated is a partnership between a textile consortium, Department of Energy laboratories and the EPA. The concept is to develop new technologies to make U.S. textile industry more competitive, at the same time assuring that environmental considerations are factored in at each stage of development.

Question: How is this activity related to the environmental technology initiative?

Answer: Because of the DfE program's focus on technology it is clearly linked with the Environmental Technology Initiative. EPA's Office of Research and Development, Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics, and Office of Enforcement, and the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), are cooperating closely on the initiative for Clean Technology for Small Business. This initiative will bring about implementation of pollution prevention practices by small businesses in the short term and the development of new cleaner technologies in the longer term. The program includes: (1) a pollution prevention extension service with delivery through the NIST Manufacturing Technology Centers, EPA regions and states; (2) clean technology research and development efforts conducted jointly with specific industry sectors to develop new, cleaner technologies, production processes or toxic material substitutes; and (3) promotion of local economic incentive programs that provide flexibility and incentives for small business clean technology innovation. Examples of the DfE component of this initiative include the joint projects with the printing and computer workstation industries to identify pollution prevention opportunities in their processes and products.

The Clean Technology for Small Business initiative is one of three ETI initiatives being planned and coordinated across the Agency through the Innovative Technology Council (ITC). The ITC is developing a broad Agency strategy for innovative technology and the ETI is being planned within the context of that broader strategy.

This process assures full integration of the ETI and its component parts with other Agency activities in innovative technology development.

Congressman Stokes

STATUS OF BIOTECHNOLOGY REGULATIONS

Question: At last year's hearing we discussed regulations that were being written regarding biotechnologies. The Agency was directed to ensure that these regulations were risk-based and scientifically sound. What is the status of these regulations?

Answer: The Agency has two rulemaking activities underway with respect to pesticide products of biotechnology -- one addresses small-scale field testing of certain genetically modified microbial pesticides and the other addresses Agency oversight of plant-pesticides (i.e., pesticidal substances produced by plants).

Genetically Modified Microbial Pesticides: The Agency published a proposed rule to amend the existing experimental use permit (EUP) regulations on January 22, 1993. This rule would codify the existing notification procedure for small-scale testing, with some significant modifications. The proposal contains risk-based and scientifically sound approaches for determining whether an EUP is needed before the test is conducted.

Plant-Pesticides: The Agency has developed a draft proposal, under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act and Federal Food, Drug Cosmetic Act, for the regulation of pesticidal substances that are produced by plants (plant-pesticides). This draft proposal was presented to the Office of Pesticide Programs' Scientific Advisory Panel (SAP) at a public meeting on December 18, 1992. Based on the comments received from the SAP subpanel, we will continue to develop this proposal for interagency review in late summer/early fall 1993. After the draft proposal clears interagency review, it will be submitted for publication in the Federal Register for public comment.

Pesticidal substances produced by plants can be diverse and, using biotechnology, can be derived from non-plant sources. In its proposal, the Agency describes the characteristics of those plant-pesticides that have the greatest potential for risks to humans and/or the environment. Once the plant-pesticides with the greatest potential for risk are defined, the proposal describes the regulatory process that would be used for these products. It also gives guidance as to the type of information that would be needed by the Agency in its evaluation.

A proposed rule for the regulation of microbial products of biotechnology under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) has been drafted. EPA expects to send the rule package to the Office of Management and Budget for publication review in 1993.

Congressman Stokes

STRATEGY FOR BIOTECHNOLOGY

Question: Has the Administration developed a strategy for biotechnology?

Answer: The EPA is currently engaging in discussions within the Administration on a strategy for biotechnology.

Congressman Stokes

EPA'S ROLE IN REGULATION OF BIOTECHNOLOGY PRODUCTS

Question: What will EPA's role be in the regulation of biotechnology products?

Answer: A major application of agricultural biotechnology is the development of new pesticides. As pesticides, these products are EPA's regulatory responsibility under FIFRA and FFDCA. For example, genetically modified microbial pesticides represent an extension of microbial pesticide products that have been regulated by the Agency for over three decades. The Agency's experiences with the genetically modified products submitted under the 1984 Notification policy and for Experimental Use Permits indicates that the additional risks posed by the modifications can be assessed and regulated as part of the well-established microbial pesticide regulatory program.

Plant-pesticides represent a new type of pesticidal product that has been developed through biotechnology. However, the Agency also has experience in regulating some of these substances. For example, plants can be genetically modified to produce an insecticidal protein (from the bacteria Bacillus thuringiensis) that is also regulated as a microbial pesticide. In developing its policy for plant-pesticide products, the Agency is developing flexible regulatory procedures that incorporate the biological characteristics of plant-pesticides and the availability of regulatory alternatives in other Agencies.

In general, pesticides produced through biotechnology are a rapidly expanding group of products which present the promise of relatively reduced risk pesticides. These products can be utilized in Integrated Pest Management Programs and often represent viable alternatives to more toxic chemical pesticides. Because of these characteristics, the Agency encourages the development of biological pesticides through the use of a separate set of data requirements and an integrated approach to its risk assessment.

Until final rules fully implementing its TSCA biotechnology program are published, EPA will continue to operate its program under a policy statement made as part of the interagency Coordinated Framework for Regulation of Biotechnology published by the Office of Science and Technology Policy in 1986 (51 FR 23313, June 26, 1986). Under the TSCA section 5 biotechnology program, EPA receives premanufacture notification (PMN) submissions for new microorganisms, which are currently defined as living intergeneric microorganisms not listed on the TSCA Inventory. Intergeneric microorganisms are formed from source organisms in different taxonomic genera. Excluded from TSCA authority are microorganisms used as pesticides, foods, food additives, drugs, and cosmetics.

PMNs must be submitted for all new microorganisms prior to their introduction into commerce. EPA's draft rule proposes establishment of an abbreviated reporting program for research and development activities involving release of new microorganisms to the environment. Until that proposal can be finalized, EPA has asked for voluntary PMN reporting of research and development activities involving release of new microorganisms to the environment.

Congressman Stokes

BIOTECHNOLOGY ACTIVITIES IN FY 1993

Question: For fiscal year 1993, the Committee provided additional funding for bioremediation/biotechnology efforts. What types of biotechnology activities were undertaken with these funds?

Answer: In fiscal year 1993, the Committee provided $1.0 million in R&D and $1.75 million in Superfund in additional funding for bioremediation/biotechnology efforts. The following major research efforts were added to the base research:

1. A new research program was established to examine the risks associated with genetically engineered plants. Methods and procedures are being developed to determine the stability of newly introduced genetic material in the plant kingdom, the probability of transfer of the genetic material, and the ecological consequences. [$400K]

2. The research program on developing biotechnology products for bioremediation is being enhanced. The potential direct and indirect ecological risks associated with the application of biotechnological products for bioremediation are being examined. This work is combining research areas, focussing on risk assessment, risk control techniques, microbial ecology, and biodegradation aspects of the bioremediation and biotechnology risk assessment programs. [$300K]

3. The ecological effects of large-scale releases of engineered organisms will be studied with respect to biogeochemical processes, effects on community structure, trophic interactions, and ecosystem

health. Organisms will be engineered to facilitate methods for monitoring their fate and transport following release. [$300K]

4. The Superfund add-on for Bioremediation research related to ground water is being used to develop a better understanding of the process that controls the transformation of ionizable and polarizable organic compounds. Research also is being conducted to develop better test methods to measure capillary pressure curve parameters and permeability; and to develop a model describing subsurface containment transport, and transformation for bioremediation of containment ground water. A portion of the add-on is being used to develop a data evaluation/decision support system for bioremediation of subsurface contamination. [$1.75 million]

Congressman Stokes

BIOTECHNOLOGY FUNDING IN FY 1994

Question: For fiscal year 1993, the Committee provided additional funding for bioremediation/biotechnology efforts. What is the funding level for biotechnology activities in both pesticide and toxic substances research in FY 1994?

Answer: In fiscal year 1994, ORD is requesting 38.2 FTE and $7.0 million in R&D funding for bioremediation/biotechnology efforts. $1.7 million are in pesticides, and $5.3 million are in toxic substances for biotechnology research. In addition, ORD is requesting $5.3 million in Superfund resources for bioremediation research.

Congressman Stokes

NEUROTOXICITY RESEARCH UPDATE

Question: Last year, EPA initiated new research in the area of neurotoxicity. As previously mentioned, EPA has been recognized by the Office of Technology Assessment as one of the leaders within the Federal government in this area. Could you provide us with an update of this program?

Answer: ORD's Neurotoxicology Division (NTD) of the Health Effects Research Laboratory (HERL) is responsible for planning, conducting, coordinating, supporting, and evaluating a program for studying the effects of physical and/or chemical agents on the nervous system. The base research program supports both intramurally and extramurally funded projects in the following three areas:

1. Hazard Identification-research is performed to develop, refine and validate test methods to identify and characterize effects of chemicals on sensory, motor, autonomic and cognitive functioning. Interdisciplinary studies are performed at the molecular, cellular and behavioral levels; animal models are used to make predictions about possible neurotoxic risks in humans. Test method development is performed in support of testing guidelines promulgated by the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) and the Toxic Substances Control Act (TOSCA). Researchers also provide technical input for writing new and revising existing test guidelines, as well as advising EPA Program Offices as to the interpretation of neurotoxicological data from a variety of studies. NTD also conducts research in support of negotiated test rules as requested by Program Offices and is actively involved in drafting neurotoxicity risk assessment guidelines for EPA's Risk Forum. NTD actively searches for viable biomarkers of neurotoxic exposure and develops short-term tests, using recent advances in molecular biology and in vitro technology. Methods developed by NTD are used to study Dose-Response Relationships and develop Chemical Specific Data for the Agency.

2. Dose-Response Relationships ORD's research program focuses on reducing uncertainties in the risk assessment process. One major aspect of this program concerns animal-to-human extrapolation. NTD develops the basis for predicting chemical-induced neurotoxicity in humans by systematically assessing neurotoxic effects in animal models using methods that can also be applied to humans. Work in this area focuses on chemical-induced alterations in learning and memory, as well as sensory dysfunction. NTD also conducts research to reduce uncertainties associated with extrapolation from short term to chronic exposures, as well as within population variability. One efficient way to reduce uncertainties in risk assessment is to understand the mechanism of action of classes of neurotoxic agents. NTD is actively investigating a number of neurotoxic agents, including neuropathic-inducing cholinesterase inhibitors, organic metals and solvents. NTD also has active collaborations with the Human Studies Division at HERL to detect and quantify alterations in nervous system functioning following accidental exposure of humans to chemicals in the workplace.

3. Chemical Specific Data ORD conducts research on specific chemicals or chemical classes identified by various Program Offices. Through various panels and workshops, the Agency has identified a number of research questions concerning the regulation of cholinesterase inhibiting pesticides, including the definition of an adverse effect, differences between acute and repeated exposures, developmental neurotoxicity and possible non-cholinergic neurotoxicity, such as retinotoxicity. All of these issues pose problems for the risk assessment of these compounds. Research in NTD focuses on providing feedback to the risk assessor concerning these issues. A significant component of NTD's research program concerns the neurotoxicity of metals, including lead, methyl mercury and aluminum. An example of work in this area is the finding that

relatively low levels of aluminum have subtle effects on cell-to-cell communication mechanisms in brain tissue. Additional studies indicate that aluminum interferes with basic signalling processes in nerve cells and that these effects may underlie some of the neurotoxicity reported by exposure to this metal.

Another class of chemicals studied by NTD is the polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). Research conducted at NTD has confirmed the developmental neurotoxicity of some of the PCBs and identified possible structure-activity relationships associated with neuroactivity. Recent studies indicate that some PCB congeners may have neuroactivity by interfering with intracellular calcium mechanisms. NTD also conducts studies on chlorinated water by-products, such as dichloroacetic acid, and is involved in a HERL-wide study to determine the potential neurotoxicity of carpet products.

FY 1993 Add-On

Regarding the status of the $800,000 congressional add-on in FY 93, the FCCSET Subcommittee on Brain and Behavioral Sciences identified three areas in environmental research that the Agency could address, including in vitro neurotoxicology, susceptible populations and the relationship between environmental exposure and neurodegenerative disease. In response to the FCCSET recommendations, commitments were made to fund extramural research projects concerning the development of preliminary screens using in vitro methodologies, identification of populations, such as children and/or the elderly that may be vulnerable to neurotoxic exposure, and identification of possible environmental factors in human populations having neurodegenerative diseases such as Parkinson's Disease.

Early in FY 93, ORD requested proposals for competitive cooperative agreements in these three areas. The more than 60 pre-proposals received, which underwent an initial review for completeness and relevance, were sent to extramural peer-reviewers for evaluation. All of the pre-proposals now have been reviewed and rank-ordered. The availability of $800,00 in FY 93 has permitted ORD to consider funding 3-4 proposals totalling approximately $65,000 per year for three years, including indirect costs. A decision was made to fund proposals in in vitro neurotoxicology in FY 93 on a priority basis, leaving research in susceptible populations and environmentally related neurodegenerative diseases to be carried out in the future, pending the availability of funds.

Congressman Stokes

NEUROTOXICITY RESEARCH RESOURCES

Question: Last year, EPA initiated new research in the area of neurotoxicity. As previously mentioned, EPA has been recognized by the Office of Technology Assessment as one of the leaders within the Federal government in this area. How many resources are devoted to this effort in FY 1994?

Answer: For FY 1994 ORD is requesting 22.6 FTEs and $1.9 million in R&D for neurotoxicology in the Health Effects issue, and 9.3 FTEs and $1.0 million in R&D in the Environmental Review of Toxic Chemicals issue, for a total of 31.9 FTEs and $2.9 million in R&D.

Congressman Stokes

33/50 PROGRAM - STATUS

Question: EPA's 33/50 program calls for voluntary industry reductions of toxic wastes, aimed at achieving an overall national reduction of 33 percent by 1992 and 50 percent by 1995. What is the percentage reduction to date?

Answer: One of the more noteworthy findings revealed in the 1991 Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) reporting data is that releases and transfers of 33/50 program chemicals declined by 34% between 1988 and 1991, surpassing the 1992 interim 33% national reduction goal a full year ahead of schedule.

Data reported by facilities to TRI for 1991 indicate that releases and transfers of 33/50 program chemicals declined from 1.474 billion pounds in the program's 1988 baseline year to 973 million pounds in 1991. The 501 million pound reduction in reported emissions through 1991 exceeds by nearly 15 million pounds the amount required to achieve the 1992 interim 33% reduction goal.

Question: How many companies are currently participating?

Answer: Currently, the 33/50 program reports that a total of 1,135 companies have elected to participate, pledging to reduce annual emissions for 17 targeted chemicals. These annual emissions will result in a total, cumulative reduction of nearly 354 million pounds of pollution over the life of the program, which ends in 1995.

Question: What are the projections for participation in the next year?

Answer: Company participation in the 33/50 program has risen steadily from its inception in early 1991, increasing twofold from July, 1991 to February, 1992, and again by more than 50% in the program's second year. Reduction pledges continue to approach the program's national goals, with their slower growth rate reflecting the fact that companies with the greatest amounts of releases and transfers (the "Top 600") were the first to be contacted. Commitment outreach in recent months has focused more on smaller companies. In addition, the 354 million pounds of reductions pledged to date represents a lower bound, as numeric reduction targets are still being set by about a third of the participating companies, and some companies appear to be achieving greater reductions than they initially anticipated.

It is difficult to predict the results of future outreach efforts. Additional potential participants will be identified in the 1991 TRI data (nearly 1,000 additional potential participants were identified in each of the last two releases of TRI data). EPA is considering setting, but has not set, internal goals for increasing company participation in the coming year.

Congressman Stokes

33/50 PROGRAM - STATUS

Question: Will EPA meet its goals by 1995?

Answer: The early achievement of the 1992 reduction goal, together with an analysis of facilities' projected on-site releases and off-site transfers to treatment and disposal of the 17 target chemicals through 1993 (reported for the first time to TRI in 1991), offer strong encouragement that the ultimate goal of a 50% reduction by 1995 will be achieved.

Projections for 33/50 program chemicals provided by facilities in their 1991 TRI submissions offer a great deal of encouragement that the 1995 50% reduction goal can and will be achieved.

Congressman Stokes

33/50 PROGRAM - ARE REDUCTIONS BEING ACHIEVED MORE QUICKLY

Question: Are targeted reductions being achieved more quickly with this voluntary program than if regulations alone had been used?

Answer: Yes. Regulations take time to put in place. If EPA had begun to draft a pollution reduction regulation in 1990 when the 33/50 program was launched, that regulation would not yet be in place. Data to date already show reductions in the emissions of the 17 chemicals targeted by the 33/50 program occurring more rapidly than non-targeted chemicals. Likewise, the rate of pollution reduction is higher to date for companies participating in the 33/50 program than for non-participating companies.

Congressman Stokes

ANTIMICROBIALS

Question: According to page 6-28, the Agency is requesting an additional $1,000,000 for antimicrobials. I understand that this area was identified as a material weakness under FMFIA. Could you describe the antimicrobial strategy?

Answer: The Strategy to Improve the Antimicrobial Program was written in 1987 as a guidance document to address three basic concerns which had been raised by the public health community in recent years regarding the Antimicrobial Program: (1) human exposure to antimicrobial chemicals was believed to be more significant than previously classified, (2) unsupported labeling and advertising claims were creating a false sense of security among health care professionals, and (3) test methods used to evaluate the efficacy of antimicrobial products may be unreliable. The strategy identified five objectives designed to address the three major areas needing improvement within the Antimicrobial Program and set forth a plan to accomplish these improvements. The five objectives are: (1) Revision or update of efficacy test methodology and performance standards to assure reproducible efficacy tests; (2) Upgrading of test sample requirements to assure that samples tested for registration purposes are predictive of marketplace products; (3) Development of programs to assure that the quality of marketed products is the same as the originally registered products; (4) Assessment of long term toxicological hazards of antimicrobial products; and (5) Improvement in the accuracy of labeling and advertising. The Strategy was updated in 1990 after the GAO investigation of the Antimicrobial Program.

Question: What are the weaknesses that were identified?

Answer: The pesticides antimicrobial program was initially identified as a material weakness in a 1990 GAO audit. The following material weaknesses were identified:

- Integrity and quality of registrant-submitted data, including a variety of test methods;
- Enforcement and follow-up actions regarding efficacy claims; and

- Integrity of EPA databases.

The Agency has taken a number of steps to address these weaknesses including initiating all major activities identified in the Antimicrobial Strategy. Implementation of the new or improved antimicrobial program processes in an intensive effort. Many of the activities are long term processes which will require a number of years until resolution.

Congressman Stokes

PESTICIDE TOLERANCE FEE

Question: The pesticide tolerance fee is raised annually, according to the Federal salary increase. Will the fees be adjusted to reflect the freeze of Federal pay raises in 1994?

Answer: In 1986, a provision was added to the Tolerance Fee Regulation appearing at 40 CFR 180.33 which states:

> (o) This fee schedule will be changed annually by the same percentage as the percent change in the Federal General Schedule (GS) pay scale. In addition, processing costs and fees will periodically be reviewed and changes will be made to the schedule as necessary..."

The cumulative increase in fees since 1986, based on annual changes in the GS pay scale, has been approximately 27 percent. For example, fees were increased 3.7 percent this year (1993) to reflect the 3.7 percent increase in GS pay. If there is no change in the GS pay scale in 1994, there will be no change in tolerance fees based on this provision. Fees could change, however, if a periodic review of processing costs determined that changes were appropriate.

Congressman Stokes

IMPACT OF MAINTENANCE FEE CAPS ON REGISTRANTS

Question: The maintenance fee caps were adjusted to allow the Agency to collect up to $14,000,000 in FY 1992. At last years hearing, Ms. Fischer indicated that it was too early to assess the impact of this adjustment on registrants. Could you tell us now what the impact has been on registrants?

Answer: Ninety percent of the registrants were not impacted by the adjusted maintenance fee caps. This group of registrants, holding 16 or fewer registrations were assessed the same fee in 1992 that was assessed in 1991. The cancellation rate for this group in 1992 was 11 percent; in 1991 registrants in this group canceled 14 percent of their products.

The adjusted caps appear to have impacted registrants who paid for 16 to 30 products in 1992. The 1991 fee for each company in this group would have been $20,000. In 1992, because the caps were raised, these registrants were required to pay an additional $1300 per product before reaching the first cap. Ninety companies or 4 percent of the total number of registrants were in this group, and the cancellation rate for these companies was approximately 15 percent. In 1991, registrants holding 16 to 30 products responded by canceling only 6 percent of their products.

The actual percentage of registrants affected by the fee cap increase was small. The overall cancellation rate in 1992 was approximately ten percent, compared to the 1991 rate of five percent . The vast majority, approximately 95 percent, of registrants paid essentially the same fee in 1992 as in 1991. A small number of registrants held enough products to have qualified for the fee cap in 1991 and 1992. Those companies affected were obviously required to pay more in 1992. Those registrants holding over 50 registrations, who paid $35,000 in 1991 and $95,000 in 1992. However, those registrants who held enough products to qualify for the cap tended to be the larger companies who could more easily absorb the fee increase.

For FY 1993 EPA is currently estimating that $14,000,000 will be collected under the Reregistration and Expediting Processing Fund Processing Fund.

Congressman Stokes

FIFRA COLLECTIONS

Question: For FY 1993, EPA is currently estimating that $14,000,000 will be collected under the Reregistration and Expediting Processing Fund. Will you be able to collect the $14,000,000 estimated? How much has been collected to date?

Answer: Yes, we will be able to collect the $14,000,000 estimated. To date the Agency has received payments totalling approximately $14.6 million in calendar year 1993.

Congressman Stokes

EFFECT OF ISTEA PROVISIONS

Question: The Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (ISTEA) included provisions for air quality and congestion mitigation programs to provide funding for highway projects likely to have air quality benefits. How have the ISTEA provisions affected EPA?

Answer: The funding provided in the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (ISTEA) and the new requirements for the transportation planning process are crucial to successful compliance with the Clean Air Act mandates. Urban nonattainment areas need to coordinate mobility and air quality planning to avoid the situation of the past where emission reductions were lost to uncontrolled growth in vehicle miles travelled. The Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Program (CMAQ) funds provided in ISTEA have helped the States focus on transportation projects which have the potential to reduce air pollution and will provide a much needed source of funding for States to comply with transportation control measure requirements of the Clean Air Act. EPA has worked successfully with the Department of Transportation (DOT) to establish basic eligibility requirements for CMAQ projects, but the experiences of the first year of the program show that it is not working as envisioned everywhere in the country. EPA and DOT are working to resolve issues for the future years of funding.

Congressman Stokes

CAA - STATUS OF TRANSPORTATION PROGRAMS REPORT

Question: In 1993, EPA is required to submit a report reviewing transportation programs to determine whether they will help achieve the goals of the Clean Air Act Amendments (CAAA). What is the status of this report?

Answer: The Secretary of Transportation and the Administrator of EPA are jointly required to report to Congress on the adequacy of State and local air quality programs, whether sufficient funding is available to them to complete the transportation projects identified in the State implementation plans, and to recommend any changes in budget and/or statutory authority which would help achieve Clean Air Act goals. The first report outlines the actions taken by EPA and the Department of Transportation (DOT) to issue guidance and regulation needed for the formulation of State and local plans and identifies potential issues which will be faced as the States put together the transportation elements of their State implementation plans. This report, which is a collaborative effort of EPA, the

Federal Highway Administration and the Federal Transit Administration, is undergoing internal review by each Agency.

Congressman Stokes

STATUS OF DEPOSITION OF HAZARDOUS AIR

Question: What is the status of the report on the deposition of hazardous air pollutants into the Great Lakes, the Chesapeake Bay, Lake Champlain, and coastal waters, also due in 1993?

Answer: As required under Section 112(m) of the Clean Air Act (CAA), EPA is in the process of developing a report to Congress on the deposition of hazardous air pollutants into the Great Lakes, the Chesapeake Bay, Lake Champlain, and coastal waters. The report is now being worked on and will be submitted to Congress on schedule. The report will include recommendations based on an assessment of: the contribution of atmospheric deposition to pollution loading in the Great Lakes, Chesapeake Bay, Lake Champlain and coastal waters; the environmental and public health effects of such pollution; and the sources of atmospheric pollutants.

Congressman Stokes

ROLE OF EPA IN INTERAGENCY ACID PRECIPITATION TASK FORCE

Question: Under the National Acid Precipitation Task Force, will EPA assume CEQ's role as Chair of the Interagency Acid Precipitation Task Force?

Answer: Options for the Chairship of NAPAP and other administrative issues with regards to the operations of NAPAP are currently under review by the Director of NAPAP and the member agencies.

Congressman Stokes

STATUS OF DRAFT REGULATIONS FOR TITLE III

Question: Title III of the CAAA requires EPA to establish performance standards for large and small solid waste incinerators. There have been significant delays in proposing these regulations. What is the status of the draft regulations and when does EPA expect to release them?

Answer: Proposal packages to revise the February 11, 1991 New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) and emission guidelines (EG) for Municipal Waste Combustors (MWCs) were drafted a number of times in the 1991-92 time period. The Clean Act (Section 129) directs EPA to revise the NSPS and EG for MWCs by November 15, 1991 to: (1) reflect the application of maximum achievable control technology (MACT); (2) add emission limits for cadmium, lead, and mercury; (3) add siting requirements for new MWCs; (4) extend the lower size cutoff to cover small MWCs; and (5) make other less significant changes. Addressing MACT floor control requirements for existing MWCs, consistent with the 1990 CAA requirements, was particularly difficult. However, a proposed package that satisfies all of the requirements of Section 129 was developed and submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) on July 16, 1992 for review.

On May 5, 1992, the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) gave EPA 60-day notice of court action forcing EPA to propose and promulgate revised NSPS and EG for MWCs. To date, NRDC has not filed a court order. The EPA withdrew the proposal packages from OMB in December 1992. Regulatory discussions (information exchange) have been initiated with NRDC and the MWC industry in hopes that some consensus can be reached on several critical issues. The discussions may lead to a consent decree but are not expected to lead to a formal regulatory negotiation. The next meeting with NRDC, the industry, and States is scheduled for May 17. Following this meeting the Agency plans to publish a new schedule.

Congressman Stokes

NON-ROAD ENGINE TESTING

Question: How many resources are devoted to non-road engine testing in fiscal years 1993 and 1994?

Answer: In fiscal year 1993 we project to spend $600,000 in AC&C funds and 7 full-time equivalents (FTE) on non-road engine testing and in fiscal year 1994 this spending is estimated to be $850,000 in AC&C and 8 FTE.

Congressman Stokes

GREEN PROGRAM ACTIVITIES IN FY 1994

Question: In the 1994 request, the "green" programs increase substantially over fiscal year 1993. What new activities will EPA undertake in FY 1994?

Answer: In 1994, the "green" programs will expand in three specific areas. First, the Green Lights program will augment its marketing and sales effort, intensify its implementation assistance, and launch new auditing and technical assistance programs. Special emphasis will be placed on accelerating investments corporations have already committed to make in contracts with EPA.

Second, in the area of energy productivity and pollution prevention, a series of new programs including Energy Star Buildings (heating, ventilation and air conditioning), Energy Star Computers, and Residential (e.g. "Golden Carrot") programs are aimed at increasing the productivity of energy systems wherever profitable. In the buildings area, EPA will significantly augment its marketing and sales effort, intensify its implementation assistance, and launch new auditing and technical assistance programs.

In terms of Energy Star Computers, the program will target a community-based outreach program to local vendors and users of computer equipment. Up to one-third of all computer equipment is bought and sold in small retail outlets that are currently unaware of the economic and environmental benefits of Energy Star equipment. In the residential sector, the focus will be to begin providing incentives to builders and vendors to begin development of innovative financing mechanisms for advanced heat pumps, water heating systems, increased insulation, and a number of additional residential technologies (including those using natural gas).

Finally, the 1994 program will expand the methane program. Since methane has energy value, its emission to the air is equivalent to energy evaporating before use. The methane program will seek to profitably capture this "lost energy" in five areas: coal mines, natural gas, agricultural wastes, livestock and landfills. The coal mines component will be aimed at generating methane capture in Appalachia during coal mining. The natural gas program is a voluntary effort with industry that will be aimed at accelerating investments to reduce pipeline leaks in the U.S. and increase exports to the former Soviet Union of this technology. In the area of landfills, the 1994 program will aim at helping small communities meet local energy demand and the need for acceptable landfills by creating a recovery industry profitable for these communities. The agricultural wastes component focuses efforts on accelerating farmer utilization of waste as an energy source by investing in collection systems and generators and/or absorption refrigeration. Finally, the livestock program will aim at partitioning carbon to useful products (milk and meat) by nutritional supplements and/or range improvements.

Congressman Stokes

GLOBAL CLIMATE ACTIVITIES

Question: In addition to the "green" programs, what other global climate activities will the Office of Air and Radiation undertake?

Answer: In addition to developing and implementing the "green" programs, the Office of Air and Radiation staffs the Administration's development of a revised U.S. Action Plan which fulfills the U.S. commitments from the Rio conference and provides policy analyses to support the U.S. as it decides how to implement the plan.

Congressman Stokes

EPA ROLE IN U.S. ACTION PLAN

Question: What is EPA's role in developing the U.S. National Action Plan and programs?

Answer: EPA has played an important role, along with other federal agencies, in developing the U.S. National Action Plan on climate change. EPA has had lead responsibility in estimating the baseyear (1990) inventory of greenhouse gas sources and sinks for the United States. The U.S. inventory utilizes research and measurements supported by EPA, and is prepared with methodological and reporting guidelines being developed internationally. EPA also has prepared projections of future greenhouse gases, working closely with the Department of Energy (DOE), U. S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and other agencies. EPA has identified and evaluated a wide variety of options to mitigate greenhouse gases and to enhance sinks, across all greenhouse gases and sectors. Many of these options have been developed in close conjunction with other agencies, such as DOE and USDA, and have been reviewed by them prior to, or during preparation of U.S. Action Plan proposals. EPA has made contributions in the areas of emission fees, methane reduction options, Green Lights, Green Companies, and other voluntary programs, tree planting and improved forest and soils management, and State and local actions. EPA has been involved in reviewing and discussing options put forward by other U.S. agencies, and is considering the merits and costs of broad strategies to mitigate climate change or to adapt to it.

EPA is also responsible for carrying out a number of the programs inherent in the U.S. National Action Plan. EPA's programs cover greenhouse gas research and estimation, "Green Lights" and other voluntary programs, methane options (e.g., landfill regulation), and technical assistance to States and localities. EPA also carries out a small part of the Global Change Research Program (GCRP), primarily on ecological research. EPA comments on the overall GCRP and on individual products from it, and seeks to integrate the science into the policy process.

Congressman Stokes

RESOURCES IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Question: In an attempt to prevent future emissions, the U.S. is creating capacities in developing countries. Currently, OPPE sponsors studies in Poland, Brazil and Mexico. How many resources are devoted to these activities?

Answer: Until FY 1993, OPPE has sponsored climate "country studies" in a number of developing countries or economies in transition, for two primary benefits: First, the U.S. may be able to limit its long-term responsibilities under the Framework Convention on Climate Change, for both financial assistance and emission reductions, by stimulating low-cost greenhouse gas reductions abroad. Second, encouraging the building of capacities in developing countries can help build, and gain intelligence on, markets for U.S. technologies and expertise in the fields of environmental protection, renewable energy, energy efficiency, and forest and agricultural management. OPPE's sponsorship of studies in Poland, Brazil and Mexico totaled approximately $200 thousand and 1 FTE in FY 1992. OPPE's program has now been supplanted by the U.S. commitment to provide $25 million for climate country studies over two years. This is managed by an interagency team. EPA provides $1.75 million and 3 FTE in each of FY 1993 and FY 1994 to the U.S. Country Studies Initiative. OPPE provides additional staff resources to this initiative, primarily with expert advice on design, management and review of the country studies, with a view to maximizing the value of the studies -- both to the U.S. and internationally -- for the resources spent.

Congressman Stokes

FORESTS FOR THE FUTURE

Question: What is the request for the Forests for the Future Initiative in FY 1994?

Answer: EPA's Budget does not request funds for this program in FY 1994.

Question: What is the request of other federal agencies for this initiative in FY 1994?

Answer: The Vision for Change FY 1994 budget proposes $30 million in FY 1994 and $50 million per year for FY 1995-97, in the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)-Forest Service (FS) budget, to continue the FFI interagency process. The Agency for International Development AID has no independent request in FY94.

Question: What other countries are involved in this activity, and what is their contribution?

Answer: Italy pledged $17 million additional foreign assistance in partnership with FFI, and Austria pledged $30 million, when FFI was announced during the Rio Earth Summit. Japan, Germany, the United Kingdom and several other countries also indicated preliminary support for the FFI concept following Rio. Most noted they had already substantially increased their assistance for international forests, but were interested in participating. However, during the change in administration over the past 5 months and the ensuing uncertainty about the direction of FFI within the USG, little follow-up with these nations on FFI has taken place.

EPA developed several innovative forest analysis and demonstration projects under the aegis of FFI to meet our global forest conservation mission, cooperatively with AID and USDA-Forest Service. EPA proposed FFI projects in Russia and Mexico, and is prepared to negotiate projects in Brazil, Ghana, and one or more countries in Asia, when funds are available. These proposals are listed below.

Russia: a) Develop institutions to attract investment in carbon sink protection, and b) reforest degraded lands and improve forest management at two sites near Moscow, both in support of the Climate Convention. EPA negotiated draft partnerships with the Russian Minister of the Environment, Chief of the Russian Forest Service, two Russian NGOs, the Environmental Defense Fund, and Oregon State University. Two U.S. electric utilities will commit $0.5-2 million to tree planting, if EPA commits to the project.

Mexico: Current EPA cooperation with SEDESOL (Mexican EPA), INIFAP (Mexican Forest Service), and U.S. and Mexican NGOs (e.g., World Wildlife Fund, PRONATURA) on climate change studies is being expanded to test improved forest practices in transition zones around national parks in tropical Mexico.

Ghana: Negotiations are underway with the Conservator of Forests and the Forest Products Research Institute to develop a project restoring degraded dry and over-logged forests, and improving management of fires and biodiversity.

Brazil: EPA seeks to work with the Brazilian NGO IMAZON, World Wildlife Fund, and USAID to expand work in Para, Amazonia, developing markets for high-value crops as an incentive to reduce deforestation, and improving resource planning.

Asia: Discussions with three countries have identified a half-dozen candidate projects (of which 1-2 would be chosen cooperatively), introducing social forestry, improved forest management, and resource economics techniques around protected areas and in large-scale government and NGO forest projects.

Congressman Stokes

GLOBAL CLIMATE COORDINATION

Question: Please explain how OAR, OPPE, and ORD coordinate global climate activities at EPA.

Answer: Because climate change poses a very complex challenge, EPA approaches it with a coordinated, interdisciplinary approach. EPA's Climate Program is lead by OPPE, but as noted involves OAR and ORD as well as Office of International Activities, Office of General Counsel, Regional Offices and others. Coordination among the diverse activities has been achieved by biweekly meetings among the interested offices for general updates; meetings on specific topics as needed; inter-office reviews of proposed programs through the budget process; OPPE cooperation with ORD in identifying and delivering needed research; inter-office reviews and clearance on EPA reports; and coordination of EPA views in interagency discussion of U.S. climate policies and plans. In simple terms, the division of lead responsibilities among the principle offices is as follows:

OPPE: Overall lead. U.S. and international greenhouse gas inventories. Domestic energy options, including energy and carbon taxes. Domestic and international forest and agriculture options. Assistance to EPA Regions, States and localities. Analysis of environmental equity issues relating to climate. Analysis of impacts of climate change, adaptation options, and benefits of mitigation. Fostering strategic approach to voluntary programs such as Green Companies. International climate policies and support for negotiation of the Climate Convention. Assistance to developing countries and formally planned economies, including reform of multilateral lending policies, and identification of markets for U.S. technologies abroad.

OAR: Lead on control of substances which deplete stratospheric ozone. Green Lights, Energy Star and other voluntary programs. Methane emissions research and mitigation programs. International application of voluntary and methane programs. Analysis of U.S. renewable energy resources. Assistance to developing countries and formally planned economies.

ORD: Research on sources and sinks of greenhouse gases. Development of carbon and nitrogen budgets for the U.S. and several other key countries. Technologies to mitigate emissions. Ecological research, especially of possible impacts of climate change.

OIA: Support for negotiation of the Climate Convention. Reform of international lending policies. Global forest protection. Environmental assistance to developing countries and formally planned economies. Training on environmental issues. Coordination with other industrialized countries.

Congressman Stokes

RADIATION EXPOSURE - RESOURCES

Question: Over 20,000 sites exist where radioactive materials are used. EPA is responsible for developing guidance on the clean-up of residual radioactivity and issuing standards to limit human radiation exposure. How many resources is EPA devoting to this activity?

Answer: During FY 1993, EPA is devoting 11 FTEs and $1,912,000 to the development of clean-up (soil and groundwater) and waste management (waste disposal, recycle/reuse) standards and guidance for radioactive materials. Four FTEs and $1,000,000 are provided from the EPA budget, and another 7 FTEs and $916,000 are provided by an Inter-Agency Agreement between EPA and the Department of Energy (DOE) for technical support of clean-up standards and guidance. The Agency intends to continue this effort in FY 1994, but has not identified all the resources that will be devoted to this effort.

Congressman Stokes

RADIATION EXPOSURE - RESPONSIBILITIES

Question: Do you believe EPA's responsibilities in this area will increase in the next few years?

Answer: EPA's responsibilities in this area will increase over the next few years as development and implementation of the regulations and technical guidance progress. The development of the Federal Facility Restoration Program in both DOE and the Department of Defense (DOD) is an important factor. Standards and guidance for both clean-up and waste management are a necessary condition for the national restoration program to move forward on a timely and efficient basis.

Congressman Stokes

RADIATION EXPOSURE - RESPONSIBILITIES

Question: Do you believe EPA's responsibilities in this area will increase in the next few years?

Answer: EPA's responsibilities in this area will increase over the next few years as development and implementation of the regulations and technical guidance progress. The development of the Federal Facility Restoration Program in both DOE and the Department of Defense (DOD) is an important factor. Standards and guidance for both clean-up and waste management are a necessary condition for the national restoration program to move forward on a timely and efficient basis.

Congressman Stokes

WASTE ISOLATION PILOT PLANT

Question: What are EPA's responsibilities under the WIPP Land Withdrawal Act and how much will this activity cost?

Answer: The Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) Act of 1992 gives EPA regulatory authority over DOE's efforts to establish a permanent geological repository for radioactive waste generated by the Nation's weapons program. The total life of the project will last approximately 10 years. Without EPA's regulatory efforts, DOE cannot proceed with this project.

This new Act gives EPA the responsibility of reviewing and approving many of DOE's activities at the WIPP, beginning with a test phase, and continuing throughout its operation and decommissioning, if those phases are permitted. The Act requires EPA to issue final waste disposal standards and develop criteria for certifying DOE compliance with those standards. EPA must also review and approve of DOE's WIPP test and retrieval plans prior to placing any transuranic wastes there for testing purposes. In addition, EPA will have to determine on an ongoing basis if DOE is complying with the disposal standards as well as with all the environmental laws, regulations, and permit requirements which are applicable to the WIPP.

To carry out its responsibilities, the Agency estimates a need of 33.5 FTE and $6.5 million in FY 1993. Although specific resources are not identified in the Budget, EPA is committed to carrying out its responsibilities and is in the process of identifying funding.

Congressman Stokes

TRANSFER OF CEQ FUNCTIONS TO EPA

Section 309 of the Clean Air Act Amendments requires EPA to review and comment on environmental impact statements (EISs) only to the extent that the impacts of the proposed federal action related to the authority of the EPA Administrator.

Question: If CEQ's NEPA responsibilities are transferred to EPA, how does EPA plan to broaden EPA's expertise to be able to address all the impacts covered under NEPA?

Answer: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has a broad range of authorities and in-house expertise, ranging from the media-specific areas of water quality and air quality to toxic substances and pesticides to biodiversity and ecosystem management to global climate change. Where we find that additional or supplemental expertise is needed, we would arrange to work with other federal agencies possessing that expertise.

Indeed, as a quite small agency, the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) was never expected to have all the expertise needed for every potential area of review, and depended upon other Federal agencies -- including EPA -- for that expertise. Since 1978, EPA has supported CEQ in its implementation of NEPA by staffing and coordinating the review and comment on all EIS's submitted to CEQ. As a result, EPA is well prepared to continue this rule and to work with all other appropriate Federal agencies to draw upon their relevent expertise.

Congressman Stokes

ROLE OF EPA IN INTERAGENCY ACID PRECIPITATION TASK FORCE

Question: Under the National Acid Precipitation Task Force, will EPA assume CEQ's role as Chair of the Interagency Acid Precipitation Task Force?

Answer: Options for the Chairship of NAPAP and other administrative issues with regards to the operations of NAPAP are currently under review by the Director of NAPAP and the member agencies.

Congressman Stokes

LUST - LEAKS

Question: For fiscal year 1994, EPA is requesting $75,000,000 for the Leaking Underground Storage Tank program. This is the same level as provided in fiscal year 1993.

At the request of the Committee, EPA produced a report on the extent of the underground storage tank problem. The report concluded that there is an increasing backlog of cleanups and the costs of cleanups remains high.

How many of the regulated petroleum underground storage tanks are leaking?

Answer: To give a full picture of the underground storage tank problem in the U.S. requires more than an estimate of how many "tanks" are now "leaking." First, many, if not most, releases from tank systems come from leaking piping or from spills and overfills, not leaking tanks. To estimate potential leaks, it may be helpful to consider a fixed universe. There were approximately 2 million regulated UST systems in operation when the Agency's regulations took effect in 1988; the vast majority were unprotected bare steel. Leaks are more likely to occur in these older, unprotected tanks. While precise projections are not possible, EPA estimates that about 20 percent of these (up to 400,000) have had a release in the past, could now be leaking, or could have a release in the next several years.

Of the over 200,000 releases confirmed to date, over 70,000 have already had cleanups completed and 150,000 have had cleanups initiated. For the 150,000 cleanups initiated, owners were usually required as a first step to remove product from the tank, so that even where remediation is not complete, the tank and piping are no longer releasing product. Finally, as older tank systems are closed and new ones put in, an ever-growing percentage of the 1.6 million tank systems now in operation (as of FY 1993) meet EPA's new tank standards for corrosion protection and spill and overfill prevention and are much less likely to have a release.

Question: What type of health hazards are involved when there is a leak?

Answer: When petroleum or hazardous substance tanks leak, the products they release can contaminate surface and ground water, cause fires and explosions, and expose people to substances causing adverse health effects (e.g., benzene, a carcinogen).

Question: What is the current estimate of leaks and why does the number continue to increase?

Answer: As of first quarter fiscal year 1993, 202,000 releases, have been confirmed and reported to EPA. In fiscal year 1993, 148,000 cleanups have been initiated and 70,000 cleanups have been completed. The number of confirmed releases is expected to grow at a rate of about 50,000 releases per year until the rate begins to slow down at about 320,000 releases during fiscal year 1995. The rate of confirmed release continues to grow as each of the deadlines for leak detection are phased-in and owners and operators are closing facilities. In 1998, after the upgrading requirements are implemented, we are expecting another increase in the number of confirmed releases.

Question: What is the estimated total cost to the States of overseeing and containing the leaks?

Answer: On a national basis, confirmed releases are being reported to implementing agencies at a rate of about 1,000 per week. With current federal resources, about $75 million per year, states and responsible parties are initiating cleanups at about 36,000 sites per year and completing cleanups at about 16,000 sites per year. At the current rate of funding and current activity levels, States could oversee the completion of cleanups at known releases at a cost of approximately $975 million. This figure represents a rough estimate of federal costs.

States also use resources from their own State Cleanup Funds to oversee and conduct state-lead sites. It is difficult to estimate the total cost of overseeing and containing leaks at this time. The UST program is working very diligently at streamlining corrective action, encouraging the use of innovative corrective action technologies, and reducing the costs of cleanup.

Congressman Stokes

LUST - OVERSIGHT

Question: How many sites do state staffs oversee? Is there sufficient oversight at the current time?

Answer: The number of sites that states oversee varies with the size of the UST program and the number of releases confirmed in the state. In some states, individual site managers overseeing responsible party cleanups are handling up to 400 cases at a time.

States have established priority ranking systems and are overseeing the high risk sites first, therefore protecting human health and the environment. Low risk sites, however, are being managed on a slower track. If responsible parties are unable or unwilling to start cleanup, all states have sufficient Trust Fund money to start Trust Fund-lead cleanups.

Congressman Stokes

LUST - FUNDING LEVEL

Question: Is the current funding level at EPA adequate to address the needs?

Answer: Current funding levels are adequate to maintain the current pace of progress.

Congressman Stokes

LUST - CURRENT RATE OF CLEANUP

Question: Given the current rate of cleanup, when will the work of the UST program be completed?

Answer: At current resource levels, the majority of cleanups could be completed within the next 10 to 15 years. However, it is expected that additional releases will be confirmed after the upgrading deadlines are implemented in 1998.

Congressman Stokes

LUST - REDUCE COSTS

Question: What types of activities have been identified to reduce costs and to streamline this corrective action program?

Answer: To address the large workload of state staff and problems with the regulated community, the national program is encouraging state managers and staff to use Total Quality Management (TQM) techniques to help them to identify delays and opportunities for improvement. The Agency is also providing assistance to states in modifying their procedures or improving their performance in the field. State efforts have included: Developing improved guidance materials, modifying review and oversight processes to reduce delays and paperwork, providing technical training, and holding seminars to improve communication between the states and the consultants and contractors who actually plan and conduct cleanups.

To encourage streamlining efforts formally, EPA released a policy directive entitled: "Streamlined Implementation of UST Corrective Action Requirements." Examples from this guidance and additional examples are provided in the Report to the House Appropriations Committee on the Leaking Underground Storage Tanks Problem, on pages 11 through 13, which was submitted to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees on March 9, 1993.

Congressman Stokes

LUST - TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE VS. ENFORCEMENT

Question: Does EPA provide more technical assistance or enforcement under this program?

Answer: EPA provides more technical assistance than enforcement under this program. This is consistent with the decentralized model that the Office of Underground Storage Tanks (OUST) has adopted to empower state and local programs.

Congressman Stokes

LUST - OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

Question: Certain federal agencies (i.e. FEMA) have leaking underground storage tanks as well. What other federal entities have underground storage tanks?

Answer: The Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Energy, Department of Defense (including Army, Navy, Air Force, Coast Guard), Department of Interior, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Department of Commerce and other federal agencies that use petroleum for heating, motor fuel, and emergency power generation all have underground storage tanks.

Question: Do these federal agencies have problems with leakage?

Answer: Yes, as with all underground storage tank systems (tanks and piping) that have not yet been upgraded, approximately 20 percent of the universe is expected to have a past, present, or future leak or spill.

Question: To what extent is EPA involved in the cleanup process at these other federal agencies?

Answer: The States are responsible for implementing the regulations and therefore oversee the federal agencies' remediation work at specific sites. EPA provides general (not site-specific) assistance to federal agencies in coordinating and fostering improved cleanup activities. EPA's Technology Innovation Office facilitates a Federal Remediation Technologies Roundtable which is comprised of federal entities that are involved with remediating all waste sites including leaking underground storage tanks. This group works with both public and private organizations to identify the most appropriate cleanup technologies and to identify training opportunities for federal and state agencies. In addition, OUST meets at least quarterly with federal agencies to discuss problems and issues associated with remediating underground storage tanks including methods to manage contractors, comply with the regulations, and conduct outreach.

Congressman Stokes

LUST ADMINISTRATIVE CEILING

Question: What is the Leaking Underground Storage Tanks Administrative Ceiling requested for 1994.

Answer: The Agency is not requesting administrative ceiling for LUST. However, the Agency has budgeted $7.6 million for 1994 in categories that the appropriation committees have traditionally considered to be administrative.

Question: Please explain what any increase in the LUST administrative expenses ceiling are for.

Answer: The Agency's LUST Administrative Ceiling request is an increase of $383 thousand over the FY 1993 Current Estimate. The components are:

- PC&B (+$309 thousand): PC&B was based on 1992 actuals per workyear plus annualization of the 1992 and 1993 payraises, and a small increment for retirement, benefits and other payroll increases.
- Travel (+$103 thousand): Travel was funded at the FY 1993 ceiling level minus the 3% administrative Cost reduction.
- Expenses (-$29 thousand): LUST expense resources remain level in 1994.

Congressman Stokes

PIPELINE SPILL IN RESTON, VA

Question: Recently, a pipeline carrying diesel oil ruptured near a stream in Reston, Va. How severe was this oil spill?

Answer: The pipeline spilled approximately 407,000 thousand gallons of oil.

Question: Does EPA have the lead in coordinating the response efforts in a situation like this?

Answer: EPA has the lead in spills such as this, which affect navigable waters in the inland area of the U.S.(per Executive Order 12777).

Question: What other federal agencies were involved in the response?

Answer: In addition to EPA, the Department of Transportation (U.S. Coast Guard, Office of Pipeline Safety, and National Transportation Safety Board), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration provided on-site assistance.

Question: What is the status of the recovery operations of the spill?

Answer: Approximately 367,000 gallons of oil have been recovered; there is no oil left in the water. Sorbent booms are in place to guard against minor sheening, which may result from shoreline contamination. Damage assessment, which is being conducted by the Natural Resource Trustees in cooperation with State and local officials, is nearing completion. Long-term restoration activities are to be conducted by the responsible party with EPA and Natural Resource Trustee oversight.

Congressman Stokes

BIOREMEDIATION DEVELOPMENT

Question: In 1994, EPA will complete development of bioremediation protocols for open water spills and beach contamination. To what extent have bioremediation technologies been used in oil spills response?

Answer: Very few bioremediation technologies have been used thus far to cleanup oil spills. The most well known was the test site and subsequent use for the Exxon Valdize/Prince William Sound spill. The inhibition to the use of biotechnology has been the lack of effective and accepted test protocols for potential oil spills products. The development of these protocols has been the principal thrust of recent EPA research.

Question: Do you expect that bioremediation will be used more extensively in the future?

Answer: Yes, we expect bioremediation to be used more extensively in the future. Research is expected to provide cheaper, and more effective cleanup with fewer side effects for spills of all types. However, commercialization, and acceptance for early use of these technologies will take time to institutionalize in both the private and regulatory sectors.

Question: To what extent does EPA use intentional spills to conduct its tests?

Answer: EPA is not currently using intentional spills to the direct environment to conduct oil spills research. When spills occur, ORD is ready to conduct field tests assuming conditions are appropriate. ORD Corpus Christi, is participating in research using totally contained facilities to advance bioremediation technologies such as the facility located in Texas. The United Kingdom routinely undertakes intentional spills to further its research and EPA/ORD is at this time considering if participation with them is appropriate.

Congressman Stokes

OPA RESPONSIBILITIES

Question: Please outline EPA's role versus FEMA, DOT, and other federal agencies involved in Oil Pollution Act responsibilities.

Answer: In general, EPA is responsible for oil spill prevention, preparedness, and response activities associated with non-transportation-related onshore oil facilities. Executive Order 12777 gives EPA lead responsibility for implementing many Oil Pollution Act (OPA) provisions in the inland zone ("inland zone" is defined as the environment inland of the coastal zone excluding the Great Lakes and specified ports and harbors on inland rivers), including revising the National Contingency Plan, developing non-transportation-related facility response plan regulations, reviewing and approving facility response plans, designating areas, appointing Area Committee members, and establishing requirements for Area Contingency Plans.

The Department of Transportation (DOT) through the U.S. Coast Guard, is responsible for oil spill planning and response activities for tank vessels, transportation-related onshore facilities, and deepwater ports. The Department of the Interior is generally responsible for oil spill planning activities for offshore facilities except deepwater ports. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration is developing regulations for natural resource trustees to assess damages to natural resources caused by oil discharges. While the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has no direct implementation responsibilities under OPA, FEMA does participate in contingency planning activities through their participation in the National Response Team/Regional Response Team (NRT/RRT).

Congressman Stokes

CHANGES TO OIL SPILLS REGULATIONS

Question: I understand that EPA is considering several additional changes to the regulation to simplify and improve the federal government's response to oil spills. What types of changes is EPA considering?

Answer: As the revisions to the National Contingency Plan have not been proposed in the Federal Register, we cannot comment on the content of the proposal at this time. EPA, however, is considering several ways in which we can simplify and improve the national oil spill response system.

Question: Will these changes reflect the intent of the legislation?

Answer: EPA is certain that any proposed changes to the national response system will reflect the intent of the legislation.

Congressman Stokes

REVIEW OF FACILITY PLANS

Question: EPA is required to review facility plans. How many were reviewed in 1992 and what is the estimate for 1993?

Answer: The statute requires the federal government to review and approve plans from facilities that could discharge oil and cause "significant and substantial harm" to the environment. In its February 17, 1993 proposed rule, EPA published criteria to identify such onshore non-transportation-related facilities. The Agency estimates that 6,000 facilities would meet the criteria and submit plans in 1993. The Agency did not receive any plans in 1992. Facilities began submitting plans in February 1993, and to date the Agency has received about 4,200 plans.

Congressman Stokes

OPA ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS

Question: How many enforcement actions have taken place under OPA?

Answer: The United States has filed three judicial penalty cases alleging OPA claims on behalf of EPA. Two of these, relating to oil spills in Washington State, have already settled, and the third, regarding a railway spill of hazardous substances into the Sacramento River, is in litigation. A fourth case has also been referred to the Deparment of Justice.

The Agency has issued several oil spill response orders under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act, as amended by OPA, including orders directed at the STAR Enterprises tank farm in Fairfax, Virginia, and a recent unilateral order against the Colonial Pipeline Co. for its Herndon, Virginia oil spill.

EPA has also filed administrative penalty complaints under Section 311 since passage of OPA: 6 for spills, and 35 for spill prevention plan violations (SPCC). The SPCC violations, however, include pre-OPA events. Five of the six administrative spill penalty cases have been concluded.

Congressman Stokes

Exxon Valdez Fund

Question: In the FY 1993 appropriations bill, language was included allowing EPA to collect settlement monies from the Exxon Valdez fund. How much has been collected? Have these monies been distributed? Why not?

Answer: The 1993 Appropriations bill authorized the Agency to receive reimbursement of cost expended to respond to the Exxon Spill, as set out in the Exxon Valdez settlement. The Agency is authorized to use these funds for "environmental restoration activities" provided for under various environmental statutes. The Agency has received its full allocation of $4.2 million. To date, none of these funds have distributed. The Agency is looking at what is the legal use of these funds before developing a plan for distribution of the funds.

Congressman Stokes

MUNICIPAL LIABILITY PROBLEMS

Question: The Agency is exploring various methodologies for settling with contributors of municipal solid waste to provide them with legal protection from contribution suits. What is the status of this review?

Answer: Although EPA has not made any final decisions on this issue, the Agency continues to evaluate all possible approaches for calculating appropriate cost allocations for municipalities. EPA is seeking a method for allocating costs that is fair and reasonable. The Agency has held two conferences involving more than 100 representatives of EPA, the states, and municipal, industrial and environmental interests to address the issue of municipal settlements.

Question: When will the Agency address the municipal liability problems under Superfund?

Answer: EPA has developed several tools to help local government officials understand Superfund liability. These include a Superfund Desk Reference for Municipalities, and "Managing Superfund's Impact: A First-Aid Kit", published by the International City/County Management Association, under a grant from EPA. As part of its reauthorization efforts, the Agency has formed an internal working group to address the issue of municipal liability.

Chairman Stokes

SUPERFUND EXTRAMURAL FUNDING LEVEL

Question: Please provide the level of funding of all extramural accounts in Superfund for fiscal year 1993 and 1994.

Answer: The following is a breakout of the level of funding for all Superfund extramural accounts for FY 1993 and 1994:

(Dollars in Millions)

Office	FY93 Current Est.	FY94 Pres Bud	Delta
OSWER	$1,198.9	$1,102.4	-$96.5
OE	$22.2	$22.2	$0.0
OGC	$0.3	$0.3	$0.0
ORD	$57.8	$48.0	-$9.8
OARM	$26.6	$26.1	-$0.5
OAR	$1.8	$1.8	$0.0
OW	$3.5	$0.5	-$3.0
OPPE	$2.0	$2.0	$0.0
OA	$0.5	$0.2	-$0.3
TOTAL	$1,313.5	$1,203.5	-$110.0

Chairman Stokes

SUPERFUND FUNDING LEVEL

Question: Please provide the level of funding all EPA offices for Superfund for fiscal year 1993 and 1994.

Answer: The 1993 and 1994 funding level for the Superfund program is as follows:

(Dollars in millions)

Office	FY93 Current Est.	FY94 Pres Bud	Delta
OSWER	$1,332.1	$1,244.7	-$87.4
OE	$66.8	$71.5	+$4.7
OGC	$2.6	$2.8	+$0.2
ORD	$69.8	$60.7	-$9.2
OARM	$99.6	$105.5	+$5.9
OAR	$3.1	$3.2	+$0.1
OW	$5.0	$1.9	-$3.1
OPPE	$3.0	$3.1	+$0.1
OA	$3.1	$3.0	-$0.1
TOTAL	$1,585.2 *	$1,496.4	-$88.8

* $11.7 Million carryover included

Congressman Stokes

SUPERFUND "SUPPORT" AND DOJ

Question: I understand that all federal agencies, except the Department of Justice, are considered "support" under Superfund. What is the definition of support?

Answer: The three basic components of the Superfund program are: cleanup (including site assessment), enforcement and support. Support functions were defined as those activities funded under the Superfund account that are neither directly related to the remediation of sites, nor are part of the Agency's enforcement efforts.

Support functions include the non-site related components of the Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (OSWER) budget, i.e., information management, budget, guidance development, as well as the budgets for various offices that support the implementation of the program. These include the Offices of Water (OW), Air and Radiation (OAR), Administration and Resources Management (OARM), Policy, Planning and Evaluation (OPPE), Research and Development (ORD), and the Office of the Administrator (OA). A small portion of ORD's budget that relates to site assessment is in the "cleanup" category.

Funding for all other federal agencies that receive Superfund dollars, with the exception of the Department of Justice (DOJ), were included in the definition of "support". DOJ's budget was included in the "enforcement" category.

Question: Why is the Department of Justice not considered "support?"

Answer: As DOJ's efforts directly support the Agency's enforcement program, their budgets were included in the "enforcement" category.
Congressman Stokes

FISCAL YEAR 1992 SUPERFUND CARRYOVER

Question: What was the carryover in the Superfund account for fiscal year 1992?

Answer: The total Superfund unobligated balance for fiscal year 1992 (excluding cashouts) is $28.8 million. Cashouts are resources provided to the Agency by responsible parties for cleanup at a specific Superfund site. The breakdown is as follows (dollars in millions):

- Administrative Ceiling (all Offices)	$11.7
- Cleanup (Removal Actions)	$11.4
- Enforcement (i.e., Federal Facilities, DOJ)	$5.0
- Cost Recovery (Cost Documentation Packages)	$0.7

Congressman Stokes

FISCAL YEAR 1992 LUST CARRYOVER

Question: What was the carryover in the LUST account for fiscal year 1992?

Answer: The total LUST carryover for fiscal year 1992 is $1,562 million. The breakdown is as follows (dollars in thousands):

State Cooperative Agreements	$766
Guidelines/Implementation	$162
State Approval Plans	$600
Regional Initiatives	$17
Various (administrative)	$18

Congressman Stokes

SUPERFUND ADMINISTRATIVE CEILING

Question: What is the Superfund Administrative Ceiling requested for 1994.

Answer: The Agency is not requesting administrative ceiling for Superfund. However, the Agency has budgeted $292 million in Superfund for 1994 in categories that the appropriation committees have traditionally considered to be administrative.

Question: Please explain what any increase requested in the ceiling will be used for.

Answer: The Agency's request for these categories is an increase of $21 million over the FY 1993 Current Estimate level of $272 million (the current estimate includes $12 million in carryover). The components are:

- PC&B (+$11 million): PC&B was based on 1992 actuals per workyear plus annualization of the 1992 and 1993 payraises, and a small increment for retirement, benefits and other payroll increases.

- Travel (+$2.8 million): Travel was funded at the FY 1993 ceiling level minus the 3% administrative Cost reduction.

- Expenses (+$3.6 million): Increase is primarily in regions to partially restore expense base which had been transferred into PC&B to meet salary needs.

- Support (+$4 million): Support increase provides Superfund's share of the Agency's mandatory GSA and rent increases, as well as rate increases in other support areas.

Congressman Stokes

CHEMICAL SAFETY AND HAZARD INVESTIGATION BOARD

Question: In the FY 1992 bill, up to $1,000,000 was provided for the establishment of the Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board. What is the status of the establishment of this board?

Answer: The Administrator has expressed support for the establishment of a Chemical Safety Board and has requested staff to begin preparing for nominations of Board members and to begin addressing issues related to the Board. Support is also reflected in the President's FY 1994 budget which requests 30 FTE and $5 million for its establishment. The $1,000,000 provided in FY 1992 was carried over and is designated for the Board in 1993, but these funds are scheduled to expire the end of this fiscal year.

Over the past two years the Agency has completed some of the administrative and legal groundwork concerning the operational aspects of the Board, however, work was suspended in mid 1992 due to the lack of Board nominations. The Agency has renewed efforts to address such issues as developing support options for the establishment of the Board, locating facilities, reviewing personnel issues, assessing level of EPA support and researching outside support sources.

Congressman Stokes

TRANSFER OF CEQ FUNCTIONS TO EPA

I understand that should EPA receive the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) responsibilities, no new resources will be needed for this activity.

Question: Is that a correct statement?

Answer: The Administration is not asking for additional resources to support the transferred functions at this time. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) currently performs a number of NEPA administrative functions delegated to it since 1978 by the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ). New responsibilities which may be transferred to EPA include the production of the annual NEPA report, NEPA policy analysis, and the provision of NEPA related legal advice to other agencies. EPA will look within itself to examine current priorities and, if necessary, redirect existing resources to address the new responsibilities.

Question: If the Council on Environmental Quality's (CEQ) NEPA responsibilities are transferred to EPA as proposed by the Administration, what resources do you anticipate will be needed to perform these additional functions?

Answer: EPA is currently performing an analysis comparing its current functions under the National Environmental Policy Act and section 309 of the Clean Air Act and those functions historically performed by CEQ. If it is determined that additional resources are needed, they would be reprogrammed from existing EPA resources.

Question: From where will these resources be shifted?

Answer: We are reviewing our current functions, particularly those related to similar CEQ activities, to determine how best to manage additional NEPA responsibilities. At this time we do not believe that substantial additional resources would be required to manage this complementary responsibility. Should that be necessary we will consider the requirement in conjunction with the total Agency review we currently have underway.

Congressman Stokes

TRANSFER OF CEQ FUNCTIONS TO EPA

Question: What are the [resources] provided in fiscal years 1993 and 1994 for EPA's responsibilities under NEPA, both in Headquarters and in the regions?

Answer: The following table addresses the resources in the budget for the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) own procedural compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and other cross-cutting federal statutes such as the Endangered Species Act and the Historic Preservation Act for EPA-issued new source water discharge permits and any remaining wastewater treatment construction grant projects, and well as EPA's review responsibilities under NEPA and section 309 of the Clean Air Act and the administrative functions that have been delegated to EPA by the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) since 1978.

FY	HQ FTE	Regional FTE	Contract Dollars
1993	27.1	88.2	$1,150,000
1994	26.7	86.5	$1,150,000

Congressman Stokes

SUPERFUND COST RECOVERY PROGRAM

Question: What is the status of EPA's Superfund cost recovery program? Also, please provide the cost recoveries for FY 1992, the current estimate for FY 1993, and the projected number for FY 1994.

Answer: In recent years, the amount of past costs that have been sought and recovered has climbed dramatically. This trend is likely to continue, mirroring the post-SARA growth in Trust Fund obligations. The program has begun several major initiatives to ensure that the cost recovery program is able to keep pace with the additional workload. These initiatives include: the proposed cost recovery rule which would significantly increase the amount of indirect costs the program recovers; improvements in the efficiency of administrative systems, particularly documentation of work performed; and supplementing existing measures with new indicators that focus on the actual past costs to be recovered.

Cost recovery collections in FY 1992 amounted to $183.6 million. The estimated collection within the 1993 President's Budget is $225 million, and $250 million for FY 1994.

Congressman Stokes

MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF SITE PROGRAM

Question: Please list the major accomplishments of the SITE Program.

Answer: The Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE) Program was established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in 1986. The SITE Program is a key element in EPA's efforts to increase the use of innovative technologies for the cleanup of hazardous waste sites. The SITE Program's mission is to promote the development and implementation of innovative technologies for hazardous waste site remediation, and monitoring and measurement technologies for evaluating the nature and extent of hazardous waste site contamination.

The SITE Program includes the following four component programs: the Demonstration Program, the Emerging Technology Program (ETP), the Monitoring and Measurement Technologies Program (MMTP), and the Technology Transfer Program. While EPA understands that other regulatory market, technical, and cost issues impact site cleanup decisions, these data indicate that SITE has made considerable progress toward encouraging commercialization of innovative technologies and promoting the use of these innovative technologies for remediating hazardous waste sites.

Five major accomplishments can be outlined for the SITE Program:

- The number of SITE Program participants continues to grow, and several SITE Program technologies are now considered proven technologies.
- Innovative technology usage has increased since the inception of the SITE Program.
- SITE Program technology developers report increased market opportunities, and demonstration site managers use SITE Program reports to support remedial action decisions.
- SITE is reaching its user community.
- SITE is quantifying significant cost savings.

The number of SITE Program participants continues to grow, and several SITE Program technologies are now considered proven technologies.

The number of SITE Program participants continues to grow. Superfund's changing needs have required flexibility of the SITE Program. In turn, this has attracted new technology developers. Participants may enter the program through an annual solicitation, or via SITE support of remedial activities where the focus is on implementation of innovative technologies. Participants also enter through advancement from the Emerging Technology Program and from other EPA technology development projects.

Because of data collected under the SITE Program, two technologies demonstrated early in the program, soil vapor extraction (SVE) and ultraviolet (UV) oxidation, have moved from the categories of unproven and innovative to proven and commercial. Since its demonstration,the Terra Vac, Inc. (Terra Vac) SVE system has been used at over 200 hazardous waste sites across the country. Ultrox International (Ultrox), which was evaluated in 1989, has reported 10 contracts for its UV oxidation process of ground-water treatment, and several other vendors, who realize the promise for this technology, have entered the market. The SITE Program has also completed several demonstrations of thermal desorption and solidification/stabilization technologies, both of which are now considered proven technologies for certain applications.

Innovative technology usage has increased since the inception of the SITE Program.

The increased use of innovative technologies started with the passage of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) in 1986. In FY91, for the first time, innovative treatment technologies accounted for more than half of all treatments selected at National Priority List (NPL) sites, compared with approximately 5% in 1986. While many factors contribute to this increase in innovative technology usage, the correlation between SITE Program demonstrations and increased consideration and selection of innovative technologies appears to be evident. As more demonstrations were conducted and more information was distributed through the SITE Program and other EPA sources, more innovative technologies were selected in EPA's Records of Decision (ROD) and by other site managers.

SITE Program technology developers report increased market opportunities, and demonstration site managers use SITE Program reports to support remedial action decisions.

Innovative technologies in the SITE Program are being bid, tested, selected, and implemented for Superfund sites, RCRA corrective action sites, underground storage tank sites, and other sites such as state sites and potentially responsible parties (PRP) sites. As innovative technologies advance through the SITE Program from initial entry to the completed demonstration and report, the number of bids submitted by developers and selected by site managers for remediation has increased. A vendor survey, April, 1992, reported 400 vendors selections for site remediation activities. For developers with completed SITE Program demonstrations, business revenues increased an average of 86 percent. SITE Program technology developers estimate that about 43 percent of the inquiries they receive result from their participation in the SITE Program.

Superfund site managers involved in SITE Program demonstrations have used the information from the SITE Program to choose remediation solutions. Of the 35 demonstrations conducted to date, the SITE Program innovative technology was selected for remediation at 17 of the 20 sites (85 percent) for which a selection has been made. In addition, EPA's Superfund Technical Assistance Response Team (START) relies extensively on SITE Program data to assist regional site managers in remedial decision making, and EPA's Technology Innovative Office (TIO) incorporates SITE Program demonstration results into much of its technology transfer activities.

SITE is reaching its user community.

Document distribution data show an increasing interest in SITE Program literature over a wide geographical distribution. EPA's Center for Environmental Research Information (CERI) has published and distributed more than 182,000 copies of 38 reports, as well as 133,740 copies of 15 engineering and demonstration bulletins. One of the most popular documents is the Technology Profiles, which annually summarizes innovative technologies in the SITE Program. Technology Profiles distribution has increased from about 1,000 of the first edition, publishes in 1988, to about 19,000 copies (and still counting) of the fourth edition, published in 1991. SITE Program information is also available through on-line information clearinghouses such as the Alternative Treatment Technology Information Center (ATTIC). The ATTIC system receives 1,000 inquiries per month, of which about 50 percent are for the ATTIC database.

SITE is quantifying significant cost savings.

The SITE Program and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are developing independent yet complementary computer programs to more accurately estimate the cost of remedial actions at hazardous waste sites. In lieu of a validated database consisting of available cost estimation data, Region 5 RODs from FY88 through FY90 were reviewed to quantify cost savings from several sites, where an innovative technology was chosen over a conventional method. This review identified eight RODs that combined for a total cost savings of over $160 million, or an average cost reduction of about 66 percent.

ATTACHMENT FOR THE RECORD: "Site-Technology with an Impact",
U.S. EPA Office of Research and
Development, Washington, D.C.
EPA/540/F-93/500, February 1993

Congressman Stokes

SUPERFUND CLEANUP - PRIVATE SECTOR COSTS

Question: Currently, what is the estimated amount of funds expended by the private sector for studies and cleanup of Superfund sites?

Answer: EPA achieved $1.45 billion in PRP response settlements in FY 1992, bringing the total value of PRP response settlements to over $7.4 billion. This amount represents estimated values to perform removals, studies, and remedial actions. Much of this work is ongoing.

Congressman Stokes

SUPERFUND ADMINISTRATIVE CEILING

Question: Please provide the Superfund and LUST administrative expenses by object classification for FY 1993 and 1994.

Answer: Attached you will find a table for both Superfund and LUST administrative Ceilings. Please note that the 1993 estimates reflect the President's Budget Request. The request includes $11.7 million in carryover.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Object Classification
Direct Obligations

(in thousands)

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE SUPERFUND

	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994
Personnel Services..........	$ 210,218.0	$ 220,351.0
Other objects:		
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons.....	8,188.0	11,998.0
21.2 Site Travel.....	3,384.0	3,810.0
22.0 Transportation of things.....	422.0	433.0
23.1 Rental payments to GSA.....	24,479.0	26,818.0
23.2 Rental payments to others.....	2,933.0	4,367.0
23.3 Communications,utilities, and misc. charges......	2,280.0	5,480.0
24.0 Printing and reproduction.....	860.0	694.0
26.0 Supplies and materials.....	4,000.0	3,609.0
31.0 Equipment.....	14,767.0	15,281.0
32.0 Land and structures......	168.0	44.0
42.0 Insurance, claims, and indemnities......	1.0	12.0
TOTAL ADM CEILING OBLIGATIONS....	**$ 271,700.0**	**$ 292,897.0**

NOTE: FY 1993 Current Estimate for SF includes $11.7 million in Carryover

LUST TRUST FUND

	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994
Personnel Services......	$ 5,546.0	$ 5,855.0
Other objects:		
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons.....	741.0	845.0
22.0 Transportation of things......	5.0	17.0
23.1 Rental payments to GSA.....	353.0	450.0
23.2 Rental payments to others......	79.0	34.0
23.3 Communications,utilities, and misc. charges......	48.0	103.0
24.0 Printing and reproduction.....	10.0	11.0
26.0 Supplies and materials.....	70.0	67.0
31.0 Equipment.....	339.0	188.0
TOTAL ADM CEILING OBLIGATIONS....	**$ 7,191.0**	**$ 7,570.0**

Congressman Stokes

COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE FACILITY ACT

Question: In October of 1993, the Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act was enacted. How many resources is EPA providing in 1993 and in fiscal year 1994 to meet the mandates of this law? Are these resources sufficient?

Answer: EPA activities under the Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act (CERFA) are inter-related to its activities at closing military installations under Base Realignment and Closure Acts I & II (BRAC I & II). EPA activities bring together requirements from BRAC I & II, the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and CERFA.

For FY 1993, approximately 25 FTE and $2-3 million in contracts were redirected to implement the new law. The FY 1994 budget maintains this increase and will allow EPA to carryout its primary responsibility. EPA's work in this area is being accomplished by re-directing Regional and Headquarters oversight and technical assistance workyears and contracts dollars.

BACKGROUND

Bases identified for closure or realignment frequently contain land and facilities that are desired for non-military use. CERFA's intent is to facilitate and expedite that transfer. However, the bases often contain areas of contamination, e.g., spilled fuels and solvents that must be addressed prior to transfer. Problems have been caused by motor, naval and aircraft repair and maintenance, flight operations, industrial activities, weapons testing, manufacturing, loading, testing and packaging weapons; and plating metals. Types of hazardous waste include explosives, solvents and cleaning agents, paints, heavy metals, various organics, pesticides, waste oil, high and low-level radioactive waste and mixed hazardous waste and radioactive waste. These types of waste are primarily regulated by CERCLA and RCRA.

There is considerable pressure for the expeditious transfer of property to non-federal interests for purposes of economic development. The timely reutilization of these installations is essential to minimize the economic dislocation in the affected community.

EPA is working to achieve the goal of protecting public health and the environment and returning closing bases to safe and productive use as soon as possible. Key roles EPA plays are:

1) Site Assessment and the NPL listing process;

2) Providing timely concurrence in the identification of uncontaminated parcels by DOD at closing and realigning bases;

3) Assisting or keeping up with DOD in its acceleration efforts;

4) Responding in a timely fashion to the demonstration by DOD that a remedy is operating properly and successfully;

5) Concurring on remedy selection; and

6) Supporting non-NPL base closures/realignments.

BASE CLOSURE STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

Under title II of the Defense Authorization Amendments and Base Closure and Realignment Act Closure Programs of 1988 (Public Law 100-526) and Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (part A of title XXIX of Public Law 101-510) (BRAC I and II respectively), 113 military installations are scheduled for closure or realignment. BRAC I covered 86 installations while BRAC II covered 27 installations. There are 69 military installations, excluding housing facilities, scheduled for closure. Of this total, 15 are on the CERCLA National Priorities List (NPL) and there are about 30 additional installations with the potential for environmental contamination. There are an additional six NPL site undergoing some degree of realignment.

The third round of closures (BRAC III) has been proposed to the Base Closure Commission. If approved, BRAC III will affect 169 installations, including closure of 32 major installations and realignment of another 12 major installations. Of the proposed BRAC III closing installations, 5 are currently on the NPL and several more are likely candidates in the future. Of the 12 major bases that are proposed for realignment, 5 are currently on the NPL.

Shortly after BRAC II was announced, the National Defense Authorization Act of 1991 required all draft Remedial Investigations/Feasibility Studies (RI/FS) for closing bases on the NPL to be submitted to EPA within 24 months of the Act's enactment (i.e., by December 1993) for BRAC I facilities or within 36 months (by December 5, 1994) if on BRAC II facilities. There are provisions for 6 month extensions under some conditions following DoD/EPA consultation and with 30 days notice to Congress.

With the announcement of BRAC II closures, and the interest focused on the desired transfer of property and related environmental issues at NPL sites slated for closure, the Agency's role at closing installations expanded in FY 1992. Typically, state and local communities will be interested in the creation of new jobs to replace those lost due to closing. These desires and interests create pressure toward early transfer of property before closure or prior to the completion of environmental restoration work at the installation. Many fear that regulatory procedures relating to cleanup will hinder transfer and economic redevelopment.

CERCLA

CERCLA §120(h) restricts the transfer of federally owned property based on storage, disposal or known release of hazardous substances. This is the only restriction on land transfer in CERCLA. All contracts for sale or other transfer must include notice of the type, quantity, and date of hazardous substances storage, release, or disposal. Under CERCLA §120(h)(3) transfer by deed must also include a covenant by the United States that all remedial action necessary to protect human health and the environment has been taken prior to transfer and a covenant to undertake any further action found to be necessary.

CERFA

CERFA amends CERCLA §120 in an effort to facilitate base closure and reuse; however, it also impacts a broad range of federal real property transfers.

CERFA requires that identification of "uncontaminated parcels" by DOD and concurrence in the identification by EPA for BRAC I and BRAC II bases on the NPL must be completed by April 1994. "Uncontaminated" parcels are those where no hazardous substances and no petroleum products or their derivatives have been stored for one year or more, known to have been released, or disposed of.

CERFA clarifies CERCLA §120(h)(3) to allow transfer by deed at the point when the successful operation of an approved remedy has been demonstrated to EPA. This demonstration is NOT limited to closing and realigning bases, nor to facilities on the NPL, but to all transfers of real property by deed. This greatly expands EPA's role beyond the NPL arena into the non-NPL arena.

PROGRESS TO DATE

In February 1992, EPA announced its position on the point in the remediation process at which EPA believed a transfer by deed could occur. In October 1992, Congress passed CERFA, which amended CERCLA to provide for transfers by deed at a comparable point, allowing property to be deeded while long term remedial action continued.

EPA worked closely with DOD to produce a DOD guidance document, released in June 1992, which established a procedure for identifying uncontaminated parcels at closing bases that could be transferred by deed for reuse. The procedures provided a consultative role for EPA and the state. The procedures are being reexamined in light of the concurrence role that Congress gave EPA and the states in CERFA.

Federal facilities on the NPL are typically listed "fenceline-to-fenceline." EPA proposed in a memorandum issued in September 1992 that transfers of property at closing bases could be facilitated by focusing on the extent or "boundary" of the NPL site. The memo suggests that future listings may not extend to the entire installation if sufficient data is provided by DOD. EPA expects continued pressure from DOD to narrow the scope of NPL listings, a more resource intensive process.

EPA and DOD co-sponsored a series of three major conferences entitled "Military Base Closure: Accelerating Environmental Restoration" which served as forums for improving communication between EPA, DOD, states and other interested parties to facilitate cleanup and redevelopment of closing bases and help resolve issues affecting the base closure process.

EPA has two interagency work groups focusing on the implementation of CERFA, a base closure work group and a work group of other federal agencies faced with property transfer issues.

Congressman Stokes

FEDERAL FACILITIES - MATERIAL WEAKNESS

Question: Please briefly explain EPA's Responsibilities in terms of federal facilities enforcement. Federal facilities has been targeted as a material weakness for EPA due to insufficient resources. What has the Agency done to address this problem?

Answer: Responsibilities within the federal facilities program are generally split between non-Superfund (or multi-media) and Superfund work. The following provides a brief overview of these two areas:

Non-Superfund: The Office of Enforcement (OE) Federal Facilities enforcement program provides technical guidance, guidance, and direction to the Regions to conduct multi-media compliance programs and RCRA Corrective action cleanup with regard to Federal facilities. EPA helps to ensure at a national level that Federal agencies carry out their projects in a cost-effective manner. Headquarters resources will be directed towards assisting the Regions with guidance in their review of the OMB Circular A-106 packages. The A-106 Circular requires that each Federal Agency file a pollution abatement and prevention plan with the Director of OMB each year through the Administrator of EPA. Each plan must be reviewed by EPA for compliance with all environmental laws prior to being transmitted to OMB. The A-106 system sets funding priorities, based on each project's compliance status. Currently, there are about 10,000 individual A-106 projects that require review each year by the Office of Federal Facilities Enforcement (OFFE) and the Regions.

OE provides direction to EPA National Program Managers (NPM) in their inspection programs supporting multi-media enforcement activities at Federal facilities. In particular, OE is developing a Federal/state/Federal facilities dialogue agreement on current state efforts towards Federal facility compliance, and on EPA's role, with an emphasis on joint EPA/state multi-media actions. OE will work closely with EPA/state program personnel and state organizations to ensure that state/EPA roles are clearly defined. Similarly, a policy document will be provided to the appropriate NPM on RCRA Corrective Action at Federal facilities addressing complicated RCRA/CERCLA integration and national cleanup priority issues.

In FY 1992, the Enforcement Management Council (EMC) selected Federal facilities as a major two year multi-media enforcement initiative for FY 1993 and FY 1994. FY 1994 efforts will focus on continued implementation and evaluation of the Initiative.

OE will continue to coordinate EPA Federal facility inspections, provide technical assistance and training to facilities with compliance problems, and initiate follow-up enforcement actions resulting in Federal Facility Compliance Agreements (FFCAs) and administrative orders where appropriate. OE will design these actions to improve the compliance rates at Federal facilities in each media and encourage greater Federal agency awareness of their environmental responsibilities.

OE will provide assistance to NPM in targeting inspections at Federal facilities. OE will also utilize resources for negotiating FFCAs and consent orders to address high priority violators for greater environmental benefit and results.

OE will continue to work with other Federal agencies to enhance technology development at Federal facilities. Federal facilities provide an opportunity for developing and applying technologies for site investigation, remediation, pollution prevention, and source control. The program provides for close coordination between the Federal government and the states, and strives for effective citizen involvement for technology development.

Superfund: OE's Superfund Federal Facilities enforcement program provides national leadership in obtaining cleanup of Federal facilities pursuant to the requirements of CERCLA, the Superfund National Contingency Plan (NCP), and other applicable environmental statutes (e.g., RCRA). These resources will support ongoing EPA technical oversight at primarily Department of Energy (DOE), Department of Defense (DoD), and Department of Interior (DOI) Superfund National Priority List (NPL) site cleanups under CERCLA

§120 Interagency Agreements (IAGs), covering approximately 500 operable units at 130 Superfund sites on the NPL. OE is anticipating 60 Records of Decision (RODs) in FY 1993 and over 100 Federal facility RODs in FY 1994. Many of these RODs have issues that will culminate in dispute resolution involving the Administrator (e.g., ARARS).

As many as 100 new Federal facilities sites may be included on the NPL as a result of the Conservation Law Foundation law suit against EPA during the next two years. Resource constraints are currently restricting listing. Regions, with Headquarter's assistance, will be required to negotiate IAGs, as mandated under CERCLA §120, at these sites. In some cases Headquarters may have to assume the lead on the negotiation. In addition, OE's Superfund Federal facilities program anticipates that a number of IAGs will require re-negotiation as other Federal agencies move out of compliance with mandated schedules. Headquarters will continue to provide support to the Regions in developing their operating plans for compliance monitoring of existing §120 Interagency Agreements. EPA staff are often consulted by DOE, DoD and other Federal agencies on evolving issues as IAGs may be amended due to funding shortfalls of State actions, or other disputes.

EPA assists DoD in expediting environmental reviews and cleanup at military base closures and realignment where a Federal facility is listed on the NPL as required under BRAC I & II and CERFA. Headquarters will continue to be actively involved in base closure issues given the visibility of the base closure program. BRAC III, if approved will affect 165 installations, including closure of 31 major installations and realignment of another 12 major installations. Of the proposed closing installations, 5 are currently on the NPL and several more are likely candidates in the future. Of the 12 major bases that are slated for realignment, 6 are currently on the NPL.

In addition, all the sites under BRAC I, must have remedies selected by the end of FY 1994. Efforts will focus on meeting this legislative mandate. This mandate has been made somewhat problematic by the shortfall in the DoD FY 1992 budget which has slowed work at a number of sites. DoD will be looking to the Agency for guidance on expediting review and approval of the remedies that they propose at the BRAC I sites in order to meet the legislative mandate.

OE is implementing Contract Strategy to provide oversight support to the Regional programs. OE should also be in the position to work on procuring its own services at this juncture rather than buying into existing Agency contract vehicles for support.

Contract resources will support development and delivery of Superfund Federal facility training programs. The training of Federal, state and Local personnel involved in Federal facility cleanup will be conducted under OE's National Enforcement Training

Institute (NETI). Particular emphasis will be placed on educating Federal inspection teams on Federal facility cleanup issues and site safety. Contract dollars will also support updating the Superfund Federal Facility Compliance Strategy, development of training videotapes, and logistical support for EPA/DoD/DOE/State/Public Federal Facility workshops.

EPA has identified the need for the accelerated development and application of innovative technologies for environmental purposes as a necessity for the improvement of environmental quality and the enhancement of economic productivity. OFFE, in cooperation with other Federal agencies and the states have a number of initiatives underway to begin to address the environmental technology needs of both the public and private sectors, and to provide an impetus for the country to become the leader in environmental technologies.

- Western Governors Association Memorandum of Understanding: In July 1991, a MOU was signed among DOD, DOI, DOE, EPA, and the Western Governor's Association (WGA) dealing with environmental restoration and waste management issues shared by states, commercial entities, and the Federal government. The purpose of the MOU is to establish a cooperative approach to the development of technical solutions to environmental problems. To implement the MOU the Federal Agencies and WGA have examined issues such as workforce planning, technology needs, regulatory barriers and technology development. The Federal agencies and WGA are working on establishing and implementing technology demonstration projects.

- Public-Private Partnership Projects for site remediation and pollution prevention: OFFE has been working with OSWER and ORD to establish Federal facilities as test centers for innovative technologies for site investigation, remediation and pollution prevention. At McClellan Air Force Base, EPA, the State of California and a number of Fortune 500 companies have been collaborating to measure the performance of a number of innovative technologies for remediation. OFFE and OSWER are also proposing the establishment of public-private partnership projects at a number of other Federal sites including Fort Eustis and DOE's Pinellas Plant. OFFE is also exploring a public-private partnership project for pollution prevention at a DOE or DOD site.

- Policies under Development for the Application of Innovative Technologies at Federal Facilities: OFFE is in the process of developing policies and guidance to assist in applying innovative technologies at Federal sites. The first policy will provide support and encouragement to the Regions from Headquarters to consider the application of environmentally sound technologies at Federal facilities. A second policy has been proposed for internal Agency discussion to explore options on including innovative technology considerations as part of enforceable compliance and cleanup agreements/orders.

Congressman Stokes

FEDERAL FACILITIES - RESOURCES

Question: How many resources are devoted to this activity (Federal facilities) in FY 1993? How many resources are requested for this activity in FY 1994?

Answer: In FY 1993, the Agency is devoting $31,185,900 and 271.2 full-time equivalents (FTEs) to the Federal Facilities Enforcement program. For FY 1994, the Agency has requested $34,076,600 and 266.9 FTEs to support the program.

Congressman Stokes

REIMBURSEMENT BY OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

Question: EPA is routinely reimbursed by private parties for the cost of overseeing the cleanup of commercial waste sites. Have any funds for oversight purposes been made available to EPA from the Department of Energy, the Department of Defense, or other Federal agencies? Why has there been opposition to transferring funds from other Federal agencies to EPA for oversight expenses?

Answer: Other federal agencies currently reimburse EPA for training, technical assistance and R&D work. EPA also receives some reimbursement for cleanup related activities at some non-NPL sites where it provides assistance to other Federal agencies. Currently only one Superfund NPL site, Rocky Mountain Arsenal, has a reimbursement agreement for oversight and technical assistance. These resources pay for the Rocky Mountain Arsenal Team in Region 8 that supports Army's work at the facility.

Other Federal agencies have been reluctant to fund EPA's oversight work because they generally believe that these resources potentially support enforcement activities that may be taken against a facility when its fails to comply with the cleanup and compliance agreements at the facility. Further, agencies believe that EPA will not have an incentive to prudently manage the resources if another agency is footing the bill. EPA should address this issue by providing clear performance measures within the interagency agreement.

Congressman Stokes

CUTOFF POINT FOR "NEEDY" QUALIFICATIONS

Question: In the wastewater infrastructure account, funding is requested for Boston Harbor in FY 1994 because it is considered a "needy" community.

How was the cutoff point determined to meet the "needy" qualification?

Answer: The Agency's "special needs" request is for municipalities with documented secondary treatment needs in excess of $2 billion and has wastewater user charges which exceeds .65 percent of median household income. We chose these levels because they demonstrated that the community had to incur large additional costs to meet priority needs, and that these would come on top of user charges that were already substantial.

Congressman Stokes

NAFTA SIDE AGREEMENTS

Question: EPA is currently involved in the NAFTA side agreement discussions. Have funding issues been on the agenda? If so, what options are being considered? If not, why not?

Answer: Yes funding issues have been an integral part of discussions with respect to the NAFTA side agreement, establishment of a North American Commission on the Environment (NACE). Because the exact structure of the commission and other aspects of the side agreement are still under negotiation we are unable to provide you with further details at this time.

Congressman Stokes

MEXICO BORDER ACTIVITIES

Question: Please provide me a table showing the resources devoted to Mexican Border activities by media for FY 1992, FY 1993, and FY 1994.

Answer: Please see the attached table.

EPA'S MEXICO BORDER/NAFTA PROGRAM 1992–1994

PROJECT (Dollars in Millions)	FY 1992	FY 1993	FY 1994
Tijuana	$49.0	$32.5	$70.0
Colonias	$0.0	$60.0	$60.0
Border Projects (Nogales, Mexicali, etc.)	$40.0	$45.5	$20.0
Total Construction Grants	$89.0	$138.0	$150.0
Office of International Activities	$0.4	$2.0	$4.3
Office of Air and Radiation	$0.2	$1.5	$1.5
Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response	$2.5	$3.0	$2.2
Office of Enforcement	$0.0	$0.1	$0.1
Congressional Adds	$2.0	$3.0	$0.0
PRO and Expenses *	$3.0	$4.5	$4.0
Total Mexico Border	$8.1	$14.1	$12.1
NAFTA AC&C	$0.0	$2.0	$2.0
EPA GRAND TOTAL, MEXICO BORDER/NAFTA:	$97.1	$154.1	$164.1

* PRO and expense resources for Mexico Border are estimates based on Agency averages

Congressman Stokes

REGIONAL INITIATIVES

Question: Please provide a list of regional initiatives for FY 1994.

Answer: The following regional initiatives will be funded in fiscal year 1994.

Region	Initiative
1	Merrimack River Urban Lead
2	Great Lakes Toxic Reduction Nitrogen Reduction in the Long Island Sound
3	Chesapeake Bay Habitat Restoration Urban Environmental Risk
4	Chattahoochee River Basin Atlanta Olympic Urban
5	Southeast Michigan
6	United States Mexico Border
7	Lead Risk Reduction Ecosystem Assessment and Protection
8	Multi-media Federal Sector Enforcement/Pollution Prevention Rocky Mountain Headwaters Mining Waste
9	San Francisco Bay - Delta Toxic Source Reduction
10	Portland/Willamette River/Puget Sound

Question: How were these initiatives chosen?

Answer: These initiatives were identified by the Regions through their Strategic Planning process as being of particular concern. The initiatives address environmental problems identified as being of high risk to human health, ecosystems, or both. Most of the initiatives identified are complex, multi-media initiatives that require a comprehensive approach and involve Federal, state and local jurisdictions.

Question: What is the total funding of these initiatives?

Answer: Funding for multi-media Regional projects, including the Regional initiatives is $16.69 million for fiscal year 1994.

Question: What is the estimate for each initiative?

Answer:

Region	Initiative	Estimated Funding
1	Merrimack River	750,000 - 1,120,000
	Urban Lead	570,000 - 850,000
2	Great Lakes Toxic Reduction	750,000 - 900,000
	Nitrogen Reduction in the Long Island Sound	500,000 - 800,000
3	Chesapeake Bay Habitat Restoration	650,000 - 950,000
	Urban Environmental Risk	600,000 - 850,000
4	Chattahoochee River Basin	500,000 - 800,000
	Atlanta Olympic Urban	400,000 - 650,000
5	Southeast Michigan	750,000 - 1,000,000
6	United States Mexico Border	1,000,000 - 1,500,000
7	Lead Risk Reduction	450,000 - 750,000
	Ecosystem Assessment and Protection	875,000 - 1,250,000
8	Multi-media Federal Sector Enforcement/Pollution Prevention	600,000 - 750,000
	Rocky Mountain Headwaters Mining Waste	750,000 - 1,250,000
9	San Francisco Bay - Delta	1,000,000 - 1,250,000
	Toxic Source Reduction	400,000 - 920,000
10	Portland/Willamette River/Puget Sound	850,000 - 1,100,000

Congressman Stokes

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS ACCOUNTS

Question: For FY 1994, EPA has broken out the Inspector General's account into two separate accounts. One is for funds appropriated from the General Fund and the other is for funds appropriated out of the Trust Funds. The explanation provided is that these two types of fund sources should not be commingled.

Why isn't the OIG - Trust Fund account broken out separately for Superfund and for LUST? Why should these funds be commingled and not funds from the general fund?

Answer: OMB maintains that general funds and trust funds must be accounted for separately. The Superfund Trust Fund and LUST Trust Fund are also maintained separately. There are two separate treasury accounts and funds are not commingled. They are combined in the budget for presentation purposes only.

Congressman Stokes

Agency-wide Technical Assistance

Question: Agency-wide, what is the total level of resources devoted to technical assistance for FY 1994? What is the level for FY 1993?

Answer: The definition for technical assistance includes resources for education and public outreach and is defined as follows: Assistance and training provided to other government and nongovernmental groups for the purpose of effectively meeting environmental statutory mandates and otherwise improving their ability to set and meet environmental protection goals. Includes demonstration projects and technology transfer. Resources devoted to informing the general public, industry groups, etc. about environmental problems and solutions. Includes those activities intended to develop citizen capacity to effectively participate in these decisions (e.g., grants to citizen groups for Superfund site decisions). Includes clearinghouses and hotlines. Does not include education and training provided to EPA staff or their grantees/contractors intended to improve general job performance.

The funding levels by office for FY 1994 are listed below. Information for FY 1993 is not available.

(dollars in millions)

	1994
OGC	0
OIA	8.4
OAR	57.8
OA	0.8
OIG	0
ORD	8.5
OPPE	3.3
OPPTS	52.5
OW	32.6
OSWER	105.6
OE	11.1
OARM	1.2
TOTAL	281.9

Congressman Stokes

ADMINISTRATOR'S PRIORITIES

Question: To what extent are the priorities of the Administrator reflected in the various funding levels requested? Does the level of funding of each media by function accurately reflect the stage/development EPA believes it should be in and emphasize for a particular media?

For instance, in the Air media, the R&D funds requested in FY 1994 are a 6.4 percent reduction below the FY 1993 level. In the AC&C account, there is an increase of 11.8 percent and in enforcement, there is an increase of 26.4 percent for Air in FY 1994. Does this mean that EPA now believes that the emphasis within the Air program has moved from research and should now be focused on program and enforcement activities? (This assumes that one would move logically from research to program activities to enforcement activities).

Answer: The Administrator came to the Agency in the later stages of developing the President's Request. However, she had an active role in directing the Agency's resources to high priority areas of concern within the new Administration. These areas are pollution prevention, protection of ecosystems, lead abatement, improved science and technology, and resource management. As to the extent to which funding of each media by function reflects a particular stage of development for a program, the air media is a good example for explaining our funding rationale. The funding for the Air media reflects several of the Administrator's priorities. The reduction in the R&D air media funding reflects the redirection of the Agency's R&D efforts into Multimedia efforts, rather than a decision to de-emphasize research. The President's Budget requests a 33 percent increase in multimedia research. The Administrator believes that it is vital to begin looking at environmental problems in a ecosystem wide manner. The Office of Research and Development is supporting this effort by expanding its efforts of understanding the interaction of pollutants in the multimedia context.

The increase of overall air Media AC&C resources reflects the Administrator's priorities of strengthening Clean Air Act implementation and funding the President's investment package through the Green Programs. The revitalized CAA implementation effort includes funding for Ann Arbor lab equipment, regulation development and enforcement, and the Montreal Protocol. The additional funding for the Green Programs includes funding for accelerated implementation of Green Lights and Energy Star Computers, launching of several new Green initiatives, and opening the Natural Gas Star and other cooperative methane programs. The increase also included additional funding for high risk indoor air activities.

Congressman Stokes

FY 1994 FTE Reduction

Question: In reviewing the FTE levels by headquarters and regions, I note that for most media, the FTE reductions for regions was greater than for headquarters for FY 1994. Please explain what policy guidance/decisions were used in determining the FY 1994 levels. In a couple of instances (hazardous waste, pesticides), the headquarters staff was reduced more than the regions. Why?

Answer: Our FY 1994 request reflects both the mandated 2.5% workyear reduction and programmatic decisions made by the Agency. The 2.5% reduction was implemented proportionally across all offices. Examples of programmatic decisions include the shift in the Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response for RCRA regulatory reform efforts, the shift in the Office of Research & Development from media to multi-media programs, and the Office of Water's adjustments to support new work for the Drinking Water Infrastructure.

Congressman Stokes

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT ACC FUNDING

Question: For the eleven program management areas, I note that there is a total of $2.5 million requested in the Abatement, Conrol, and Compliance account. Please provide a list for each program management area of how these funds will be expended and why an increase is requested in those instances where there are increases.

Answer:

OPPTS

In 1994 OPPTS will use AC&C funding in its program management program element for computer and other equipment, contractual services, office supplies, photo copying machine rental, training, and other programmatic and administrative expenses. The $22,900 increase in AC&C for program management will help to fund a Local Area Network for the Immediate Office of the Assistant Administrator.

OW

OW's AC&C dollars are administrative expense funds placed in the Program Management program element, and provide resources to the Immediate Office. Since FY 1993 began a new account structure, a reserve for these funds was established which are intended for distribution at mid-year. OW is currently identifying needs to redistribute these dollars for FY 1993.

The increase of $3 thousand is for inflation.

OSWER

OSWER's AC&C increase of $2.1K is for inflationary increases in administrative expenses and additional printing.

OAR

In FY 1994, OAR will be assuming the costs for maintaining the Air Docket (record of regulations, public comment, activities, etc.) which was formerly operated by OGC. The increased funding to operate the docket is included in the requested resources for AC&C in the Program Management Program Element.

OARM

The $20 thousand AC&C increase will provide for computer equipment, LAN conductivity, and other management services such as WIC technical support.

OE

The AC&C cost increase reflects the increase associated with computer purchase and maintenance, furniture, supplies and training.

Congressman Stokes

OAR PROGRAM MANAGEMENT INCREASE

Question: I note that between the FY 1993 request and the FY 1994 request, the Office of Air and Radiation shows an increase of six FTE for program management. Given the mandated reductions in staffing for FY 1993 and FY 1994, why is this element increasing by six?

Answer: The increases in the program management program element reflect the increased priority given by the Administrator to resource management, contracts management, grants management and financial management. The resource management FTEs support all OAR offices. In developing the FY 1994 budget request the Administrator directed that no reduction be made in contracts management resources.

Congressman Stokes

HEADQUARTERS AND REGIONS TRAVEL COMPARISON

Question: In the FY 1993 budget request, there was a disparity in the distribution of travel between headquarters and regions. In the FY 1993 operating plan, attempts were made to reduce this disparity. Has the disparity been reduced even further in the FY 1994 budget or does it remain about the same? Please briefly explain the methodology used in determining travel for both headquarters and regions in FY 1994.

Answer: As noted, the 1993 operating plan has attempts to reduce the disparity between Headquarters and regional travel. In 1993 headquarters' offices received \$2.9k/FTE (4% increase) versus \$2.0k/FTE (40% increase) for the Regions.

The 1994 travel methodology does not reduce the disparity further in 1994; however, the actions taken in 1993 were carried forward. In 1994, travel resources in all accounts were decreased as part of the government-wide 3% administrative cost reduction.

- Superfund, LUST, and Oil Spills travel levels were based on FY 1993 ceiling less 3%.
- PRO travel ceiling was reduced not only for the 3% administrative cost reduction, but also to fund additional PC&B needs of the Agency. In addition travel resources previously funded in the AC&C account were funded in PRO at the 1992 actual level.

Congressman Stokes

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE REDUCTION

Question: Please provide a list by object class of the \$8 million reduction in administrative expenses. Were any offices or media disproportionately affected by this reduction? Please provide a breakdown of the reduction by headquarters versus regions..

Answer: The attached chart provides a breakout by object class of the \$8 million administrative expense reduction. The \$8 million reduction was based on the object class estimates developed in January for the President's Budget Appendix. This reduction was implemented prior to the development of the final Agency operating plan. The reduction was taken at the account level, prior to a distribution of resources across programs. Thus, it is not possible to define the impact of the reduction to a particular office or media, or Headquarters or Regional program.

Congressman Stokes

FTE REDUCTIONS

Question: From where was the FTE reduction taken in FY 1993 and from where is it being taken in FY 1994? Please provide a breakdown by account, media, function, and headquarters versus regions.

Answer: The attached computer report provides a breakout of the Agency's FY 1993 and FY 1994 workyear levels with the FTE reductions. These reductions were generated for the Congressional justification and were applied proportionally across all accounts and offices. The Agency is currently completing an exercise to implement the workyear reduction in the current operating plan.

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                                      UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY                          PAGE      1
                                           BUDGET ANALYSIS RESOURCE SYSTEM                                     04-30-93
                                                                                                              CR430
                                             FY94 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET PROCESS                                TIME 11:48:02
                                            BY APPROP, MEDIA, FUNCTION, HQ, RT
A PROGRAM & RESEARCH OPERATION

                                                                                                      (BARS 01)
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EXCLUDE REIMBURSEMENT DOLLARS      ( 1 )     ( 2 )     ( 3 )    ( 4 )    ( 5 )    ( 6 )    ( 7 )    ( 8 )    ( 9 )
REGULAR APPROPRIATIONS ONLY         FY93    FY94 PRES           DELTA
NOA ONLY                         CUR. EST.   ACTUALS

                                   TOTFTE    TOTFTE             2-1=4
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   HQ HEADQUARTERS                  482.4     454.6             -27.8

      1 RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT      482.4     454.6             -27.8

   HQ HEADQUARTERS                  802.6     803.0                 4
   RT REGIONS TOTAL                 564.1     555.4              -8.7

      2 ABATEMENT & CONTROL       1,366.7   1,358.4              -8.3

   HQ HEADQUARTERS                  171.5     168.8              -2.7
   RT REGIONS TOTAL                 324.6     319.7              -4.9

      3 ENFORCEMENT                 496.1     488.5              -7.6

    A AIR                         2,345.2   2,301.5             -43.7

   HQ HEADQUARTERS                  223.5     214.2              -9.3

      1 RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT      223.5     214.2              -9.3

   HQ HEADQUARTERS                  335.3     335.8                 5
   RT REGIONS TOTAL                 918.0     910.5              -7.5

      2 ABATEMENT & CONTROL       1,253.3   1,246.3              -7.0

   HQ HEADQUARTERS                   95.9      91.3              -4.6
   RT REGIONS TOTAL                 669.4     655.1             -14.3

      3 ENFORCEMENT                 765.3     746.4             -18.9

    B WATER QUALITY               2,242.1   2,206.9             -35.2

   HQ HEADQUARTERS                  164.3     157.6              -6.7

      1 RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT      164.3     157.6              -6.7

   HQ HEADQUARTERS                  139.7     138.2              -1.5
   RT REGIONS TOTAL                 375.9     362.4             -13.5
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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
BUDGET ANALYSIS RESOURCE SYSTEM

FY94 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET PROCESS
BY APPROP, MEDIA, FUNCTION, HQ, RT

PAGE 2
04-30-93
CR430
TIME 11:48:02

A PROGRAM & RESEARCH OPERATION

(BARS 01)

EXCLUDE REIMBURSEMENT DOLLARS REGULAR APPROPRIATIONS ONLY NOA ONLY	(1) FY93 CUR. EST.	(2) FY94 PRES ACTUALS	(3)	(4) DELTA	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	TOTFTE	TOTFTE		2-1=4					
2 ABATEMENT & CONTROL	515.6	500.6		-15.0					
HQ HEADQUARTERS	14.0	14.0							
RT REGIONS TOTAL	95.8	95.8							
3 ENFORCEMENT	109.8	109.8							
C DRINKING WATER	789.7	768.0		-21.7					
HQ HEADQUARTERS	218.0	204.6		-13.4					
1 RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT	218.0	204.6		-13.4					
HQ HEADQUARTERS	319.8	287.6		-32.2					
RT REGIONS TOTAL	464.9	464.8		-1					
2 ABATEMENT & CONTROL	784.7	752.4		-32.3					
HQ HEADQUARTERS	58.4	57.5		-9					
RT REGIONS TOTAL	528.1	527.9		-2					
3 ENFORCEMENT	586.5	585.4		-1.1					
HQ HEADQUARTERS	25.6	25.3		-3					
RT REGIONS TOTAL	34.1	33.5		-6					
9 HAZ SUB RESP ACTION	59.7	58.8		-9					
D HAZARDOUS WASTE	1,648.9	1,601.2		-47.7					
HQ HEADQUARTERS	107.6	89.0		-18.6					
1 RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT	107.6	89.0		-18.6					
HQ HEADQUARTERS	585.7	585.5		-2					
RT REGIONS TOTAL	54.5	53.7		-8					
2 ABATEMENT & CONTROL	640.2	639.2		-1.0					

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                                                                                                                  PAGE      3
                                       UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY .                             04-30-93
                                          BUDGET ANALYSIS RESOURCE SYSTEM                                          CR430
                                                                                                                 TIME 11:48:02
                                          FY94 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET PROCESS
                                        BY APPROP, MEDIA, FUNCTION, HQ, RT
A PROGRAM & RESEARCH OPERATION

                                                                                                           (BARS 01)
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EXCLUDE REIMBURSEMENT DOLLARS       ( 1 )      ( 2 )       ( 3 )       ( 4 )       ( 5 )       ( 6 )       ( 7 )       ( 8 )       ( 9 )
REGULAR APPROPRIATIONS ONLY         FY93     FY94 PRES                 DELTA
NOA ONLY                         CUR. EST.    ACTUALS

                                   TOTFTE     TOTFTE                  2-1=4
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  HQ HEADQUARTERS                    41.3       41.3
  RT REGIONS TOTAL                   97.4       97.4

     3 ENFORCEMENT                  138.7      138.7

   E PESTICIDES                     886.5      866.9                  -19.6

  HQ HEADQUARTERS                    23.1                             -23.1

     1 RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT        23.1                             -23.1

  HQ HEADQUARTERS                   157.6      154.5                   -3.1
  RT REGIONS TOTAL                   56.0       55.2                     -8

     2 ABATEMENT & CONTROL          213.6      209.7                   -3.9

   F RADIATION                      236.7      209.7                  -27.0

  HQ HEADQUARTERS                   231.4      317.9                   86.5

     1 RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT       231.4      317.9                   86.5

  HQ HEADQUARTERS                    67.8       66.7                   -1.1
  RT REGIONS TOTAL                   98.7       97.0                   -1.7

     2 ABATEMENT & CONTROL          166.5      163.7                   -2.8

  HQ HEADQUARTERS                   300.4      296.8                   -3.6
  RT REGIONS TOTAL                  322.0      316.5                   -5.5

     3 ENFORCEMENT                  622.4      613.3                   -9.1

   H MULTIMEDIA                   1,020.3    1,094.9                   74.6

  HQ HEADQUARTERS                   180.2      148.7                  -31.5

     1 RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT       180.2      148.7                  -31.5
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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
BUDGET ANALYSIS RESOURCE SYSTEM

FY94 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET PROCESS
BY APPROP, MEDIA, FUNCTION, HQ, RT

PAGE 4
04-30-93
CR430
TIME 11:48:02

A PROGRAM & RESEARCH OPERATION

(BARS 01)

EXCLUDE REIMBURSEMENT DOLLARS REGULAR APPROPRIATIONS ONLY NOA ONLY	(1) FY93 CUR. EST. TOTFTE	(2) FY94 PRES ACTUALS TOTFTE	(3)	(4) DELTA 2-1=4	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
HQ HEADQUARTERS	404.9	392.2		-12.7					
RT REGIONS TOTAL	19.6	19.3		-3					
2 ABATEMENT & CONTROL	424.5	411.5		-13.0					
HQ HEADQUARTERS	40.3	38.3		-2.0					
RT REGIONS TOTAL	155.7	152.0		-3.7					
3 ENFORCEMENT	196.0	190.3		-5.7					
HQ HEADQUARTERS	76.9	76.9							
RT REGIONS TOTAL	14.8	14.5		-3					
9 HAZ SUB RESP ACTION	91.7	91.4		-3					
L TOXIC SUBSTANCES	892.4	841.9		-50.5					
HQ HEADQUARTERS	267.0	283.7		16.7					
5 MANAGEMENT & SUPPORT	267.0	283.7		16.7					
R PROGRAM MANAGEMENT	267.0	283.7		16.7					
HQ HEADQUARTERS	1,941.8	1,911.7		-30.1					
5 MANAGEMENT & SUPPORT	1,941.8	1,911.7		-30.1					
S AGENCY MANAGEMENT	1,941.8	1,911.7		-30.1					
RT REGIONS TOTAL	967.0	952.3		-14.7					
5 MANAGEMENT & SUPPORT	967.0	952.3		-14.7					
T REGIONAL MANAGEMENT	967.0	952.3		-14.7					
A PROGRAM & RESEARCH OPERATION	13,237.6	13,038.7		-198.9					

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                                                                                                      PAGE      5
                                   UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY                        04-30-93
                                         BUDGET ANALYSIS RESOURCE SYSTEM                                CR430
                                                                                                      TIME 11:48:02
                                         FY94 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET PROCESS
                                       BY APPROP, MEDIA, FUNCTION, HQ, RT
F LUST TRUST FUND      .
                                                                                                     (BARS 01)
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EXCLUDE REIMBURSEMENT DOLLARS     ( 1 )      ( 2 )      ( 3 )      ( 4 )      ( 5 )      ( 6 )      ( 7 )      ( 8 )      ( 9 )
REGULAR APPROPRIATIONS ONLY        FY93    FY94 PRES               DELTA
NOA ONLY                        CUR. EST.   ACTUALS

                                  TOTFTE     TOTFTE                2-1=4
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  HQ HEADQUARTERS                   1.9        1.9

     1 RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT       1.9        1.9

  HQ HEADQUARTERS                  19.8       19.5                   -3
  RT REGIONS TOTAL                 46.5       45.8                   -7

     2 ABATEMENT & CONTROL         66.3       65.3                 -1.0

  HQ HEADQUARTERS                    -1                               1
  RT REGIONS TOTAL                  5,8        5.7                   -1

     3 ENFORCEMENT                  5.7        5.7

  HQ HEADQUARTERS                   9.7        9.6                   -1
  RT REGIONS TOTAL                 10.7       10.6                   -1

     5 MANAGEMENT & SUPPORT        20.4       20.2                   -2

   V LEAKING UNDERGRND STORAG      94.3       93.1                 -1.2

F LUST TRUST FUND                  94.3       93.1                 -1.2
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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
BUDGET ANALYSIS RESOURCE SYSTEM

FY94 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET PROCESS
BY APPROP, MEDIA, FUNCTION, HQ, RT

PAGE 6
04-30-93
CR430
TIME 11:48:02

N OFC OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

(BARS 01)

EXCLUDE REIMBURSEMENT DOLLARS REGULAR APPROPRIATIONS ONLY NOA ONLY	(1) FY93 CUR. EST. TOTFTE	(2) FY94 PRES ACTUALS TOTFTE	(3)	(4) DELTA 2-1=4	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
HQ HEADQUARTERS	297.0	287.0		-10.0					
5 MANAGEMENT & SUPPORT	297.0	287.0		-10.0					
S AGENCY MANAGEMENT	297.0	287.0		-10.0					
HQ HEADQUARTERS	4.5			-4.5					
5 MANAGEMENT & SUPPORT	4.5			-4.5					
V LEAKING UNDERGRND STORAG	4.5			-4.5					
HQ HEADQUARTERS	154.4			-154.4					
5 MANAGEMENT & SUPPORT	154.4			-154.4					
Y SUPERFUND	154.4			-154.4					
N OFC OF INSPECTOR GENERAL	455.9	287.0		-168.9					

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                                          UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY                              PAGE     7
                                               BUDGET ANALYSIS RESOURCE SYSTEM                                        04-30-93
                                                                                                                     CR430
                                               FY94 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET PROCESS                                      TIME 11:48:02
                                             BY APPROP, MEDIA, FUNCTION, HQ, RT
P FIFRA REVOLVING FUND

                                                                                                          (BARS 01)
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EXCLUDE REIMBURSEMENT DOLLARS      ( 1 )      ( 2 )      ( 3 )      ( 4 )      ( 5 )      ( 6 )      ( 7 )      ( 8 )      ( 9 )
REGULAR APPROPRIATIONS ONLY         FY93     FY94 PRES             DELTA
NOA ONLY                          CUR. EST.   ACTUALS

                                   TOTFTE     TOTFTE                2-1=4
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  HQ HEADQUARTERS                   211.6      206.0                 -5.6

     2 ABATEMENT & CONTROL          211.6      206.0                 -5.6

   E PESTICIDES                     211.6      206.0                 -5.6

P FIFRA REVOLVING FUND              211.6      206.0                 -5.6
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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
BUDGET ANALYSIS RESOURCE SYSTEM

FY94 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET PROCESS
BY APPROP, MEDIA, FUNCTION, HQ, RT

PAGE 8
04-30-93
CR430
TIME 11:48:02

T HAZ SUB RESP TR FD .

(BARS 01)

EXCLUDE REIMBURSEMENT DOLLARS REGULAR APPROPRIATIONS ONLY NOA ONLY	(1) FY93 CUR. EST. TOTFTE	(2) FY94 PRES ACTUALS TOTFTE	(3)	(4) DELTA 2-1=4	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
HQ HEADQUARTERS ,	133.7	131.7		-2.0					
1 RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT	133.7	131.7		-2.0					
HQ HEADQUARTERS	220.4	217.1		-3.3					
RT REGIONS TOTAL	1,354.4	1,334.4		-20.0					
3 ENFORCEMENT	1,574.8	1,551.5		-23.3					
HQ HEADQUARTERS	274.2	270.0		-4.2					
RT REGIONS TOTAL	274.1	270.0		-4.1					
5 MANAGEMENT & SUPPORT	548.3	540.0		-8.3					
HQ HEADQUARTERS	249.0	245.2		-3.8					
RT REGIONS TOTAL	1,062.6	1,046.0		-16.6					
9 HAZ SUB RESP ACTION	1,311.6	1,291.2		-20.4					
Y SUPERFUND	3,568.4	3,514.4		-54.0					
1 HAZ SUB RESP TR FD	3,568.4	3,514.4		-54.0					

PAGE 9
04-30-93
CR430
TIME 11:48:02

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
BUDGET ANALYSIS RESOURCE SYSTEM

FY94 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET PROCESS
BY APPROP, MEDIA, FUNCTION, HQ, RT

X REIMBURSEMENTS

(BARS 01)

EXCLUDE REIMBURSEMENT DOLLARS REGULAR APPROPRIATIONS ONLY NOA ONLY	(1) FY93 CUR. EST. TOTFTE	(2) FY94 PRES ACTUALS TOTFTE	(3)	(4) DELTA 2-1=4	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
HQ HEADQUARTERS	60.4	59.5		-9					
1 RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT	60.4	59.5		-9					
HQ HEADQUARTERS	19.8	19.5		-3					
2 ABATEMENT & CONTROL	19.8	19.5		-3					
F RADIATION	80.2	79.0		-1.2					
HQ HEADQUARTERS									
1 RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT									
K GENERAL									
HQ HEADQUARTERS	1.0	1.0							
5 MANAGEMENT & SUPPORT	1.0	1.0							
S AGENCY MANAGEMENT	1.0	1.0							
X REIMBURSEMENTS	81.2	80.0		-1.2					

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                                                                                                              PAGE     10
                                              UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY                     04-30-93
                                                  BUDGET ANALYSIS RESOURCE SYSTEM                              CH430
                                                                                                            TIME 11:48:02
                                                  FY94 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET PROCESS
                                                BY APPROP, MEDIA, FUNCTION, HQ, RT
4 OIG SUPERFUND

                                                                                                        (BARS 01)
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EXCLUDE REIMBURSEMENT DOLLARS        ( 1 )     ( 2 )      ( 3 )      ( 4 )     ( 5 )     ( 6 )     ( 7 )     ( 8 )     ( 9 )
REGULAR APPROPRIATIONS ONLY          FY93    FY94 PRES              DELTA
NOA ONLY                          CUR. EST.   ACTUALS

                                    TOTFTE     TOTFTE               2-1=4
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  HQ HEADQUARTERS                              154.5                154.5

    5 MANAGEMENT & SUPPORT                     154.5                154.5

   Y SUPERFUND                                 154.5                154.5

4 OIG SUPERFUND                                154.5                154.5
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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
BUDGET ANALYSIS RESOURCE SYSTEM

FY94 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET PROCESS
BY APPROP, MEDIA, FUNCTION, HQ, RT

PAGE 11
04-30-93
CR430
TIME 11:48:02

5 OIG LUST

(BARS 01)

EXCLUDE REIMBURSEMENT DOLLARS REGULAR APPROPRIATIONS ONLY NOA ONLY	(1) FY93 CUR. EST. TOTFTE	(2) FY94 PRES ACTUALS TOTFTE	(3)	(4) DELTA 2-1=4	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
HQ HEADQUARTERS		7.5		7.5					
5 MANAGEMENT & SUPPORT		7.5		7.5					
V LEAKING UNDERGRND STORAG		7.5		7.5					
5 OIG LUST		7.5		7.5					

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
BUDGET ANALYSIS RESOURCE SYSTEM

FY94 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET PROCESS
BY APPROP. MEDIA, FUNCTION, HQ, RT

PAGE 12
04-30-93
CR430
TIME 11:48:02

6 OIL SPILLS TRUST FUND

(BARS 01)

EXCLUDE REIMBURSEMENT DOLLARS REGULAR APPROPRIATIONS ONLY NOA ONLY	(1) FY93 CUR. EST. TOTFTE	(2) FY94 PRES ACTUALS TOTFTE	(3)	(4) DELTA 2-1=4	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
HQ HEADQUARTERS	14.9			-14.9					
RT REGIONS TOTAL	69.1			-69.1					
2 ABATEMENT & CONTROL	84.0			-84.0					
8 WATER QUALITY	84.0			-84.0					
HQ HEADQUARTERS	1.0			-1.0					
1 RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT	1.0			-1.0					
D HAZARDOUS WASTE	1.0			-1.0					
HQ HEADQUARTERS	8			-8					
RT REGIONS TOTAL	2			-2					
3 ENFORCEMENT	1.0			-1.0					
M MULTIMEDIA	1.0			-1.0					
HQ HEADQUARTERS	3.0			-3.0					
5 MANAGEMENT & SUPPORT	3.0			-3.0					
S AGENCY MANAGEMENT	3.0			-3.0					
HQ HEADQUARTERS		1.0		1.0					
1 RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT		1.0		1.0					
HQ HEADQUARTERS		14.6		14.6					
RT REGIONS TOTAL		68.1		68.1					
2 ABATEMENT & CONTROL		82.7		82.7					
HQ HEADQUARTERS		8		8					
RT REGIONS TOTAL		2		2					

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                                       UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY                                     PAGE    13
                                           BUDGET ANALYSIS RESOURCE SYSTEM                                                 04-30-93
                                                                                                                         CR430
                                             FY94 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET PROCESS                                            TIME 11:48:02
                                           BY APPROP, MEDIA, FUNCTION, HQ, RT
6 OIL SPILLS TRUST FUND
                                                                                                                (BARS 01)
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EXCLUDE REIMBURSEMENT DOLLARS       ( 1 )      ( 2 )      ( 3 )      ( 4 )      ( 5 )      ( 6 )      ( 7 )      ( 8 )      ( 9 )
REGULAR APPROPRIATIONS ONLY          FY93    FY94 PRES               DELTA
NOA ONLY                          CUR. EST.   ACTUALS

                                   TOTFTE     TOTFTE                 2-1=4
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      3 ENFORCEMENT                             1.0                    1.0

   HQ HEADQUARTERS                              2.9                    2.9

      5 MANAGEMENT & SUPPORT                    2.9                    2.9

    2 OIL SPILLS TRUST FUND                    87.6                   87.6

6 OIL SPILLS TRUST FUND              89.0      87.6                   -1.4
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                                          UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY                                      PAGE    14
                                               BUDGET ANALYSIS RESOURCE SYSTEM                                                  04-30-93
                                                                                                                                CR430
                                                FY94 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET PROCESS                                             TIME 11:48:02
                                               BY APPROP, MEDIA, FUNCTION, HQ, RT

                                                                                                                      (BARS 01)
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EXCLUDE REIMBURSEMENT DOLLARS       ( 1 )     ( 2 )      ( 3 )       ( 4 )      ( 5 )      ( 6 )      ( 7 )      ( 8 )      ( 9 )
REGULAR APPROPRIATIONS ONLY          FY93    FY94 PRES               DELTA
NOA ONLY                          CUR. EST.   ACTUALS

                                    TOTFTE     TOTFTE                2-1=4
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      GRAND TOTAL                 17,738.0   17,468.8               -269.2
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Congressman Stokes

BALANCE OF AGENCY MISSION AND MANAGEMENT

Question: Please list the measurements used to determine an appropriate balance between management and mission.

Answer: The Agency does not employ specific measures to determine the appropriate balance between the overall management of the Agency and the mission of protecting human health and the environment.

In making decisions on investments for 1994, the Agency has weighed both of these areas in trying to find the appropriate balance. We have made a concerted effort to focus our actual investments where they will produce the greatest environmental results. These areas include pollution prevention, ecosystem protection, lead abatement, and science and technology.

In addition, we have concentrated on restoring sound management to the Agency in 1994. To ensure adequate contracts and grants management, this portion of the workforce was exempt from the government-wide workforce reduction. The Agency will continue to implement the recommendations of the Standing Committee on Contracts Management, reform the Agency's accountability and disciplinary systems for resource management, and continue development of the Integrated Contracts Management system (ICMS).

Congressman Stokes

HEADQUARTERS AND REGIONS TRAVEL COMPARISON

Question: In the FY 1993 budget request, there was a disparity in the distribution of travel between headquarters and regions. In the FY 1993 operating plan, attempts were made to reduce this disparity. Has the disparity been reduced even further in the FY 1994 budget or does it remain about the same? Please briefly explain the methodology used in determining travel for both headquarters and regions in FY 1994.

Answer: As noted, the 1993 operating plan has attempts to reduce the disparity between Headquarters and regional travel. In 1993 headquarters' offices received $2.9k/FTE (4% increase) versus $2.0k/FTE (40% increase) for the Regions.

The 1994 travel methodology does not reduce the disparity further in 1994; however, the actions taken in 1993 were carried forward. In 1994, travel resources in all accounts were decreased as part of the government-wide 3% administrative cost reduction.

- Superfund, LUST, and Oil Spills travel levels were based on FY 1993 ceiling less 3%.
- PRO travel ceiling was reduced not only for the 3% administrative cost reduction, but also to fund additional PC&B needs of the Agency. In addition travel resources previously funded in the AC&C account were funded in PRO at the 1992 actual level.

Congressman Stokes

ADMINISTRATOR'S PRIORITIES

Question: To what extent are the priorities of the Administrator reflected in the various funding levels requested? Does the level of funding of each media by function accurately reflect the stage/development EPA believes it should be in and emphasize for a particular media? For instance, does EPA now believe that the emphasis within the Air program has moved from research and should now be focused on program and enforcement activities?

Answer: The Administrator came to the Agency in the later stages of developing the President's Request. However, she had an active role in directing the Agency's resources to high priority areas of concern within the new Administration. These areas are pollution prevention, protection of ecosystems, lead abatement, improved science and technology, and resource management. As to the extent to which funding of each media by function reflects a particular stage of development for a program, the air media is a good example for explaining our funding rationale. The funding for the Air media reflects several of the Administrator's priorities. The reduction in the R&D air media funding reflects the redirection of the Agency's R&D efforts into Multimedia efforts, rather than a decision to de-emphasize research. The President's Budget requests a 33 percent increase in multimedia research. The Administrator believes that it is vital to begin looking at environmental problems in a ecosystem wide manner. The Office of Research and Development is supporting this effort by expanding its efforts of understanding the interaction of pollutants in the multimedia context.

The increase of overall air Media AC&C resources reflects the Administrator's priorities of strengthening Clean Air Act implementation and funding the President's investment package through the Green Programs. The revitalized CAA implementation effort includes funding for Ann Arbor lab equipment, regulation dev elopment and enforcement, and the Montreal Protocol. The addition funding for the Green Programs includes funding for accelerat implementation of Green Lights and Energy Star Computers, launchi of several new Green initiatives, and opening the Natural Gas St and other cooperative methane programs. The increase also includ additional funding for high risk indoor air activities.

Congressman Stokes

USE OF B&F CARRYOVER

Question: In FY 1992, $7.1 million was appropriated to the Repairs and Improvements portion of the Buildings and Facilities account. In addition to this amount, OMB authorized the reallocation of $5.4 million in prior year carryover funds. For what purpose were these funds ($5.4 million) originally appropriated?
For what purpose was this $5.4 million used in FY 1992?

Answer: These funds were originally appropriated in 1987 and earmarked for the construction of an Environmental Technology and Engineering Center (ETEC) in Edison, NJ. In the FY 1992 Appropriation Bill, Congress prohibited the expenditure of these funds for an ETEC at Edison, NJ.

The carryover funds were used on the following projects: fire safety improvements at Cincinnati, OH, Manchester, WA and Gulf Breeze, FL; asbestos removal and HVAC repairs at Ada, OK; fume hood repairs at Denver, CO; removal of underground storage tanks at RTP, NC; replacement of a chemical storage system at Jefferson, AR; heating system repairs at Duluth, MN; roof repairs and entrance modifications at Athens, GA; repairs to the sea water supply system in Gulf Breeze, FL; electrical system repairs and indoor air facility renovation at RTP, NC; HVAC repairs at Headquarters locations; and energy conservation projects at Manchester, WA, Denver, CO, and San Francisco, CA.

Congressman Stokes

RTP FACILITY

Question: EPA has requested $3,000,000 for further design of the RTP facility. Has the issue of funding for the construction of the facility been discussed with the General Services Administration? If so, what was the outcome? If not, why?

Answer: EPA has discussed this project with GSA. At the request of the Committee on Public Works and

Transportation, GSA investigated the need and feasibility for construction of a Federal building to meet EPA's needs in the RTP area. GSA submitted a report on that investigation to the Committee on July 24, 1991. The report recommended that a consolidated facility be constructed and Federally owned.

Congressman Stokes

BUILD-OUT COSTS FOR NEW HEADQUARTERS BUILDINGS

Question: For fiscal year 1993, the Agency requested $15,000,000 for the build-out costs of a new headquarters building, yet only $3,000,000 is requested in FY 1994. What is the total estimated build-out cost? Will the remainder be requested in FY 1995 and beyond? What was your request to OMB for this purpose?

Answer: EPA resources are necessary to ensure a healthful and energy efficient environment, both important mission related needs. Other resources will ensure that the facility is technologically responsive and reflective of a headquarters facility. The total cost of EPA specific requirements is estimated to be $52 million. Additional funds to address this build-out will depend on future budgets. In FY 1994, our request to OMB for build-out costs was $7.4 million.

Congressman Stokes

CRITERIA FOR FUNDING IN B&F ACCOUNT

Question: Please provide the criteria used for determining what is funded first and what the priorities are in the Buildings and Facilities account, both for new facilities and for R&I.

Answer: For new facilities, the criteria take into account antiquated laboratory, support, and administrative space in our laboratories and compliance with health and safety needs. For the past few years the Agency's top priorities have been a new Headquarters facility and a new consolidated research facility at Research Triangle Park, NC.

The R&I projects to be undertaken with FY 1994 funds have not yet been determined. The projects on the list change frequently and are not settled on until the amount appropriated is known.

The criteria used for determining what is funded first in repair and improvement (R&I) are:

1) providing a safe and healthful working environment for EPA employees;
2) ensuring that all EPA facilities meet pollution abatement standards;
3) providing facilities modifications that are essential to conduct legislatively mandated program operations;
4) reducing energy consumption through practical conservation measures;
5) pollution prevention activities, such as acid neutralization;
6) improving capabilities at research, program, and regional laboratories; and
7) addressing Agency requirements for toxic and hazardous material handling facilities.

Congressman Stokes

NEW FACILITIES vs REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS

Question: Please define "new facilities" versus "repairs and improvements." How does EPA determine what is funded in these two elements?

Answer: The New Facilities program element funds the design, construction, and acquisition of new Federally-owned facilities. These projects are significant in size and in nature as to require us to seek specific Congressional approval.

The Repair and Improvement program element funds the planning, design, and construction needed to repair or improve existing Federally-owned or leased buildings and are generally small scale and routine.

Congressman Stokes

BUILD-OUT COST FOR NEW SPACE

Question: I note on page 11-10 that funds under repairs and improvements will be expended for build-out costs associated with new space in Athens as well as the Agency's master planning in FY 1993. Also, in FY 1992, funds will be expended for the build-out of new office space in Dallas, New York, Denver, and headquarters. Why are these build-out costs being charged to "repairs and improvements" instead of the "new facilities" element? How are the build-out costs in R&I different from those in new facilities?

Answer: Build-out costs for replacement and expansion space in Federally owned and leased facilities have historically been charged to the Repair and Improvement program element as part of the Space Alteration program. Unlike normal build-out costs, the New Headquarters project has generated such interest and is of such magnitude that we wanted OMB and Congress to be specifically aware of what level of build-out costs we were proposing.

Congressman Stokes

B&F OBLIGATIONS TO DATE

Question: Of the projects funded in FY 1993 in the Buildings and Facilities account, please provide the obligations to date for each.

Answer: The obligations for the projects earmarked in the FY 1993 Building and Facilities appropriation through April 28, 1993 are as follows:

New Facilities:	Obligations
Bay City	$194,451
Consolidated RTP	$1,898,672
Region III Central Regional Lab	$117,277
University of Utah	-0-
University of Maine	-0-
Columbia University	-0-
Christopher Columbus Center	-0-
Total	$2,261,152

Congressman Stokes

LAND & STRUCTURES

Question: I note on page 16-12, that there is an increase for "land and structures" -- since the earmarks were not sustained, what does the $1,223,000 represent?

Answer: These resources fund land and structure costs that were formerly funded in the Salaries and Expenses account. The land and structure object class comprises land and interest in land, buildings and other structures, additions to buildings, nonstructural improvements, and fixed equipment, when acquired through purchase.

Congressman Stokes

INTEGRATED FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Question: For several years now, we have been discussing the Integrated Financial Management System. What is the status of IFMS?

Answer: By now, four years after implementing our custom version of the American Management System's Federal Financial System, basic operations have stabilized. Response times and nightly cycle operations have improved significantly from early problems. In the first year of operations we installed enhancements to the commercial software to deal with immediate problems (primarily relating to budget reprogrammings and accounting by Servicing Finance Office). Thereafter, we introduced our ad hoc report writer, the Management and Accounting Reporting System (MARS).

We continue efforts to address remaining financial management weakness as they apply to IFMS; respond to external requirements reflecting changed Federal policy or new legislation; eliminate the predecessor accounting and budget systems; and respond to other critical user needs. We are also in process of installing the most current version of the off-the-shelf software to capture other Government-wide enhancements introduced into the package.

Congressman Stokes

FMFIA WEAKNESSES

Question: Please provide a list of FMFIA weaknesses.

Answer: EPA declared 23 material weaknesses in the 1992 Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA) report to the President and the Congress. The list of weaknesses is as follows.

1. ARCS Contract Management, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (OSWER)
2. Accelerating Remedial Cleanup (OSWER)
3. Contract Laboratory Program (OSWER)
4. Superfund Cost Recovery (OSWER)
5. Federal Facilities, Office of Enforcement (OE)
6. Enforcement Data Integration (OE)
7. Implementation of Storm Water Permitting Requirements Under the Clean Water Act, Office of Water (OW)
8. Drinking Water Primacy (OW)

9. Weaknesses in Pesticides' Antimicrobial Program, Office of Prevention, Pesticides, and Toxic Substances (OPPTS)
10. Data Integrity for Pesticides and Toxic Substances (OPPTS)
11. Pesticides Disposal Program (OPPTS)
12. Lack of Effectiveness and Productivity in Chemical Testing (OPPTS)
13. Management of R&D Extramural Resources, Office of Research and Development (ORD)
14. R&D Facilities (ORD)
15. Inadequate Resources for R&D Laboratory Operating Expenses (ORD)
16. R&D Equipment (ORD)
17. Environmental Data Quality (ORD)
18. Audit Follow-up/Corrective Action Oversight, Office of Administration and Resources Management (OARM)
19. Accounts Receivable (OARM)
20. Accounting System-Related Financial Management Problems (OARM)
21. Contract Management (OARM)
22. Information Resources Management (IRM) Planning and Security (OARM)
23. Growing Backlog of Requests for Audits of EPA Contractors, Office of the Inspector General (OIG)

Question: To what extent are these weaknesses addressed in the FY 1994 budget?

Answer: During the 1994 budget process, the Administrator required all of her managers to focus on the resource needs to fix material weaknesses. She carefully reviewed each office's budget request with respect to the Agency's twenty-three material weaknesses, and redirected resources where appropriate to ensure that the remaining weaknesses are addressed in the fiscal year 1994 budget. Although the Administrator has directed the allocation of resources for this purpose, a detailed accounting is not yet available.

Congressman Stokes

DEFINITION OF RESEARCH CATEGORIES

Question: The Office of Research and Development has broken down its types of research into four categories. Please provide a definition of each type.

Answer: The Office of Research and Development recently submitted a report to Congress that classifies FY 1993 activities among the following four categories: fundamental research; application directed research; development; and technical assistance.

Fundamental Research is theoretical or experimental investigations to advance scientific knowledge where such knowledge is relevant to understanding pollution, the environment or human health, but immediate practical application is not a direct objective. Examples include: mechanisms of chemical carcinogenesis; how ecosystems function; biosensors for pollution monitoring; the use of computers and theoretical understanding to predict a chemical's fate in the environment; understanding and quantifying the reactions that determine the persistence of organic chemicals; pharmacokinetics; mechanisms of bioavailability; and clinical and animal studies of the mechanisms of toxicity.

Application Directed Research focuses on the solution of defined problems, based on existing scientific understanding. The solutions may involve the creation of new processes, procedures, methodologies, or situations that will serve a practical or utilitarian purpose. Examples include: construction of pollutant fate models; lab-scale characterization of pollutant degradation processes; formulation of ecological risk assessment frameworks; integration and evaluation of information on pollutant effects and exposure to estimate risks to human populations or ecosystems; and the creation of new monitoring or measurement methods.

Development includes the work required to bring a new process, methodology, or piece of equipment to the production or application stage. Examples include: field calibration and testing of models that predict movement of chemical concentrations in the environment; field validation of monitoring methods; pilot/field optimization of sediment and aquifer remediation processes; and pilot-scale optimization of control technologies.

Technical Assistance is the application of specialized technical knowledge or services to assist others in accomplishing their mission. Examples include: quality assurance/quality control; demonstration of technology or assessment methodology at specific sites; site monitoring; experimental design; expert/peer review and comment; workshops and seminars; and expert testimony.

Congressman Stokes

FUNDING FOR RESEARCH CATEGORIES

Question: For FY 1994, please provide the dollars requested and percentage for these four areas.

Answer: In order to determine the breakout of the FY 1994 request the Office of Research and Development (ORD) must first classify, in whole or in part, approximately 1,500 projects among the four categories (fundamental research, application directed research, development, and technical assistance). Since ORD is still in the process of defining its FY 1994 projects, it is not yet possible to accurately estimate this breakout for FY 1994. The FY 1993 breakout is provided in the table below.

FY 1993 Breakout
(Dollars in Millions)

	$	%
Fundamental	140	29
Application Directed	220	43%
Development	91	19%
Technical Assistance	55	9%
ORD Total	506	100%

Congressman Stokes

RESEARCH CONDUCTED IN PROGRAM OFFICES

Question: Some of the research conducted by EPA is done in the program offices. Is that a correct statement?

Answer: EPA program offices do not perform research per se. However, program offices do perform other activities related to research, such as:

o Evaluation of the state of scientific knowledge on health and environmental effects of pollutants and their fate and transport in the environment.

o Evaluation of the effectiveness of techniques for the control and prevention of pollution from particular industries and economic sectors.

These activities draw on the research conducted by EPA's Office of Research and Development, the academic community,and industry and they require staff with a high level of scientific and technical skills. They are generally budgeted together with other parts of the regulation development process and would be difficult to separate.

In addition, program offices manage Congressional special projects which carry the label of "research", although the Agency does not consider the activities to be research per se. These include, for example in the Office of Water, the American Water Works Research Foundation to support drinking water regulation development, National Academy of Sciences (NAS) study of wetlands delineation issue, and Council of Great Lakes Research Managers for coordination of their research activities.

To accomplish these activities program offices operate non-research laboratories. The activities of these laboratories include:

- providing analytic support, evidence for expert testimony to sustain criminal and civil enforcement actions;
- support to regions and stated to sustain enforcement, verify compliance with and issuance of permits, and monitor ambient environmental conditions;
- training Agency staff on use of new analytic methods and protocols;
- evaluation of emission control technologies;
- determination of compliance with fuel economy and emissions standards;
- providing radiological emergency response and measurement programs.

Question: In terms of resources, what is the percentage of research conducted by EPA that is done by the program offices?

Answer: Not including Congressional special projects, program offices do not conduct research. In Superfund, the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS) in the Department of Health and Human Services receives resources to conduct research mandated by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986. In 1994, $7.9 million are requested for NIEHS basic research, one-half of one percent (0.5%) of the 1994 President's Budget for Superfund (non-R&D).

Question: Again, in terms of resources, for each program office, please provide the percentage of research conducted versus the percentage of program activities undertaken?

Answer: As stated above, not including Congressional special projects, program offices do not conduct research.

Question: Should there be individual EPA media office research programs or should there be one comprehensive research organization?

Answer: The EPA Administrator must make decisions on a wide variety of topics, many multi-media in nature, based on the most up-to-date, objective scientific information available. Research results and the associated scientific expertise are critical in this decision process. Therefore a multidisciplinary, multi-media, in-house science organization is essential for credible EPA decisions.

This science organization must carry-out many different activities:

- o Conduct research to investigate fundamental questions of environmental science;
- o Conduct applied research to provide information and data for specific regulatory decisions;
- o Develop assessments of human health and environmental impacts;
- o Develop and evaluate innovative environmental technologies for cost-effective solutions;
- o Develop scientific measurements and monitoring -- for measuring environmental results;
- o Provide quality assurance policy development, and oversight for all Agency quality assurance programs;
- o Provide technical assistance to EPA program and Regional offices, and state and local governments;
- o Provide independent science advice to the Administrator and other senior EPA managers.

In addition, this science organization must have the appropriate staff, infrastructure and resources to conduct multimedia research.

Although there is a need for scientific expertise and technical studies in all parts of the Agency, the need for the activities identified above are an indication of the breadth of responsibilities required in an EPA research organization.

External reports call for strengthening environmental research. As a result, the 1994 President's budget includes

$500,000 for a study on the organization and structure of EPA's research program. Studies required by the 1993 Appropriations Act will be included as resource documents in this study. It is felt that this study will help to identify the most effective organization for conducting research and the associated support needed by the Agency.

Congressman Stokes

POSITION ON NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF ENVIRONMENT

Question: Shortly, a report on the feasibility of establishing the National Institutes of Environment will be completed. What is the Administration position on this issue?

Answer: Many of the activities the National Institute for the Environment (NIE) would perform are currently part of the Agency's programs. A thorough evaluation of all the pros and cons of establishing the NIE needs to be conducted, in order for the Administration to take a position on the issue. This evaluation will be one of the priorities of the new Assistant Administrator for Research and Development after the individual is confirmed by the Senate.

Congressman Stokes

POLLUTION PREVENTION FUNDING INCREASE

Question: I note that the request for pollution prevention activities has increased dramatically between FY 1993 and FY 1994 -- a total of $33,421,000. Why has this activity increased so substantially in terms of dollars?

Answer: This action reflects the Agency's commitment to make pollution prevention the guiding principle of all our environmental efforts. Green Programs, TRI, and the Design for the Environmental program make up the predominant share of the increase.

Question: Has the definition of "pollution prevention" been expanded?

Answer: The Agency did publish its official definition of pollution prevention in May 1992, but this definition did not constitute an expansion that would allow us to start counting additional activities as prevention. The increases reflect new and expanded initiatives, not an expanded definition.

Congressman Stokes

POLLUTION PREVENTION - LACK OF OFFICE PARTICIPATION

Question: I note that certain offices (water, hazardous waste) do not include any of their resources as contributing to the core pollution prevention program. Why?

Answer: There are initiatives in both of these offices that contribute substantially to pollution prevention. These include the Waste Minimization program in the Office of Solid Waste, and the WAVE (Water Alliance for Voluntary Efficiency) program in the Office of Water. However, the core pollution prevention program consists of activities specifically targeted to pollution prevention, and in these areas it is difficult to identify specific amounts. For example, the Waste Minimization program involves both pollution prevention and recycling, and it is difficult reliably to break these numbers out and determine the amounts supporting prevention, as opposed to the amounts supporting recycling. We took a conservative view in identifying core pollution prevention resources. Nonetheless, these offices do make substantial contributions to pollution prevention.

Congressman Stokes

NATIONAL PROGRAM FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE CLEANUP OPERATIONS

Question: It is my understanding that the data generated by environmental testing laboratories provide the information that defines the extent of the hazardous waste problem and helps determine the most appropriate cleanup method. When someone has a hazardous waste problem in their community, they want cleanup operations conducted and they want these operations done right the first time.

If the federal government does not have a national program to ensure consistent quality of this analytical data, what process is used to ensure that one community is as free of hazardous waste as the next?

Answer: EPA does in fact, have a national program to ensure consistent quality of analytical data for the RCRA program. Procedures and guidance for quality assurance are detailed in the EPA publication, "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical and Chemical Methods". The Agency has just undergone a major revision of this manual, including substantial updates to the quality assurance chapter.

The EPA Regional Offices routinely review owner/operator developed Quality Action Project Plans for completeness and accuracy. If problems are identified with the plan, it is returned to the owner/operator for revision. The plan details the QA/QC goals and protocols for a specific data collection activity (e.g., ground-water monitoring). The plan also sets forth a schedule for sampling and analysis activities that will generate data of a quality commensurate with their intended use.

In addition, the Office of Solid Waste (OSW) with the Office of Research and Development (ORD) provide waste samples and calibration standards to government laboratories conducting RCRA monitoring and analyses. These samples are distributed periodically and are used as performance evaluation samples. These samples ensure uniformity in the analytical data generated during state or federal actions. This promotes consistency in the decisions made to determine the potential or existing hazard in any particular community.

Finally, under certain circumstances the Agency may decide to conduct a Laboratory Audit Inspection (LAI) at a particular RCRA facility. The LAI will generally involve a review of the sampling and analysis plan; laboratory staffing, equipment, and maintenance program; lab QA program review; analytical procedures used; and standard operating procedures.

Congressman Stokes

USER FEES

Question: According to pages 17-1 and 17-2, EPA is currently collecting or is planning to collect user fees. For each fee listed, please provide a history of the fee (when it was established, how, etc.), how much was collected in FY 1992, how much is expected to be collected in FY 1993, and what the projections are for collections in FY 1994, the cost of administering the fee for each of the respective years, and other pertinent information. Should the fee not be in effect yet, please provide projections on the schedule for initiating the fee and anticipated collections.

Answer: The Agency currently has five ongoing user fee programs that are generating revenue. The programs are as follows.

Pre-Manufacture Notice Fee

This fee has been collected since FY 1989 and is for the review and processing of new chemical pre-manufacture notices (PMN). It is paid by chemical companies at the time of submission of the PMN for review by the Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances (OPPTS). PMN fees are authorized by the Toxic Substances Control Act and contain a cap on the amount the Agency may charge for a PMN review. Fee revenue was $2.4 million in FY 1992 and is estimated to be $2.5 million in both FY 1993 and FY 1994. The Agency plans to initiate a review of its fees in accordance with the biennial review provisions of the Chief Financial Officers Act.

Pesticide Reregistration Fee and Maintenance Fee

In 1988, Congress amended the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) and mandated the accelerated reregistration of all products registered prior to November 1, 1984. Congress authorized the collection of two kinds of fees to supplement appropriated funds for the Reregistration Program - a one time Reregistration Fee and an annual Maintenance Fee. The fees are assessed on the manufacturers of the active ingredients in pesticide products and are based on the manufacturer's share of the market for the active ingredient. Maintenance Fees are assessed on registrants of pesticide products. In FY 1992, $17.1 million in Reregistration and Maintenance Fees were collected. The President's FY 1994 budget projects that $14.0 million will be collected in both FY 1993 and FY 1994 in Reregistration and Maintenance Fees. The Agency plans to initiate a review of its fees in accordance with the biennial review provisions of the Chief Financial Officers Act.

Pesticide Tolerance Fee

A tolerance is the maximum legal limit of a pesticide residue on food commodities and animal feed. In 1954, Congress authorized the collection of fees for the establishment of tolerances for raw agricultural commodities. The specific authority is contained in the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. These fees supplement appropriated funds for the Tolerance Program and are changed annually by the same percentage change in the Federal General Schedule pay scale. Approximately $1.1 million was collected in FY 1992 and it is estimated that $1.4 million will be collected in both FY 1993 and FY 1994. The Agency plans to initiate a review of its fees in accordance with the biennial review provisions of the Chief Financial Officers Act.

Motor Vehicle and Engine Compliance Program Fee

This fee is managed by the Office of Air and Radiation and is authorized by the Clean Air Act of 1990. Fee collection began in August 1992. The fee is imposed on manufacturers of light-duty vehicles, light and heavy trucks, and motorcycles and covers certifying new engines and vehicles, compliance monitoring for new engines and vehicles, and compliance monitoring of in-use engines and vehicles. The fee generated $0.9 million in FY 1992 and is estimated to produce $9.3 million in FY 1993 and $10.3 million in FY 1994. The Agency plans to initiate a review of its fees in accordance with the biennial review provisions of the Chief Financial Officers Act.

Fees currently being considered for development are listed below. The President's FY 1994 budget assumes that they will generate $14.3 million in revenue.

- o Radon Proficiency and Testing Fee ($4.1 million)
- o National Pollution Discharge and Elimination System Fee ($10.0 million)
- o Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Fees (no revenue estimate at this time)
- o Lead Substitute Gasoline Additives ($0.2 million)

Congressman Stokes

MORATORIUM

Question: Last year, the President imposed a moratorium on regulations. How did this moratorium affect EPA? Were the cost savings that had been anticipated actually saved?

Answer: EPA undertook a review of its rules under development in order to comply with the requirements of the moratorium. Accordingly, it issued those rules that maximized net benefits and enhanced economic growth. EPA did not, however, postpone any regulation that was subject to a statutory or judicial deadline. We do not have full follow-up information regarding anticipated versus actual cost savings at this time. Much of the savings from the measures were long term in nature, and it is difficult to project what savings may have accrued.

Congressman Stokes

EXPENDITURES FOR ADP EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS

Question: In FY 1993, the Agency projected that the expenditures for ADP equipment and supplies and materials within the S&E account would be $49 million. How much was actually expended in FY 1992? What is the projection for FY 1993?

Answer: The amount actually expended in FY 1992 was $42.7 million. The current amount projected for FY 1993 (now under AC&C) is $37.8 million.

Congressman Stokes

GSA RENTAL PAYMENTS

Question: Last year, the Agency provided a breakdown of the percentage charged to the various accounts for GSA rental payments and payments to others in FY 1993. Are those estimates still accurate? What are the projections for FY 1994?

Answer: The percentages used are still accurate. We used these to calculate the amounts charged to the various appropriations for rental payments to GSA and for direct leases based on the Agency's approved FTE ceilings. The estimated distribution for FY 1993 and FY 1994 is as follows:

	FY 1993 Amount	FY 1993 In Percent	FY 1994 Amount	FY 1994 In Percent
Rent Payments to GSA:				
AC&C......	$84,192.4	73.9%	$88,862.6	74.1%
SF.........	24,251.5	21.3%	25,298.9	21.1%
Other.......	5,413.0	4.8%	5,738.5	4.8%
Total....	$113,856.9		$119,900.0	
Direct Lease Rental Payments:				
AC&C.......	$8,082.3	73.9%	$13,340.5	74.1%
SF..........	2,328.1	21.3%	3,798.0	21.1%
Other.......	519.6	4.8%	861.5	4.8%
Total.....	$10,930.0		$18,000.0	

Congressman Stokes

ENVIRONMENTAL MEASUREMENTS - PROGRESS UPDATE

Question: Could you please provide an update on the status of EPA's attempt to measure environmental progress?

Answer: EPA has employed Agencywide strategic planning for approximately three years. Initial planning work sought to expand existing program-specific strategies that had been designed to advance general clean air and clean water goals. Without quantified goals and measures of progress, however, development of specific strategies, and assessment of alternative strategies for achievement of goals was difficult.

The Agency is currently laying the groundwork to implement a planning model in which measurable environmental goals would set the long-term directions for strategic plans. These goals would also be used in the future to set directions for EPA activities ranging from budget formulation and program implementation to assessments of progress in terms of activities and environmental results.

In addition to goals, the strategic planning model incorporates forecasting of environmental futures, risk-based priority setting, strategic plans, and the development of annual implementation plans. Strategic planning utilizes an array of tools and approaches such as pollution prevention, risk-reduction initiatives tailored to the requirements of specific geographic areas, budgets formulated from Agency plans, and periodic evaluations of progress. Because of the broad policy implications of national environmental goals, EPA will ensure that the goal-setting process incorporates the best available scientific information about environmental problems and the risks they pose to people and ecosystems.

Congressman Stokes

ENVIRONMENTAL MEASUREMENTS - STATUS OF PILOT PROJECTS

Question: The record stated that pilot projects with states were planned for fiscal year 1992, what is the status of these projects?

Answer: EPA has continued to work with the states to encourage the development and use of environmental indicators for planning and management purposes. In September 1992, EPA sponsored a National Environmental Indicators Conference in Chicago. All states participated in that conference, and each state was offered travel assistance to cover the cost of participation by two State representatives.

A number of pilot projects have been conducted on the development and use of indicators to inform the decision making process. For example, EPA assisted the state of Illinois to develop indicators for hazardous waste and human health. Another example is the state of Ohio. Here EPA supported the development of indicators to support the state's decision making process. A new project, "Ecoview" grew from this work.

Congressman Stokes

ENVIRONMENTAL MEASUREMENTS - DEVELOPMENT OF FURTHER INDICATORS

Question: Have any further indicators been developed.

Answer: Work has begun on the foundations of an Agencywide project to develop more measurable environmental goals. Initial efforts are largely internally-focused and seek to identify and quantify goals for the range of problems the Agency must address. The Agency is considering a two-tier approach to set measurable environmental goals: Tier-One goals are major environmental goals, integrated across media and EPA program offices. Tier-Two goals are quantified endpoints that would be incorporated in the strategic plans of EPA's program offices. These goals are specifically oriented to individual program mandates and authorities. This information is intended to aid the Agency in setting priorities in its work to achieve goals.

Congressman Stokes

ENFORCEMENT POLICY REVIEW

Question: I understand that the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights has initiated an investigation into whether the EPA discriminated by giving less effort to pollution problems of minority communities. The Commission has indicated there may be shortcomings in the enforcement of the civil rights laws at EPA.

a. Have you undertaken your own review to determine if, in fact, current enforcement policies and practices at EPA are a problem?

b. If so, when do you expect the review to be completed? If not, why not?

Answer: I have made environmental justice one of the key themes of my administration. This is a commitment that cuts across all of the Agency's programs, including enforcement of the environmental statutes. A critical aspect of ensuring equitable enforcement is a determination of whether our policies, although neutral on their face, can nonetheless result in discriminatory impacts. We are addressing this problem on more than one front.

First, the Enforcement Management Council (comprised of senior enforcement officials from across the Agency) has established a workgroup composed of legal and technical staff from EPA Headquarters and regional enforcement offices, directing it to examine the issue of environmental justice in enforcement with respect to each of the statutes under which the Agency has jurisdiction. Specifically, the workgroup has focussed on determining where in the enforcement process it is possible for bias to occur, what affirmative actions the Agency might undertake to eliminate bias in enforcement, and what studies might be undertaken to monitor for bias. The workgroup's report is expected to be completed late this summer.

Environmental justice has not been a top priority for this Agency in the past. As a result, the data previously collected by EPA on its activities does not answer questions as to whether the quality or quantity of its enforcement actions had an adverse impact on minorities, low-income communities, or communities suffering disproportionate environmental risk burdens. We are now taking the first steps to develop a data system which will allow us to target such communities for enforcement action and to monitor in the future whether there is bias in our efforts. There are, however, many technical and practical problems still to be solved and it is too early to predict when we will have a system in place.

Enforcement practices, in general, are largely made up of many instances of the Agency exerting its discretion at decision-making junctures. In recognition of this fact, the enforcement program as a whole is engaged in numerous efforts, both on a national and a regional basis, to increase sensitivity to environmental justice concerns.

For example, the Enforcement Management Council met on April 28 with leaders in the environmental justice movement whom they had invited for a frank and constructive discussion of the movement's issues and concerns. Follow-up dialogue to this very successful meeting is anticipated. As the Enforcement Management Council has primary responsibility for directing our enforcement resources and priorities, it is critical for them to have a solid understanding of the issues in order to include environmental justice concerns in their planning, as well as instilling this value in their staff.

As another example, the Regions are continuing in-house training, meetings with local concerned groups and communities, and have established internal environmental justice workgroups.

Finally, a key component to this Agency-wide effort is the development of a culturally and racially diverse workforce. I am committed to achieving this goal.

Congressman Stokes

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES/AFRICA PROJECTS

Question: I understand that EPA has an Office of International Activities. Could you please tell me what the major focus of this program is and the level of programming in the area?

Answer: Geographically and ecologically, OIA is engaged in an effort to restore, improve and protect the environment of the U.S. border areas. Specifically OIA manages agreements with Canada on Great Lakes water quality, acid rain and hazardous waste. In addition, the Office is responsible for the implementation of the Integrated Environmental Plan for the U.S. - Mexico Border Area. In the Caribbean, OIA is achieving regional environmental cooperation with a program that promotes international efforts in preventing ocean pollution and protecting critical marine habitats as well as supporting the Caribbean Basin Initiative. In Eastern Europe, OIA has significant training, mitigation and research projects underway that continue to capitalize on EPA's established environmental lead in the region.

Multilaterally, OIA develops the Agency's stance on issues such as global climate change forestry, environmental health, and the polar environments by providing consistent coverage and a more focused presence in major organizations such as the World Bank, the United Nations Environmental Program, the United Nations Development Program, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the World Health Organization and the Economic Commission for Europe. OIA also develops and maintains bilateral relationships with a number of countries worldwide.

Question: How many program officers are working on Africa projects and what is the funding level as compared with other continent-wide programs?

Answer: OIA has one program officer working on Africa but hopes to expand its work in Africa within this fiscal year. OIA is now discussing cooperative relationships with the Peace Corps and the African Development Foundation to make this program a viable one. OIA plans to spend $250,000 in FY 1993 on a range of projects such as a bilateral program with the Nigerian Environmental Protection Administration to enhance its environmental management capacity.

Questions Submitted for the Record by Congressman Chapman

ADMINISTRATION OF STATE REVOLVING FUNDS

Question: Can you expand on how the two new State Revolving Funds (SRF), the Clean Water SRF and the Drinking Water SRF, will be administered?

Answer: We expect State administration of the Clean Water SRF will continue to follow the general procedures set forth in existing wastewater SRFs. We anticipate that, in many respects, administration of the new Drinking Water SRF will be modeled after the Clean Water SRF. Although we are still in the early stages of establishing the new Drinking Water SRF, we plan to build from the wastewater SRF experience and thereby realize administrative efficiencies and simplification. It is not yet clear, however, to what extent States will choose to administer these two funds together or as separate entities.

Congressman Chapman

FORMULA FOR STATE REVOLVING FUNDS

Question: You indicate in your testimony that the Administration will be submitting authorizing legislation for these two SRF accounts in the near future. Will the formula used to distribute funds among the states be the same as the formula used under the expiring wastewater SRF?

Answer: The Administration has not yet determined a position on what allocation formulas should be used for the two SRFs.

Congressman Chapman

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FUNDING FOR BORDER STATES

Question: Your budget includes $150 million for wastewater treatment construction along the U.S./Mexican Border. In what form would this funding be provided to the border States? (grants? loans?)

Answer: The $150 million will be provided through grants to states or Interagency Agreements (IAGs) with the International Boundary and Water Commission (IBWC). $70 million of the $150 million total would be transferred through an interagency agreement from EPA to the IBWC for the Tijuana International Treatment similar manner for other border wastewater facilities such as Nogales and New River. The remaining $60 million would be directed to the States of Texas ($50 million) and New Mexico ($10 million) in the form of grants, which would then be utilized by the States to continue implementation of their existing programs of assistance to colonias.

Congressman Chapman

B&F APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT DECREASE

Question: Your budget includes a 64 percent decrease from last year's appropriation in the Buildings and Facilities (B&F) account. Can you explain this large decrease?

Answer: The decrease in the Buildings and Facilities appropriation from FY 1993 to FY 1994 reflects the completion of funding for several projects added by Congress in FY 1993 including $85.0 million for the Center for Ecological Research and Training in Bay City, MI and $31.7 million for several one-time grants (including $12.5 million for the Christopher Columbus Center in Baltimore, $10.0 million for Columbia University, $1.0 million for the University of Maine, $5.0 million for the University of Utah, and $3.2 million for the Region III Central Regional Laboratory).

Congressman Chapman

RADON IN THE CLASSROOM

Question: I have recently been reading numerous articles on children being exposed to radon in the classroom. A recent article in the Washington Post stated that the EPA has said that more than 10,000 classrooms have radon levels more than double the EPA standard.

What is EPA doing to reduce exposure to radon for children in the classroom?

Answer: EPA is assisting schools by providing testing and mitigation guidance and training. In addition, states can use Federal radon grant funds provided by the Agency to pursue radon-in-schools activities.

An interim school testing guide entitled "Radon Measurements in Schools - Revised Edition" has been available since 1989, providing practical recommendations and step-by-step instructions for testing school buildings. A revised strategy which focuses on simplifying and streamlining the current testing strategy will be released by this summer.

Interim guidance on radon reduction techniques for schools entitled "Radon Reduction Techniques In Schools - Interim Technique Guidance" has also been available since 1989, assisting school personnel, state officials, and other interested persons in the selection, design, and operation of radon reduction systems in schools. The guidance is currently being updated, and a revised document will be available in 1994.

Using State Grant funds provided by EPA, 41 States have conducted some type of measurement studies or testing programs. Thirty-seven States are conducting outreach and training in schools. However, very few states are acting to assist in mitigation projects.

In addition, EPA has worked with a number of national school/educational organizations (PTA, NEA, NSBA, etc.) to inform them of our efforts and to promote their active involvement in addressing radon problems in schools.

Congressman Chapman

HIDALGO COUNTY SEWER PROJECT

Question: I was recently in Hidalgo County, Texas, which has the highest number of colonia of all the counties along the U.S./Mexican border. While I was there, I visited with several individuals regarding an innovative sewer project which is currently underway in the county. I mention this project because I believe that EPA should put more of an emphasis on these types of innovative projects as a means of resolving sewer problems in the colonia.

Let me start by noting that while a sewer project is relatively easy to install if it is close to a city, it is extremely difficult in remote areas like the colonia. This particular project will hook homes up to an advanced septic tank system which pumps the effluent into four variable tank system which pumps the effluent into four variable grade sewer lines. While traditional sewer lines must be laid in a straight line on flat land, this project uses a pumping system that allows the lines to go around obstacles even on an incline. The effluent is pumped into a common area filtering system and then onto a subsurface drip irrigation field.

This field is then used to plant trees which are sold to nurseries and others for a profit. Because water and fertilizer are the two most expensive components need to grow plants for a nursery, the effluent is acting as an economic development tool for the community! This system when completed will serve 800 people on 180 lots. The total cost of the project is expected to be $850,000 and is being funded by a grant from the Texas Water Development Board and from in-kind services from the County of Hidalgo.

Is EPA considering these types of innovative projects?

Answer: EPA supports the use of appropriate, low cost technology to accomplish wastewater collection and treatment, especially in small and low-income communities. For example, an EPA-sponsored demonstration project is presently underway for an alternative technology wastewater system to serve a colonia in Dona Ana County, New Mexico. The system will most likely consist of septic tank effluent pumping, small diameter collector lines, constructed wetlands wastewater treatment, and land application of the reclaimed wastewater. Funding for the project will come from an EPA demonstration grant as well as an EPA grant for wastewater assistance to New Mexico colonias.

Congressman Chapman

KOPPERS SUPERFUND SITE - STATUS

Question: For the past several years, I have inquired about the status of the Koppers Superfund site buyout. Last year, this Subcommittee provided $650,000 for EPA to complete the buyout. It is my understanding that great progress has been made and that the majority of families have been relocated. Can you provide me with a status report of the buyout? How many families remain in the Carver Terrace Community?

Answer: Since March 1992, the Corps of Engineers (COE) has made significant progress in purchasing homes and relocating the residents of the Carver Terrace subdivision. Of the 79 families that reside in this subdivision, 69 families and the church have been relocated.

With the purchase of the last tract on February 26, 1993, the acquisition phase of this buyout is now complete. Two tracts were referred for condemnation proceedings due to severe title problems associated with these tracts.

The COE is in the final stages of providing relocation services and benefits to the remaining residents in the subdivision. Approximately 10 families still reside in the community. This is due to several conditions, including: 1) replacement dwellings are unfinished due to builder going bankrupt, 2) residents still searching for replacement dwellings, and 3) residents awaiting their relocation benefits (delivery of benefits is imminent).

Congressman Chapman

KOPPERS SUPERFUND SITE - COMPLETION DATE

Question: Last year, it was estimated that the buyout would be entirely complete by the end of FY93. When do you anticipate the buyout process will be completed?

Answer: The Corps of Engineers (COE) initially projected the buyout process to be completed by March 31, 1993. Since some of the families in the community are waiting for the construction to be completed on their replacement dwellings, the COE now projects all of the remaining residents to be relocated by mid-May. Title assemblies for the purchased property will need to be prepared, and this is projected to be completed by the end of FY93.

Congressman Chapman

SMALL COMMUNITY COORDINATOR PROGRAM - FUNDING LEVELS

Question: Last year the Subcommittee included language in the FY93 report which stated: "The Committee believes that the

Small Community Coordinator (SCC) program is an important initiative and is helpful in assisting small communities with a number of issues. The Committee expects EPA to continue this activity and make every effort to maintain the level of funding requested."

This program is extremely important to small communities across the country and has for the past several years been underfunded and understaffed. The main mission of the SCC is to develop a cumulative, cross-media data base for economic analyses of small community regulations. The idea is to find out exactly what is required of local communities in order to better understand the economic burden imposed on them by EPA regulations. Hopefully, by having such data, Congress could develop better solutions to the compliance problems of small communities.

It is my understanding that $600,000 was budgeted for this program in FY93? How much will actually be provided for this program for FY93? How much is budgeted in FY94?

Answer: In the Office of Regional Operations and State/Local Relations, fiscal year 1993 funding includes approximately $350K in personnel compensation and benefits costs, and $300K in extramural resources for the data development program, and travel and support funding for the five Small Community specialists. Approximately the same level of resources are budgeted for fiscal year 1994.

Congressman Chapman

SMALL COMMUNITY COORDINATOR PROGRAM - FTES

Question: What is the current number of FTE budgeted for this program?

Answer: Support for the small community program is found in numerous elements of the Agency's budget. Included are staff time and support commitments in all regions and program offices. The Small Community program in the Office of Regional Operations and State/Local Relations (OROSLR) is officially staffed with 5 small community specialists, including the Small Community Coordinator, and an economist/statistician in charge of a Small Community Data and Information Program. This data function has recently been enlarged to include general development of information on local governments as well as local communities. Each regional and program office also has designated a Small Communities Contact who directs a portion of their time to these activities.

Congressman Chapman

SMALL COMMUNITY COORDIANTOR PROGRAM - SUFFICIENT FUNDING

Question: In your view, has this program been provided sufficient funds and personnel to accomplish its objectives?

Answer: The Headquarters and Regional component of the Small Community program is sufficiently staffed for its current level of activity.

Congressman Chapman

SMALL COMMUNITY COORDINATOR PROGRAM - STATUS OF CROSS-MEDIA DATA BASE

Question: What is the status of the cross-media data base for economic analyses of small community regulations?

Answer: In the next year, the Small Community Information and Data Program will satisfy several major information needs regarding small communities. First, it will establish a databank of environmentally related information about the 33,000 smallest communities in the United Sates (with populations less than 10,000) and their governments. Second, the program will undertake a major initiative to assess the cumulative impact and associated benefits of EPA regulations on small communities.

Congressman Chapman

MICKEY LELAND NATIONAL URBAN AIR TOXICS CENTER

Question: Pursuant to Section 301 of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, Congress established the Mickey Leland National Urban Air Toxics Research Center in Houston, Texas. The Center studies the potential health effects and risks associated with environmental exposure to air toxics. This Center is funded from both federal and private sources. Congress initially appropriated $300,000 for the Center in FY 92 and over $150, 000 in private funding has already been procured.

According to the EPA's budget documents for FY94, resources will be dedicated to addressing the human health and environmental risks posed by toxic air pollutants.

Does your budget include funding for the Mickey Leland National Urban Air Toxics Research Center? If not, why?

Answer: The FY 1994 President's Budget request does not include funding for the Mickey Leland National Urban Air Toxics Research Center. However, the Environmental Protection Agency is very concerned with the nature and extent of the air toxics problem and continues to support related research efforts. The FY 1994 President's Budget does include $10.4 million for air toxics research.

The FY 1992 Congressional Appropriations directed EPA to provide $300,000 in funding support for the Mickey Leland Nation Urban Air Toxics Research Center. The Center prepared a funding application addressing specific plans for a research program which was reviewed by the Office of Research and Development and returned with comments for revision. Funding for this program was carried over into FY 1993 and was obligated during the second quarter. Recognizing that private sector support is crucial to the creation and long-term success of the research center, the Greater Houston Partnership has acknowledged raising approximately $150,000 in private research contributions.

Congressman Chapman

SACM

Question: Can you please expand on the specifics of the Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model (SACM)?

Answer: SACM is designed to make the Superfund program more efficient by streamlining site evaluation and remedy selection processes and focusing on timely risk reduction activities. The model incorporates four essential elements: 1) One-step site screening and risk assessment, 2) Regional Decision Teams (RDTs) to monitor the direction of all sites, 3) Early Actions to reduce immediate risk, and 4) Long-term cleanup to restore the environment. Enforcement, community relations, and public involvement activities are conducted throughout the process.

The model is being developed on a pilot project basis in FY 1993 in all Regions and will be fully implemented in FY 1994. The status of current efforts are as follows:

o All Regions have RDTs in place. These RDTs will facilitate cross-divisional assessment and response decisions, and identify early actions for new sites as well as some existing NPL sites.

o Several Regions have begun integrated assessment pilots to streamline assessments and ensure that sampling strategies and data quality objectives will support response decisions by the RDTs.

o Several Regions have already identified potential sites for early actions. The RDTs will play a role in choosing the most appropriate Superfund authority for early actions (e.g. non-time critical removals, "quick ROD" remedials, enforcement).

- Long-term actions will be facilitated by presumptive remedies; three pilots addressing six site types and their corresponding remedies are being piloted in Regions VI, VII and IX.

- Regions and Headquarters have monitoring teams in place to evaluate the progress of pilots through FY 1993. The teams will track measures of success, provide feedback to modify SACM as appropriate, and transfer findings among Regions. Increased communication activities include the development of a "Compendium of Good Ideas", which enables Regions to learn from each other's work.

In addition to the broad goal of reducing risk to human health and the environment, specific goals of SACM include achieving a decrease in the timespan of studies, an acceleration of site investigations and response actions, and increased cost effectiveness.

Question: How will this model streamline site assessments and the remedy selection process?

Answer: Site assessments will be streamlined under the Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model (SACM) by integrating several processes. Prior to the development of SACM, sites often received numerous similar, but sequential, assessments before cleanup commenced. Sites were evaluated by the removal program (to determine the need immediate short term action) and by the remedial program (to determine the extent of contamination and risk). Site assessment under SACM integrates previously separate assessments into a single process. Assessment work will be coordinated among the programs to eliminate redundancy and expedite cleanup.

The SACM integrated assessment incorporates features that can produce significant time savings in the Superfund cleanup process:

- Assessment activities will be conducted concurrently rather than sequentially; specific functions need not be completed before other functions can start. SACM promotes early site characterization and risk assessment for sites where data indicate the need for response action. Data collection to complete the NPL listing can continue concurrently. This will allow the program to initiate early and long-term cleanup actions more quickly.

- Data collection and analysis will be coordinated among the programs to support removal, NPL listing and remedial activities. This will result in time and cost savings in conducting field sampling and laboratory analyses.

- Integrated site assessments will ensure smooth transition between studies. This will save Superfund time and costs by reducing redundant work and by minimizing the startup costs of mobilizing different contractors to conduct separate assessment phases.

SACM will streamline remedy selection through the use of Regional Decision Teams (RDT) and the application of presumptive remedies. The RDT is a cross program team charged with plotting a course of action for a site through its various stages in a smooth fashion.

Presumptive remedies, are being tested to speed remedy selection at site with similar contamination. Presumptive remedies will focus on a limited number of remedial alternatives that have been selected at similar sites in the past, eliminating the need for mew, extensive site studies. Presumptive remedies will save time and money in selecting remedies for certain categories of sites, and will promote consistent remedy selection.

Presumptive remedies guidance is being developed for:

- Wood Treater Sites
- Volatile Organic Chemicals in Soil
- Ground Water Sites
- Municipal Landfills
- PCB Sites
- Grain Storage Sites
- Coal Gasification Sites

Congressman Chapman

SUPERFUND REDUCTION IMPACT ON SITE COMPLETIONS

Question: Can you explain how a $89 million reduction in the Superfund program will not impair site completions?

Answer: While the $89 million reduction is significant, the Agency is confident that the progress we have made in the site completion area can be maintained through our streamlining efforts, increased responsible party involvement, and a greater preference for removal actions over costly long-term remedial actions. It should also be noted that over half of the $89 million reduction was absorbed by divesting FY 93 Congressional earmarks many of which did not directly fund site cleanup work.

Congressman Chapman

ALTERNATIVE REMEDIATION TECHNOLOGIES

Question: I have become increasingly interested in the availability of alternative technologies to remediate dioxin contaminated sites, as the Texarkana Wood Preserving Company Superfund Site, in Texarkana, Texas, sites in my Congressional District. The remediation chosen for this particular site was incineration. As you can probably imagine, this remedy has caused a tremendous public outcry in my district and from the residents on the Arkansas side of the city.

In your view, is EPA investing enough resources in alternative remediation technologies such as biological treatment, chemical treatment, capping, thermal gas-phase dechlorination and solidification?

Answer: The Agency believes its investment in innovative remediation technologies in FY94 is sufficient to meet the needs of our program.

Question: How much of EPA's FY94 request would go for such research?

Answer: Approximately $31 million is provided for research on these innovative technologies.

Congressman Chapman

REAUTHORIZATION FOR REMEDIATION TECHNOLOGIES

Question: In your view, what additional action should be taken in reauthorizing the Superfund statute to provide the public with the safest remediation technologies?

Answer: EPA is undertaking several projects to attempt to enhance the development and use of new cleanup technologies, chiefly through the Superfund Innovative Technology (SITE) program and the technology transfer efforts of the Technology Innovation Office. Where EPA finds statutory barriers, or areas where additional legal authorities might be needed, the Agency will consider addressing them during reauthorization.

Congressman Chapman

INCINERATION AT SUPERFUND SITES

Question: How many Superfund sites has EPA chosen to remediate through incineration?

Answer: Approximately 67 Records of Decisions have been signed with on-site incineration as the selected remedy.

Question: How many of these sites are contaminated with dioxin?

Answer: There are seven confirmed sites with dioxin contamination.

Question: How many are being remediated through other alternatives?

Answer: There are approximately 20 additional sites where dioxin contamination is found and a remedy other than incineration has been selected. It is important to note however, that dioxin may not be the chief contaminant at these sites and other contaminants may be dictating the remedy.

Congressman Chapman

INCINERATION AS ONLY REALISTIC OPTION

Question: Is the current Superfund statute written in such a way that incineration is the only realistic option to EPA for remediating hazardous substances found at Superfund sites?

Answer: No, the current Superfund statutory mandate with its emphasis on permanent solutions, alternative treatment technologies, and remedies in which treatment is a principal element does not establish incineration as the only realistic option for remediating hazardous contaminants at sites. The statute provides for the consideration of a number of factors when determining which technology is most appropriate. EPA considers the long-term results to be obtained by a technology, its implementability, including potential adverse impacts posed by implementation, as well as community concerns and other factors in choosing among protective alternatives that comply with applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements.

The general trend at Superfund sites since FY 1990 shows that incineration is being selected as a remedy less frequently. We attribute this to the emergence of innovative and alternative technologies and increasing public concerns about the short-term effects of incineration.

As part of EPA's Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model, the Agency is developing a presumptive remedy for wood preserving sites, such as the Texarkana site. This standardized process for considering cleanup alternatives will take into account the types of contaminants frequently found at wood preserving sites, the soil and ground water characteristics of a site, and emerging technologies. Although incineration will continue to be a well-demonstrated, and often selected technology for the contaminants found at wood preserving sites, it is anticipated that new technologies, such as bioremediation and soil washing will be increasingly utilized as a remedy when the site characteristics make these technologies viable.

Congressman Chapman

TEXARKANA SITE - IMPACT OF INCINERATION ON AIR QUALITY

Question: Is adequate data available to determine what impact incineration will have on the air quality of the surrounding residential areas?

Answer: EPA plans to collect additional ambient air quality data prior to any site work involving the movement of contaminated material. These data will be combined with existing data to form the ambient air base line. During the Trial Burn period, and during the incineration of waste material, ambient air quality data will be collected daily and compared to the base line data to measure the influence, if any, that the incinerator will have on ambient air quality. In addition, EPA plans to perform food chain and inhalation risk analyses to determine potential impacts on the local population. Incineration is almost complete at a nearly identical wood treating site in Arkansas; ambient air monitoring throughout the incineration showed no deleterious results.

Question: Were there any efforts to obtain representative air samples to determine migration from the site?

Answer: Perimeter monitoring was performed to determine if any off-site migration was occurring. The data indicated that the ambient air levels were not adversely impacted. However, ambient air monitoring will be conducted during the remedial action because of the potential for fugitive emissions during the excavation of the contaminated material.

Congressman Chapman

TEXARKANA SITE - REMEDY

Question: Is incineration the least costly remedy at the Texarkana site?

Answer: Incineration was not the least costly, remedy evaluated by EPA. However, when evaluated against the other alternatives and applying the criteria in the National Contingency Plan, it was shown to be the most effective.

Question: What other alternatives can be used to destroy dioxin contaminants, such as those found in the pentachlorophenol used in wood treating operations?

Answer: There are several other potential treatment technologies, including, bioremediation, soil washing, and chemical dechlorination. These technologies were not appropriate for use at Texarkana for a number of reasons. Bioremediation could not reduce the contamination to an acceptable level. Treatability studies demonstrated that the dioxin compounds upon completion of the treatment actually converted to a more toxic form.

EPA also investigated two innovative technologies, chemical dechlorination and solvent extraction. Both were projected to cost about the same as incineration, but treatability studies showed that neither consistently achieved the remediation goals. EPA also experienced a failure using chemical dechlorination at one Superfund site. The failure was traced to the high clay content of the soils. The soil conditions at Texarkana are similar to that other site. It should also be noted that all extraction technologies require incineration of the resultant products to ultimately destroy the site contaminants.

Congressman Chapman

TEXARKANA SITE - DECISION ON INCINERATION

Question: The supplemental feasibility study originally planned for two incinerators to be used at the Texarkana site. The current plan calls for one incinerator to be placed at the perimeter of the property.

Why was the decision made to use one incinerator and did EPA provide notification to the public as to why this change was being made?

Answer: The Record of Decision explains that many types of thermal destruction units are suitable and that the cost and implementation time presented for the incineration alternative was based on two rotary kiln incinerators, each operating at four cubic yards per hour. However, incineration technology has improved sufficiently so that one conventional incinerator can now process more waste material than previously expected of two incinerators. The advantages of one modern incinerators versus two out of date incinerators is lower project costs and reduced plot area required. Because this site is relatively small, the restricted space makes siting any incinerator difficult. EPA did not consider notifying the public formally because the change is not considered a significant difference from the selected remedy. There is neither a change in technology or increase in project costs, both of which would trigger public notification under the National Contingency Plan.

Congressman Chapman

TEXARKANA SITE - LOCATION CONSIDERATION

Question: Did EPA consider that the planned location for the incinerator is at the lowest and wettest point of the property?

Answer: EPA considered numerous siting locations for the incinerator and does recognize that the entire site is within the 100 year flood plain and that modifications will have to be made to the site to accommodate the incinerator.

Question: Did EPA consider that fact that this site sits on a 100 year flood plain?

Answer: The incineration facilities will be located on a man-made earthen structure such that all the facilities will be located above the 100 year flood elevation. The contaminated material under the proposed location will be removed prior to the construction of the facilities. Because the entire site is within the flood plain, there is no area of the site that would not require this type of protection. The selected location provides the most economical alternative in terms of cost of the earthen structure and cost of interference to the remediation activities such as excavation and transportation of the contaminated materials.

Congressman Chapman

VERTAC SITE - MATERIAL STORAGE OR DISPOSAL

Question: At the Vertac Superfund site in Jacksonville, Arkansas, the volume of hazardous waste being generated is actually ore than what is being put into the incinerator. This is because the salt and ash that are created as byproducts produce a greater volume of waste and are not subsequently delisted. Therefore, the material must either be stored or disposed of at a hazardous waste disposal site. Is this a problem at other incineration facilities across the country or is this an isolated instance?

Answer: EPA projects a 60 percent reduction in the total volume of waste at the Vertac site through incineration. Vertac is unique in that the waste is 25 to 40 percent chlorine by weight. No other site that we are aware of has wastes with such high chlorine content. This results in the high formation of salts in the resulting ash. The ash is currently not delistable based on a 0.4 parts per trillion requirement. This figure was not set as a health based number, rather it was the lowest detectable level that could be reliably measured. The Record of Decision set a "protective" remediation goal of 1 parts per billion. The Region is examining further options for achieving the delisting level.

Question: Could this occur at the Texarkana site?

Answer: No. The waste at Texarkana is very different from the Vertac waste. The chlorine content is much lower, 10,000 times less than at Vertac. Another Superfund site in Region 6 undergoing incineration, Midland Oil Products, has a waste make-up similar to that found at Texarkana. There have been no problems related to the formation of salts at Midland Oil.

Congressman Chapman

VERTAC SITE - STATUS OF LAWSUIT

Question: What is the status of the ongoing lawsuit at the Vertac site?

Answer: The lawsuit is on an expedited appeal process in the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals at this time. Briefs are to be submitted by April 29, 1993. Oral arguments will be scheduled for July 1993.

The Eighth Circuit Court` of Appeals issued a stay of the preliminary injunction. The State of Arkansas is currently incinerating drummed waste containing trace levels of dioxin. The drummed waste containing high levels of dioxin will not be incinerated until after the Court issues a final decision on the injunction.

Question: Would you comment on your ability to achieve the 99.9999 (six nines) DRE on the actual dioxin and furans burned?

Answer: The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) regulations require that six nines DRE be achieved on a compound more difficult to burn than dioxin. The Vertac incinerator complied with all requirements under the law. In addition, site specific risk assessments were performed to demonstrate that the incinerator operates in a manner that is protective of public health and the environment.

Congressman Chapman

RURAL WATER TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Question: In response to passage of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), Congress initiated a program through the National Rural Water Association (NRWA) to assist small communities in complying with the law. The NRWA program provides training and technical assistance to small rural water systems to address their specific rural water needs. The Texas Rural Water Association has the only program in my state that helps small systems not in compliance. Last year, they made over 2000 direct in-the-field visits to small communities with water systems in Texas. The new SRF for drinking water will add to the assistance that these systems need to meet the federal environmental regulations. Why didn't EPA provide funds for the rural water training and technical assistance programs in the new SRF program?

Answer: The new drinking water state revolving fund (SRF) program is intended for making loans, through state SRF's, to drinking water systems for capital improvements to help them meet the requirements of drinking water regulations. Although the Agency supports the work done by associations, such as the NRWA, we believe they can and should secure additional funding for their training and technical assistance programs through organizational dues, training fees and other mechanisms. We are considering whether the SRF should include a set-aside for states for technical assistance to loan applicants (especially small communities).

Congressman Chapman

NRWA'S GROUNDWATER PROTECTION PROGRAM - FUNDING

Question: In FY93, this Subcommittee provided $1 million for funding the National Rural Water Association's Groundwater Protection Program. This is a grassroots program that helps small and rural water systems design and implement groundwater protection plans. This is a very preventive program that is currently operating in 30 states. Why didn't EPA provide funding for this program in the new SRF program?

Answer: The new drinking water state revolving fund (SRF) program is intended for making loans, through state SRF's, to drinking water systems for capital improvements to help them meet the requirements of drinking water regulations. As such, it will not be providing grants to associations to provide technical assistance for groundwater protection. Although the Agency supports the work done by associations, such as the NRWA, we believe they can and should secure additional funding for their Groundwater Protection Program through organizational dues, training fees and other mechanisms.

Congressman Chapman

NRWA'S FUNDING FOR ALL 50 STATES

Question: In FY93, this Subcommittee provided $1 million for funding the National Rural Water Association's Groundwater Protection Program. This is a grassroots program that helps small and rural water systems design and implement groundwater protection plans. This is a very preventive program that is currently operating in 30 states. I have been particularly interested in seeing NRWA's groundwater program expanded to Texas and other states. How much funding would be required to expand the NRWA program to all 50 states?

Answer: EPA estimates that approximately $5,000,000 would be required to expand the NRWA groundwater program to all 57 states and territories. The NRWA groundwater program is designed to provide technical assistance to local communities to develop and implement a Wellhead Protection Program (WHPP). This assistance is provided by a trained technician with a strong hydrogeological background working as a "circuit rider". The cost per state/territory averages about $85,000, which funds the technician's position, program administration costs, and a small reserve for especially difficult hydrogeological problems.

Questions Submitted for the Record by Congresswoman Kaptur

GLNPO Reductions

Question: In general, will the Great Lakes Program Office (GLNPO) sustain reductions in its various program activities if the President's budget proposal is fully funded?

Answer: The FY 1994 Budget essentially provides funds to carry on existing programs and activities at the same level with the exception that FY 1993 Congressional add-on resources have not been provided in FY 1994.

Question: If so, what areas would experience the greatest reductions?

Answer: Congressionally-designated special projects in FY 1993 which were not carried forward in the President's request. These special projects would include reductions in funding for the clean up of contaminated sediments in Buffalo River, Lake Superior Pollution Prevention and monitoring and loadings analyses.

Congresswoman Kaptur

CONTAMINATED SEDIMENTS

Question: I am especially interested in ways that we can do more to accomplish sediment cleanup in the Great Lakes harbors. I understand you have been an advocate of carrying out site specific assessments of the nature and extent of sediment contamination at our many Areas of Concern (AOC) in the basin in order to help local entities to determine the safest and most cost effective approaches to remediation. Have local entities identified this as an area of need?

Answer: Yes. A vast majority of the Areas of Concern do not have proper characterization of the nature and extent of sediment contamination. Such an assessment is critical to determine the remedial scenario which will remove the greatest risks with the most prudent expenditure of resources.

Question: Is there any danger that these assessments would postpone progress toward remediation at these sites?

Answer: No, since these assessments must be undertaken prior to conducting the actual remediation. Detailed assessments using chemical and biological analyses are necessary to address qualitative and quantitative issues (what kind and how much). Assessments do not postpone progress, but properly focus the remedial effort.

Question: Do we have the technical capability within the region to carry out these assessments?

Answer: Yes, through the Assessment and Remediation of Contaminated Sediments (ARCS) Program, the Great Lakes National Program Office (GLNPO) has assembled a team of scientists and engineers with expertise in assessment, modeling, risk assessment, and remediation of contaminated sediments. Through the ARCS Program, GLNPO is in close communication with leading experts in the research community on contaminated sediment issues. Regions 2 and 5 also have sediment teams with expertise in scientific, programmatic and enforcement issues. These teams work closely together to ensure all proper considerations are given to each site at which EPA is working.

Question: Would you be able to carry out work in this area under the current budget proposal for 1994? If so, at what rate?

Answer: Yes, we currently plan to allocate approximately $1.5 to $2 million to support our Great Lakes sediment program. Since such assessment work alone is estimated to cost approximately $250,000 to $300,000 for each Area of Concern in the Great Lakes and such assessments were only recently begun, this work will continue over the next decade. Full scale cleanups will require additional time and resources.

Congresswoman Kaptur

TOXICS

Question: I am glad to hear that the agency is undertaking its Great Lakes Toxics Reduction Initiative. We really need to get to the bottom of where these toxicants are coming from that pollute the Lakes and render our fish unsafe to eat. What have we learned from the Green Bay mass balance study (incorporates the importance of sediment resuspension and sediment contamination in predicting residues in fish over a 25-year time frame) that could be applied to this basin-wide initiative?

Answer: One of the most critical things we learned was the importance and contribution of contaminated sediments to foodweb contamination. The Study allowed environmental managers to improve their understanding of relative contributions of various contaminant sources to water quality and to the food chains.

For example, the Study showed that in the case of the Fox River/Green Bay system, the vast majority of PCB loadings was found to now derive from River and Bay sediments, with less than 1% coming from point sources. Although point sources were the historical source of PCBs to those sediments, recent controls have diminished their role greatly. Fish continue to be contaminated by PCBs from river and bay sediments.

Emphasis now is shifting toward further employing the model to identify the most transportable contaminated sediment deposits from Fox River to Green Bay as priority targets for remediation.

Application of the mass balance approach to other Areas of Concern and to whole Lakes can reasonably be expected to provide insight and to set the stage for more effective allocation of programmatic and fiscal resources.

Question: To what extent could the Toxics Reduction Initiative be resource intensive?

Answer: It could be resource intensive but we are anticipating redirecting pollution prevention resources to this effort, as toxics reductions and pollution prevention go hand-in-hand.

Question: Is it currently expected to draw funds from other areas?

Answer: Since we will be placing a higher priority on this effort than on other programs, we expect that it will draw funds from other lower priority and profile program areas.

Congresswoman Kaptur

HABITAT PROTECTION

Question: What are GLNPO's future plans -- its directions -- for habitat protection in the Great Lakes?

Answer: The Great Lakes National Program Office began its effort in 1991 when it developed the Five-Year Strategy (1992-1996) for the Great Lakes basin. The Strategy, published in April 1992, sets goals for reducing the release of toxic substances, protecting and restoring resources, and restoring and maintaining self-sustaining populations of fish, wildlife, and plants (biodiversity).

Together with our state and Federal partners, as well as The Nature Conservancy, we are developing a Great Lakes Ecosystem Conservation Plan that will serve as a "blueprint" for targeting future resources in high priority locations. These locations will be selected on the basis of sound scientific principles as well as on the opportunities for local support and leveraging of resources. We have developed a productive relationship with The Nature Conservancy and have jointly initiated or continued work on projects with them in three areas: Northern Lake Huron, Michigan; Hamilton Lake/Fish Creek, Indiana; and Kakagon Slough, Wisconsin.

Question: How big an undertaking is this, for it to be done well?

Answer: This can become a large undertaking. Due to the vast size of the Great Lakes basin, and the many terrestrial, wetland and aquatic resources located in this area, identifying, restoring and protecting critically important areas and preserving or restoring important ecological functions presents numerous challenges. A variety of governmental agencies have programs addressing parts of this task. GLNPO and EPA are serving as catalysts to build local capacity.

Congresswoman Kaptur

GREAT LAKES BASIN PROGRAM FOR SOIL EROSION

Question: The Great Lakes Program for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control brings together the states, the EPA and the Soil Conservation Service (SCS) to select and fund non-point source pollution control projects targeted to the special needs of the Great Lakes basin. The grant giving portion of this program, funded for 3 years now, has been administered through EPA's Section 319 program. How strong a commitment does EPA have to continue this effort?

Answer: EPA is strongly committed to the Great Lakes Basin Program For Soil Erosion. The Basin Program is being factored into all aspects of the traditional water programs and has a significant complement for the existing Section 319 and Stormwater Permitting Construction Erosion Control Programs. The Basin Program has tremendous local and State support, and serves to leverage and target State and local resource to the Great Lakes Basin. Administrating the Basin Program through the EPA's Section 319 Program assures there is no duplication of effort or funding and that lessons learned through either the Section 319 or the Basin Program are used as the basis for improving newly proposed programs and projects. The Basin Program has allowed for the demonstration of innovative technologies such as zone tillage that once successfully demonstrated became part of the States' Section 319 Program.

Question: Do you believe there is value in having EPA participate in such a program which formally involves the states and SCS on the non-point control?

Answer: There is a great deal of value in both EPA and SCS participating in the Basin Program. EPA provides the oversight to the Program and assures that there is a linkage between the funded projects and water quality. The Basin Program established a framework for addressing water quality problems associated soil erosion through a Federal, State and local partnership. EPA provides financial, technical and management assistance in selecting projects with a water quality orientation. Without EPA's participation, this water quality orientation is not assured.

SCS is currently providing technical assistance for programs and projects.

State and local governments are providing a basis of problem identification, prioritization of projects and implementation (both financial and resource management).

Congresswoman Kaptur

U.S./MEXICO

Question: Should we be concerned about the North American Free Trade Agreement's impact on the integrity of the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement with Canada?

Answer: NAFTA will not change the commitment to equivalent protection under the Agreement.

Congresswoman Kaptur

POLLUTION PREVENTION PROJECTS AND FUNDING LEVEL

Question: What exactly is the Agency total for pollution prevention for FY 1994 and what projects are included?

Answer: The Agency total for core pollution prevention activities in the FY 1994 budget request is $92,732,900 of which $74,765,700 is for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation, $3,875,000 is for the Research and Development appropriation, and $14,092,200 is for the Program Research and Operations appropriation. Total workyears requested for core pollution prevention activities are 206.

The core pollution prevention projects fall into three categories: (1) direct implementation of the Pollution Prevention Act; (2) encouraging voluntary actions on the part of government and industry; and (3) assimilating pollution prevention into the regulatory development process.

Included under implementation of the Pollution Prevention Act are the following activities:

- Pollution Prevention Policy Staff;
- Pollution Prevention Clearinghouse and Technical Assistance;
- Toxics Release Inventory;
- Regional Pollution Prevention Coordinators; and
- Pollution Prevention State Grants.

The voluntary initiatives include:

- Environmental Technology (Design for the Environment);
- 33/50 Program;
- Green Programs - Presidential Directives; and
- Green Companies Program.

Regulatory initiatives include the Source Reduction Review Project and the Montreal Protocol.

Question: How does the FY 1994 budget compare with FY 1993 appropriated funds?

Answer: The FY 1994 budget requests an increase of $33,421,100 over the FY 1993 current estimate for core pollution prevention activities. Included in this amount is an increase of $30,157,500 for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation, an increase of $2,500,000 for the Research and Development appropriation. We are also requesting an additional 2.3 workyears and $763,600 for the Program Research and Operations appropriation.

Congresswoman Kaptur

POLLUTION PREVENTION STATE POLLUTION GRANTS DECREASE

Question: I see that your request for state pollution grants declined by 13%, from $6.8 M in FY 1993 to $6 M in FY 1994. This subcommittee has been a consistent supporter of these grants, which are an important component of the Pollution Prevention Act of 1990. The law authorizes $8 M. Can you explain the decrease?

Answer: In the FY 1994 President's Budget, as in the FY 1993 President's Budget, EPA is requesting $6 million for the grant program. In 1994, EPA proposes increases in national pollution prevention programs, such as Design for the Environment and the Toxics Release Inventory. It is critical that there be a strong, national pollution prevention program to work with the states to ensure the most effective use of all resources. By directing selected increases to these other programs, the Agency is striving to strike an appropriate balance between national pollution prevention efforts and support for the states via state grants.

Congresswoman Kaptur

POLLUTION PREVENTION ACTIVITIES IN THE GREAT LAKES

Question: What are EPA's pollution prevention activities in the Great Lakes?

Answer: In April 1991, EPA and the Great Lakes states announced the Great Lakes Pollution Prevention Action Plan. It is a highly focused, action-oriented approach to achieving the goal set forth by the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement (GLWQA): virtually eliminating discharge of persistent toxic substances in the Great Lakes. The action plan underscores EPA's belief that pollution prevention efforts are the best way to achieve the goals of the GLWQA. EPA and the Great Lakes states have launched a number of projects to demonstrate that pollution prevention can work in the Great Lakes Basin. Projects include one targeted on the automotive industry and a broadly focused binational pollution prevention effort for Lake Superior.

Automobile industry project

EPA and the states are working with Chrysler, Ford, General Motors and the American Automobile Manufacturers Association (AAMA - formerly the Motor Vehicle Manufacturers Association) to promote voluntary efforts to prevent pollution throughout the industry. The Michigan Department of Natural Resources, Chrysler, Ford, General

Motors and the AAMA have agreed on a list of 65 persistent bioaccumulative toxics on which to focus pollution prevention efforts. The automobile companies are working with their supplier network in the Great Lakes Basin to promote pollution prevention. In addition, the other Great Lakes states and the Province of Ontario are involved in this project.

Lake-wide pollution prevention efforts

EPA and the state are developing a pollution prevention strategy for Lake Superior. The strategy will focus on the goal of zero discharge of the nine persistent bioaccumulative toxic substances identified in the Bi-National Program to Protect and Restore the Lake Superior Basin. Other persistent bioaccumulative toxic substances may be considered, as appropriate. The strategy, which will complement the binational program and the Lake-wide Management Plan, will be finalized in July 1993.

Congressman Kaptur

EXOTIC SPECIES REMEDIATION AND RESEARCH

Question: 1) How much money will EPA be devoting to exotic species remediation and research in FY 1994? What are your plans for FY 1994 in terms of activity? Please elaborate on what activities EPA is conducting with respect to exotic species in FY 1993.

Answer: EPA will devote $1,601,000 to zebra mussel and other exotic species research in FY 1994, following a level of effort of $1,923,000 in FY 1993. The program is structured conceptually around determining the attributes of successful exotic species invaders, the characteristics of ecosystems which make them vulnerable to invasion, and effects of successful invaders on vulnerable ecosystems. Geographically, emphasis has been on the Great Lakes and, beginning in FY 1992, on the Mississippi River and its major tributaries which are being invaded by zebra mussels.

Over 20 separate projects are underway or being initiated in FY 1993 in the above areas: 7 on attributes of invading species, 6 on characteristics of vulnerable ecosystems, and 9 on ecosystem effects. Research activity in FY 1994 will be primarily devoted to the continuation of these ongoing projects, most of which will be completed at the end of FY 1994. New research activity in FY 1994 will be devoted to research on the effects of zebra mussel range expansion into other U.S. rivers.

Congresswoman Kaptur

CLEANUP OF INDUSTRIAL SITES

Question: Last year, I spoke at some length with former Administrator Bill Reilly about EPA efforts with respect to cleaning up old industrial sites for reuse. I also mentioned this during your appearance in front of the Subcommittee during the Supplemental Appropriations bill hearings. Bills have been introduced in the House and the Senate to encourage ways to rebuild inner cities by cleaning up these old industrial sites.

What kind of importance does EPA give to this idea? Are you working with HUD on any initiatives to encourage cleanup of old industrial sites for reuse? I am not talking about Superfund sites but sites that do have some contamination but if cleaned up would provide for economic development for our cities.

Answer: Private industry and citizens have expressed a need to initiate voluntary cleanups on properties that are not, or may never be, on the National Priorities List (NPL) or that may not be addressed under Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Corrective Action. These cleanups would help release many sites from the economic and legal burdens posed by impending hazardous waste liability. In response to these concerns, a number of states have enacted voluntary cleanup programs.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has convened an intra-agency work group to examine state programs and explore options for a Federal role. The intra-agency workgroup will also be developing option papers on the key concepts and issues arising from a voluntary cleanup program (VCU). HUD has not yet been involved with these preliminary activities. EPA intends to convene focus groups to discuss the option papers. It is EPA's intent to allow interested parties (i.e., HUD, other Federal agencies, states, industry, and environmental groups) ample opportunity for feedback.

In addition, EPA recently funded two state voluntary cleanup pilots. The two states, Minnesota and Washington, will be developing and pilot testing voluntary cleanup programs. Minnesota's program is based on the state's property transfer/voluntary cleanup program. The state believes that approximately 20-30 sites will be piloted over an 18 month period.

Washington's pilot will evaluate and finalize a state guidance document for voluntary cleanups, develop a fee schedule, and develop the technical and procedural requirements of a voluntary cleanup program.

Congresswoman Kaptur

STATE ASSIGNEE PROGRAM

Question: Last year's House report directed EPA to undertake a study of the feasibility of reestablishing the State Assignee program. The report was due on March 1 of this year. As of April 2, the report was not complete. Has the report been completed? If so, what does it recommend? If not, when is it due?

Answer: The report has been completed and was forwarded to the Hill on April 27, 1993. The state assignee program served various needs during the years it was used and continues to be a well-thought-of program by the state/local agencies. However, significant obstacles are foreseen in implementing the program again due to budget and personnel constraints at the Federal level.

Congresswoman Kaptur

CLEAN WATER SRF PROJECTS

Question: Will funding be specifically targeted for Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) projects in the new Clean Water State Revolving Fund or will the States have the flexibility to use the loan money through the SRF in whichever project they choose?

Answer: The Agency is not recommending establishment of set-asides within the SRF for particular types of projects such as CSO abatement projects. The Agency recommends deletion of section 201(g)(1), which limits State flexibility in funding projects from funds made available by the Federal capitalization grants. This provision limits the State to use only 20 percent of the Federally provided funds for projects other than treatment, interceptor sewers, and correction of sewer infiltration/inflow problems. This change will give States more flexibility to fund CSO projects.

States will maintain their discretion in selecting projects to receive SRF funding. The Agency will encourage States to include consideration of wet weather problems, including CSO abatement, when formulating the short and long term goals of their SRFs.

Congresswoman Kaptur

COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOWS (CSOs)

Question: As you know, due to the high costs of implementing control technologies, the conference report from last year urged EPA to employ site-specific, flexible standards that balance environmental and economic concerns when developing its strategy in addressing the CSO problem. Has EPA developed its overall strategies for addressing the CSO problem?

Answer: As many as 1200 cities, predominantly in the Northeast and Great Lakes areas and serving a population of 43,000,000, have combined sewer systems that result in the discharge of raw sewage, commercial and industrial wastes and stormwater during wet weather events. States' water quality assessments have shown CSOs to be responsible for water quality impairments, beach closures, fish kills and shellfish bed closures. EPA's draft 1992 Needs Survey Report estimates costs to abate CSOs to be $41.7 billion.

In 1989, EPA took initial steps to address the CSO problem by issuing a CSO strategy calling for positive actions toward abating CSOs and achieving water quality standards. EPA recently circulated (January 1993) a draft "Combined Sewer Overflow Control Policy" that comprehensively expands the 1989 CSO policy and would drive future actions by EPA, States, and municipalities. The draft policy was developed through negotiated dialogue with State, environmental, and municipal representatives. Public comment on the draft has been highly supportive. The draft policy contains provisions for developing appropriate, site-specific National Pollutant Discharge Evaluation System permit requirements for all combined sewer systems that overflow as a result of wet weather. This draft policy has received significant support from municipalities and environmental groups because of the constructive dialogue among stakeholders and the draft policy's recognition of the need for development of site-specific controls that take into account sensitive environmental areas and the financial capability of municipalities, among other issues.

Question: Will it be done in the Administration's proposal to reauthorize the Clean Water Act?

Answer: Based on the initial success of the draft CSO policy to resolve the issues, we believe that no major revisions to the CWA will be necessary to properly control CSOs. The existing CWA provides sufficient legal authority to implement the draft policy and bring CSOs into compliance with CWA requirements and State water quality standards.

Congresswoman Kaptur

DIRECT GRANTS FOR WASTEWATER TREATMENT PROBLEMS

Question: I know Mr. Mollohan has raised in the past problem smaller, low income communities have in paying back even low interest loans. What is your current disposition on direct grants to States to solve their wastewater treatment problems?

Answer: The Agency is very sympathetic to the problems of economically disadvantaged communities in repaying SRF loans even at zero or low interest. The Rural Development Administration with in USDA has a program specifically designed to address the wastewater and drinking water needs of low income rural communities through both low interest loans and grants. These programs have received substantial increases in the President's FY 1994 Budget request and in planned requests for FY 1995 through 1997. We are continuing to review the question of whether additional targeted help for disadvantaged communities should also be provided through EPA programs.

Congresswoman Kaptur

U.S./MEXICO BORDER/NAFTA

Question: I am very interested in the amount of funding that has been dedicated to clean-up on the U.S.-Mexico border. Can you provide for me the amount of money spent on each side of the border for clean-up in the last 10 years both by the U.S. and Mexico? I would like the information broken out by agency.

Answer: Prior to the Integrated Border Environmental Plan, Stage I (1992-1994), a total of $11.7 million and $33 million had been committed by the United States and Mexico respectively for environmental clean up initiatives along the U.S.-Mexico border. During FY-1992 a total of $64.6 million was appropriated for construction of wastewater treatment facilities at the Tijuana River and Nuevo Laredo. During the 1993 fiscal year, a total of $32.5 million was appropriated to continue construction for the Tijuana River project as well as an additional $60 million for wastewater infrastructure to service the low-income U.S. residents living in colonias on the U.S. side of the border.

Towards fulfilling its commitment in the Border Plan's first stage, Mexico has pledged a total of $220 million for wastewater treatment systems and an additional $25 million for solid waste disposal sites.

The following is a summary of U.S. Government commitments towards direct border clean up*:

	1983-1991 Outlays	1992 Budget Auth.	1993 Budget Auth.
UNITED STATES			
IBWC	$11.7M	$21.7M	$ 26.1M
EPA	$ 0.0M	$97.8M	$154.0M
USDA	0.0M	$ 0.4M	$ 25.5M
HHS	n.a.	$ 1.6M	$ 1.6M
Ex-Im Bank	n.a.	$17.5M	$ 5.4M
DoI	n.a	$ 0.0M	$ .6M
AID	n.a.	$ 2.9M	$ 4.9M
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	$11.7M	$141.9M	$218.1M

* EPA figures include programmatic funding of Border Plan implementation; IBWC figures do not include expenditures specific to administration of the International Boundary & Water Commission (IBWC) and reflect only direct construction costs for binational wastewater treatment facilities.

Congresswoman Kaptur

	1983-1991 Outlays	1992 Expenditures	1993# Committments**	1994# Committments**
MEXICO				
SEDESOL/ CLA	$33.0	$160	$150	$150

(CLA is the Mexican equivalent of IBWC)
# 1993/1994 figures represent estimated amounts.
** Committed resources are those for which spending arrangements have been made. All of the resources that appear in these columns have been committed but not all have yet been obligated.

Congresswoman Kaptur

Question: Please provide for me the overall funding levels for the U.S./Mexico Border plan in FY 1994, by agency.

Answer: The EPA requests $164.1 million in FY 1994. This includes $150 million in construction grants, $10.1 million in AC&C for Mexico Border and NAFTA projects, and $4 million in estimated salary, travel and expense dollars, based on Agency-wide averages. The remaining requests are as follows: USDA $29.2 million; the Department of the Interior $0.9 million; Health and Human Services $1.6 million and; the State Department $35.3 million, for a total of approximately $231 million in FY 1994, which includes funding in support of NAFTA and the Integrated Border Environmental Plan.

Question: How much is spent in the United States and how much is spent in Mexico?

Answer: Other than for purposes of travel that occurs outside of the U.S., Mexico Border funding is provided to U.S. contractors and grantees. We have not identified any funds given to non-U.S. entities.

Question: I would also like a breakout of how much of the $60 million for the colonias proposed is for Texas and how much is for New Mexico.

Answer: Of the $60 million, it is anticipated that $10 million will be awarded to New Mexico and $50 million to Texas, both of which will be augmented by matching programs.

Question: How much is Mexico spending in FY 1994?

Answer: The Mexican government has established commitment levels for support of the Integrated Border Environmental Plan for calendar years 1992, 1993, and 1994 (the Mexican government does not function on our fiscal year). Their total commitment over these three years is $450 million, which is to be divided approximately evenly throughout the three years, with the 1994 commitment being approximately $150 million.

Congresswoman Kaptur

U.S./MEXICO BORDER/NAFTA

Question: How much funding from their State Revolving Loan Fund pot are the border States spending on clean-up?

Answer: Since SRF's were first funded in 1989 through 1993, title VI State Revolving Fund (SRF) allotments to the four border States--Arizona, California, New Mexico, and Texas, amounted to $1,009,820,179. Of this amount, Arizona received $52,858,194, California received $560,442,564, New Mexico received $38,356,132 and Texas received $358,163,289. Total SRF allotments to all 50 States and Puerto Rico amounted to $7,677,749,183. Allotments to the four border States represent 13.2 percent of total SRF allotments. We do not have data immediately available that provides a greater level of detail on what portion of these SRF funds are being committed to clean up in border counties. We will initiate an inquiry with each of the border States and provide you with the additional detail on projects in the border counties, as soon as possible.

Congresswoman Kaptur

U.S./MEXICO BORDER/NAFTA

Question: The Bush Administration envisioned the EPA efforts along the U.S.-Mexico border as a 10 year effort. It would be divided into three phases -- 1992-1994; 1994 through the end of the nineties; and a final close out phase in the early years of the next century. Combined U.S. and Mexican expenditures were said to approach $1 billion after the first phase.

Can you tell me if you agree with this assessment and do you have any better figures for phase two and three, if you are to operate the program the same way?

Answer: We are not aware of any specific plans under the Bush Administration for activities or U.S. funding under Stage II or Stage III of efforts along the U.S.-Mexico Border. Currently EPA is engaged in implementation of Stage I of the Border Plan covering the period 1992-1994. Additionally, EPA has commenced initial planning efforts for Stage II which would cover the period 1995-1997. The President's February 1993 "Vision for the Future of America" outlines a U.S. expenditure of $150 million per year for wastewater construction funding for Mexico Border activities for the period FY '94-'97. Additional funding of $14 million in FY 1994 is requested for technical assistance, enforcement efforts, and other activities. This level of funding is also included in EPA's baseline budget for FY 1995-1998.

Congresswoman Kaptur

U.S./ MEXICO BORDER/NAFTA

Question: Last year, former Administrator Bill Reilly testified that Mexico's environmental standards "are not far below ours." However, they continue to reimburse Mexico for bringing its wastewater treatment standards up to our standards. The IBWC reimbursed Nogales in the amount of $990,000 last year and has done this for the last several years.

While this is a State Dept. issue as the IBWC is under its jurisdiction, how long will we continue to provide this incremental funding to bring Mexico up to our standards?

Answer: The United States/Mexico operations and maintenance (O & M) agreement for the international sewage plant in Nogales, Arizona, continues in force. Mexican sewage accounts for 62 percent of the total treated at the international plant. Nogales, Arizona, covers the cost of treating the remaining 38 percent, which is U.S. sewage. Under the agreement, Mexico reimburses the United States for the annual O&M costs on the basis of what it would cost Mexico to treat the sewage under the Mexican economy. Since the plant discharges the effluent into United States waters, that effluent must meet all Clean Water Act requirements and much lower labor and energy costs in Mexico account for the differential in U.S. and Mexican costs.

The O&M cost breakdown from July 1, 1991 to June 30, 1992 is shown on the table below:

	(in U.S. Dollars) (000)
Total O&M (U.S. & Mex)	$1,253.9
Nogales, Az (38%)	$ 480.6
Nogales, Mex (62%)	$ 773.3
Reimbursed by Mexico	$ (213.5)
Covered by U.S. IBWC	$ (559.8)

The amount reimbursed by Mexico is based on Mexican pricing. The U.S. Government (through the IBWC), based on a yearly estimate, reimburses Nogales, Arizona each month out of funds appropriated to the State Department and makes the final payment with the amount received from Mexico up to the amount of actual costs.

The U.S. Government has sought to renegotiate the international agreement several times and has reopened talks intended to reduce the differential.

Congresswoman Kaptur

BORDER CLEAN-UP IN RELATIONSHIP TO NAFTA

Question: The budget includes $150 million for wastewater treatment construction along the Mexican border. These plants have been in the pipeline for a while, independently of NAFTA. In fact, a year ago I asked the last Administration about these plants, and they told me they were a separate issue from NAFTA. Well, if these plants aren't intended to deal with increased border pollution as a result of NAFTA, what is? Are there any programs intended to deal solely with NAFTA?

Answer: The President's FY-1994 budget request calls for $90 million to be targeted for wastewater treatment construction along the Mexican border. Another $60 million would finance the wastewater infrastructure for colonias in the states of Texas and New Mexico. These projects support NAFTA, but, with or without a NAFTA, the public health concerns arising from renegade sewage flows from Mexico and the absence of wastewater infrastructure for U.S. colonias are serious existing environmental and public health needs. For this reason, EPA is committed to addressing these issues irrespective of whether the free trade agreement is ratified.

Should the NAFTA be enacted, EPA and other U.S. Federal agencies will need to work closely with our counterpart agencies in Mexico to insure that Stage II of the Border Plan properly reflects expected environmental impacts due to expanded trade along the border.

Congresswoman Kaptur

WHO WILL PAY FOR CLEANUP?

Question: Given that NAFTA is expected to increase border activity and therefore place a strain on the environment, either new programs or expansions of existing programs will be necessary, above and beyond unrelated issues such as the wastewater treatment plants. How do you anticipate paying for these programs? Will the taxpayers of Ohio be forced to shoulder the cost? Or will a secure funding mechanism outside general revenues, such as polluter pays, be adopted?

Answer: At EPA a total of $2.1 million is budgeted for FY-1994 to support expanded EPA programs that will result from the Agency's implementation of NAFTA, including the initial formation of the North American Commission on the Environment (NACE).

With respect to your question regarding a "polluter pays" mechanism to finance border environmental infrastructure and programs, this Administration is currently analyzing a number of proposals, but has yet to take a position. We are concerned that the financing strategy be based on sound economic principals.

Question: Cooperation between the U.S. and Mexico is nowhere more important than in the border region. The U.S. is directly affected by Mexico's failings in environmental monitoring. When a river that is polluted in Mexico flows into the U.S., it is U.S. taxpayers who pay for the clean-up. Given the EPA's substantially better record in this area, why can't we establish a joint monitoring project with clear guidelines, paid for by a pollution tax on border-area companies?

Answer: The burden of border clean up is a responsibility shared by both the U.S. and Mexican Government. In fact, to date Mexico has outlayed $33 million and committed an additional $41 million through 1995 for binational wastewater treatment facilities at Nuevo Laredo, Tijuana and Nogales. An additional $220 million has been committed by Mexico between 1992 and 1994 to construct municipal wastewater treatment systems in various cities along the border so as to prevent the northward flow of renegade sewage from Mexico to the United States.

With respect to joint monitoring along the border, such efforts are beginning under the Border Plan. In particular, the U.S. and Mexico are currently working closely on a toxic monitoring study of the Rio Grande.

Congresswoman Kaptur

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT FOR NAFTA

Question: The Bush Administration refused to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement for NAFTA, as required by law. In the absence of such a Statement, it is difficult to judge what effect NAFTA may have on the environment and what remedies are necessary. Will the EPA now prepare such a statement?

Answer: Under the National Environmental Policy Act the lead federal agency for an action is responsible for preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement if one is required. The United States Trade Representative (U.S.T.R), not EPA, is the lead federal agency for NAFTA. EPA would, of course, make its assistance available to U.S.T.R. in areas where the Agency has special expertise. With respect to the legal question of an EIS for NAFTA, the U.S. Federal Court recently ruled that the negotiation of a multilateral trade agreement, be it NAFTA or any other agreement, would not be subject to environmental review as required under the National Environmental Policy act (NEPA). At the present time there are no plans to undertake such an EIS for NAFTA.

EPA was extensively involved in writing the Review of U.S.-Mexico Environmental Issues, issued in February 1992. This document, which was prepared by an interagency working group headed by the U.S.T.R., addressed many environmental issues concerning NAFTA and the U.S.-Mexico border region. The document culminated in a set of recommendations to NAFTA negotiators designed to ensure that environmental issues related to goods in commerce, services, and investment were addressed. The Review was used by the NAFTA negotiators to ensure that trade-related environmental issues were considered in the NAFTA negotiations. EPA also developed the Integrated Environmental Plan for the Mexico-U.S. Border Area, which addresses environmental problems and appropriate remedies in this area.

Congresswoman Kaptur

TRINATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL COMMISSION

Question: It is obvious that Mexico's recent upswing in environmental enforcement is a brazen effort to influence the NAFTA debate. If NAFTA is implemented, the incentive behind this upswing will be gone, and Mexico will return to its lax ways. It is also obvious that the trinational environmental commission that is being negotiated won't have any enforcement powers. How can the EPA condone this arrangement? What proposals do you have to remedy this situation?

Answer: The Agency believes that failure to secure NAFTA would hamper, not help, the environment. Mexico has dramatically increased its commitment to environmental protection. Today, just over one percent of GDP is being spent nationwide towards improvement of the environment, more than any other developing country. Yet Mexico has a per capita income of just over $3,000/year and hence is still limited in what it can do to address the growing environmental challenges that it faces. Only increased economic prosperity will give Mexico with the means to sustain this commitment.

Towards responding to increased public domestic pressures for greater environmental enforcement, Mexico established the Office of the Attorney General for Environmental Protection. Through the efforts of this office and the establishment of the North American Commission on the Environment (NACE) enforcement is expected to increase not decrease as a result of NAFTA.

Congresswoman Kaptur

EPA LAWSUIT AGAINST THE CITY OF TOLEDO

Question: I would appreciate a status report from U.S. EPA on this suit against the City of Toledo. What efforts are being made by EPA to come to a resolution?

Answer: The facts of the case against the City of Toledo by U.S. EPA were outlined to you in a letter from the Department of Justice dated February 5, 1993. Negotiations to reach settlement with the City and U.S. EPA are still in progress at this time. A trial date has been set for August 17, 1993.

Congresswoman Kaptur

REGISTRATION OF STERILANTS AND DISINFECTANTS - FDA DETERMINATION

Question: I understand that FDA is asserting that it needs to review EPA registration for sterilants and disinfectants issued under FIFRA in order to protect the public health and that you are in the process of developing a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with FDA on this issue.

Why has the FDA determined just now that EPA is doing an inadequate job, given the fact that these products have been legally marketed for many years based on EPA approval?

Answer: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has not determined that EPA is doing an inadequate job. The two agencies were granted dual regulation of certain chemical germicides under their respective statutes. FDA has responsibility under the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (the Act) for regulating certain chemical germicides that are classified as medical devices under the Act. In regulating chemical germicides used with medical devices, FDA is responsible for ensuring that the devices are safe and effective for their intended use.

Chemical germicides that are regulated as devices by FDA also are regulated by EPA as pesticides under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). Due to increased concerns regarding nosocomial infections, transmission of disease between patients, and related concerns, both agencies believe priority attention must be given to the efficacy and safety of products that are used on medical instruments or objects that are introduced directly into the human body, or contact intact mucous membranes.

Congresswoman Kaptur

REGISTRATION OF STERILANTS AND DISINFECTANTS - FDA CONCERNS

Question: How can FDA concerns be addressed through your EPA registration process in order to avoid duplicating governmental reviews?

Answer: FDA and EPA share the same basic concern - protection of the public health. However, because of the respective role and mission of each agency, their primary focus and areas of expertise are different, but not inconsistent. FDA has specialized expertise in the area of infection control procedures and has a special interest in the transmission of disease from patient to patient, and patient to health care worker via the medical device. EPA has specialized expertise concerning environmental issues, and focuses its primary attention on ensuring that products are effective and that their use will not result in unreasonable risk to man or the environment. With respect to medical devices, the two agencies complement each other in carrying out their statutory responsibilities. EPA and FDA have always and will continue to work together to ensure that users are provided with products that will work and will not result in unreasonable adverse affects on the environment.

Congresswoman Kaptur

REGISTRATION OF STERILANTS AND DISINFECTANTS - REGISTRATION

Question: How long does it take EPA to register a sterilant or disinfectant product?

Answer: For a me-too product that is substantially similar to an already registered product, or a product for which a registrant is seeking a new use pattern, the Agency takes approximately 3-6 months to register a sterilant or disinfectant. If the proposed product contains a new chemical active ingredient which has never been registered by the Agency before, registration might take approximately a year.

Question: What data is required as a part of that process?

Answer: To obtain registration, manufacturers are required to submit to the Agency very detailed and specific information concerning the chemical composition of their product; toxicology data to document the hazards associated with use of the product; effectiveness data to document their claims against specific microorganisms and to support the directions for use provided in labeling; and labeling that reflects the required elements for safe and effective use. This information is reviewed in depth by various Agency scientific staffs who prepare detailed reports on whether or not the proposed product fulfills the scientific requirements for registration. After secondary review by scientific supervisors in different technical disciplines, a recommendation is made to the Agency product manager as to whether or not the product application fully meets the scientific requirements for registration. The product manager then reviews and evaluates the scientific findings, labeling, and administrative requirements to determine if the product meets the requirements for registration under FIFRA.

Congresswoman Kaptur

REGISTRATION OF STERILANTS AND DISINFECTANTS - FUNDING IN FIFRA PROGRAM

Question: What percentage of the resources allocated to the FIFRA program last year were spent on registrations for these products? What percentage of the resources for this year will be allocated for these products?

Answer: In Fiscal Year 1992, the Office of Pesticides Program (OPP) allocated approximately 5 percent of its Abatement, Control and Compliance (AC&C) resources for antimicrobials, all of which was obligated in that year. In FY 1993, OPP is allocating 3 percent of its AC&C resources for antimicrobials. In FY 1994, OPP anticipates allocating approximately 5% of its AC&C resources to the antimicrobial program.

Congresswoman Kaptur

REGISTRATION OF STERILANTS AND DISINFECTANTS - STATUS OF MOU

Question: What is the status of the MOU at this point in time and what steps are being taken to provide for public participation and comment in this very important regulatory issue?

Answer: A final draft of the MOU is complete and is being reviewed by EPA and FDA management. This agreement sets forth an interim procedure for regulating medical devices that will minimize duplicative regulatory controls without compromising the public health. To establish exclusive jurisdiction that would eliminate all duplicative regulation, both EPA and FDA would have to initiate rulemaking proceedings under their respective Acts. Both agencies intend to do so, commencing in May 1993. As part of the rulemaking process, the MOU will be published in the Federal Register for public comment. Additionally, the Agency is anticipating some type of public forum to allow registrants and users the opportunity to provide input into this effort in the near future.

Congresswoman Kaptur

RCAPs - ASSISTANCE

Question: What actions will EPA take to assure that critically needed assistance programs such as these are continued to help rural low-income areas? Specifically, how will EPA work with the RCAPs and NRWA to ensure that programs that target rural compliance needs are continued?

Answer: In the 1994 President's Budget, as in past budgets, EPA is requesting $500,000 to continue to fund RCAPs and NRWA to address the problems of small rural community water systems. EPA and the primacy States have and will continue to provide outreach, training and technical assistance to small systems to help their implementation efforts, as resources allow. Although the Agency supports the work done by these national associations, we believe they can and should secure additional funding for their training and technical assistance programs through organizational dues, training fees and other mechanisms.

Congresswoman Kaptur

RCAP - LOWER COST PROJECTS

Question: Many rural and small communities lack the staff and technical expertise to complete loan requirements, including environmental reviews and engineering assessments. Many have difficulty completing the preliminary requirements necessary to gain access to funding in the state revolving loan programs for wastewater projects. In fact, some rural communities cannot even complete the documentation necessary to be on state priority lists for funding.

RCAP is carrying out a program to help rural communities gain access to SRF loans. The assistance enables rural areas to evaluate engineering operations and identify cost-effective solutions that address their wastewater treatment needs. Communities are then able to complete preliminary SRF requirements while developing affordable projects. In some cases, they are able to develop innovative projects that carry lower O&M costs.

What efforts is EPA taking to help communities develop lower cost projects, particularly in rural areas that currently lack central sewage collection and treatment facilities. How will EPA work with the RCAPs and other such groups to encourage the development of appropriate scale projects?

Answer: EPA has several programs in place to help small and rural communities plan, construct, operate and maintain appropriate wastewater treatment systems that comply with the Federal requirements of the Clean Water Act. In 1988, the Office of Water created a small community outreach and education program called SCORE to provide information and technical assistance to local officials and wastewater managers in communities with fewer than 10,000 people. The program emphasizes working with local officials to select appropriate technology, establish sound financing and financial management, and ensure cost effective operation and maintenance. The SCORE program is a cooperative network that stretches nationwide. It enlists that expertise and resources of States, Federal agencies, public-interest and advocacy groups, educational institutions, and other environmental programs to inform small and rural communities about wastewater treatment options, including onsite systems.

EPA, through the SCORE program, is currently working with agencies such as the Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Farmers Home Administration (FmHA), and Department of Agriculture Extension Service. We also work with national organizations such as the Rural Community Assistance Program (RCAP), Water Environment Federation, and the Rensselaerville Institute's Self-Help program.

Concerning RCAP, EPA has worked with them over the past several years to better target the information, training and technical assistance needs of small and rural communities in the wastewater area. In Fiscal Years 1991, 1992 and 1993, we entered into cooperative agreements with RCAP, totaling approximately $625,000, to provide onsite training, technical assistance and information to small and rural communities on facility planning, selection, financing, operations and maintenance.

Congresswoman Kaptur

RCAPs - FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Question: The RCAPs have been helping rural communities to improve system management and to secure project financing. What steps will EPA take to assure that small, rural systems improve their financial management practices so that they can take advantage of new SRF funding.

Answer: EPA is requesting funding for RCAPs in 1994 to address the problems of small rural communities, including helping rural communities to improve system management and to secure project financing. EPA and the primacy states have and will continue to provide outreach, training and technical assistance to small systems to help their implementation efforts as resources allow, especially with regard to improving their financial management practices so that they can take advantage of the new drinking water SRF. EPA is providing information on small system viability and restructuring; appropriate small system technology, which would be eligible for SRF funding; as well as on-site technical assistance and workshops and guidance tailored to small systems. EPA is also fostering a communication network among system operators; coordinating training to maximize coverage; and working with public utility commissions to simplify and expedite rate increases.

Congresswoman Kaptur

NEW SRF PROGRAM AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO SMALL COMMUNITIES

Question: Will EPA include technical assistance to small communities as a component of the SRF program?

Answer: Under the current wastewater SRF program, states at their option may use a portion of their four percent administrative allowance to provide technical assistance to potential loan applicants, for example, consideration of technology options, explanation of program requirements and assistance in preparation of loan applications.

The Administration has not yet developed its position on the level of the Administrative allowance for the Drinking Water SRF. However, EPA expects that States would have the option to use a portion of its administrative allowance for technical assistance as is does for the wastewater SRF. This technical assistance could consist of help in identifying their problems, deciding on solutions, and completing the necessary paperwork to request a loan. This is especially true for nonviable systems that need to consolidate with other systems.

Questions Submitted for the Record By Congressman Torres

SUPERFUND "ENFORCEMENT LEAD" STARTS

Question: The budget for Superfund has been significantly cut (by more than $77 million). President Clinton said in his State of the Union message, that "we've got to get more clean-ups paid by the polluters." However, currently polluters are paying for most of the clean-ups. The so-called "enforcement lead" funding mechanism has resulted in over 72% of the new clean-up starts being performed by the "polluters". With the significant reduction in Superfund money, and with 72% of all clean-ups already being conducted by the polluters, how much of an increase in "enforcement-lead" starts can you expect?

Answer: The Agency has achieved significant increases in the rate of PRP participation in the remedial program since the "Enforcement First" initiative was introduced in the September 1989 Superfund Management Review. In FY 1989, 46% of new remedial action projects were financed by PRPs, and now over 70% are financed by PRPs. Although the opportunity for additional significant increases in remedial actions may not exist due to sites with no financially viable PRPs, the Agency anticipates additional progress in other areas. For example, as the program moves into the implementation of the accelerated cleanup model and increases efforts to identify responsible parties early in the cleanup process, we hope to see more PRP participation in the removal program and earlier PRP involvement in the remedial process.

Question: How much of an off-set in the budget will that represent?

Answer: Under the Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model, the program is expecting a more vigorous PRP financed removal program and earlier PRP response generally. It is too early to judge whether the value of PRP settlements will increase as a result of the accelerated model, however, the program expects to maintain its current cleanup momentum (removal/remedial actions) in FY 1994.

Congressman Torres

NUMBER OF DE MINIMIS SETTLEMENTS

Question: How many de minimis settlements were entered into in 1991 and 1992?

Answer: Following is the breakdown of final de minimis settlements for FY 1991 and FY 1992. "Final" is defined as when an Administrative Order on Consent was signed by the Regional Administrator or a Consent Decree was entered by the Court.

FY91 -	9 (448 parties)
FY92 -	32 (1,230 parties)

The "final" settlement numbers do not fully reflect the de minimis enforcement activity in a given fiscal year; they indicate when the settlement was finalized. For example, although there were only 9 final de minimis settlements in FY91, many of the 32 final settlements in FY92 actually were commenced in FY91.

Note: Over thirty-five percent (32 of 91) of the overall number of de minimis settlements program-to-date occurred in FY92.

Congressman Torres

PLANS TO INCREASE DE MINIMIS SETTLEMENTS

Question: Specifically, what can you tell me about EPA's plans to step up de minimis settlements? What can we tell the small business operators in our communities who have been waiting years for de minimis settlements, while spending hundreds of thousands of dollars in transaction costs?

Answer: On June 2, 1992, the Office of Waste Programs Enforcement (OWPE) and Office of Enforcement (OE) issued the "Methodology for Early De Minimis Waste Contributor Settlements under Section 122(g)(1)(A)," to EPA's regional offices. The guidance was published in the Federal Register on July 1, 1992.

This guidance sets forth procedures for identifying sites which are candidates for potential de minimis settlements early in the response process (for example, prior to the signature of a Record of Decision), and provides a methodology for developing such settlements. To do so, Regions are encouraged to compile waste contribution information for individual PRPs as soon as it is available, and identify response costs for settlement purposes. The guidance authorizes use of cost information from other sites to assist in developing the future response cost component of the settlement. The guidance also provides criteria for evaluating when there is enough site information to pursue an early de minimis settlerent. In addition, the guidance outlines streamlined settlement procedures to reduce transaction costs.

EPA has moved in the direction of increasing its de minimis activities. In FY 1992, there was de minimis settlement activity at 50 sites, with 32 final de minimis settlements achieved. Twenty-eight (28) were waste contributor and four (4) were landowner settlements. In addition, six (6) other settlements were nearing completion (where PRPs signed the agreement but were awaiting final approval from the Agency or a judge). Moreover, there are currently in FY93, 25 with ongoing de minimis negotiations.

The Agency has compiled statistics on the overall number of de minimis parties. Our preliminary findings indicate that the Agency has offered de minimis settlements to over 7,330 parties. Of that group, over 4,750 parties agreed to settle (65%). The average de minimis settlement involves 59 parties.

In FY92, the Agency offered a de minimis settlement to over 1,865 parties, and 1,230 settled (66%), an average of 38 parties per settlement.

Congressman Torres

DIRECTIVE ON DE MINIMIS SETTLEMENTS

Question: Ms. Browner, can we expect to see a directive to the regions within, say, 90 days, directing an increase in de minimis settlements?

Answer: While no directive is currently planned, Headquarters will continue to work with the Regions on identifying and facilitating de minimis settlements. The Agency is currently looking at additional ways to further streamline the settlement process so that more de minimis settlements can be achieved. Headquarters staff have been working directly with the Regions to perform PRP allocations of responsibility (waste-in lists and volumetric rankings) and identifying estimates of future response costs.

The Agency is using contractor assistance to help identify cost parameters by site type. Thus far, a pilot project has been competed to identify costs for metal sites. Cost estimates for settlement purposes will be established for approximately 18 different site types. This project will provide generic site cost information to the Regions faster and make the remedy cost estimating exercise much quicker and less resource intensive. Until that work is completed, Headquarters is providing site-specific assistance to the Regions on remedy cost estimating.

In FY 1993, aside from the 7 final de minimis settlements already accomplished to date, the Agency is currently engaged in negotiations for de minimis settlements at more than 25 other sites.

In addition, in FY 1993, de minimis settlements are being tracked as a program measure. The Agency has identified de minimis and early de minimis as key Superfund outputs to be tracked in FY94 in the Agency's accountability system. These measures are used by program managers to monitor the progress the program is making toward achieving its Superfund goals.

Congressman Torres

GREEN PROGRAM INCREASE

Question: How will the Green Program absorb and responsibly manage such a large percentage increase in funds?

Answer: The FY 1993 Green Program's Abatement Control and Compliance (AC&C) funding is approximately $8 million. The FY 1994 budget request for AC&C is $22.6 million, representing an approximate tripling of funds in FY 1994.

The Green Programs are prepared to responsibly and efficiently manage the resources it receives in the FY 1994 budget. Currently, the Green Programs have three contracts with a total capacity of approximately $10 million in place. An additional $29 million in contract capacity is planned for FY 1994. In addition, the Green Programs are planning on awarding approximately 25% of the FY 1994 funds to eligible grantees to leverage its efforts to implement energy efficient technologies across the U.S.

Congressman Torres

GREEN PROGRAM COORDINATION WITH DOE

Question: What is EPA doing to coordinate with the Department of Energy's conservation office on these projects?

Answer: EPA met with DOE's Conservation Office concerning Green Lights before the Green Lights program was launched and has continued meetings on an intermittent basis (2-3 times per year) over the past three years.

In addition, the Green Lights Program and the Director of DOE's Office of Building Systems have met semi-annually for the past 3 years (along with other major lighting program managers, such as the Electric Power Research Institute) to review their research agendas and identify areas of cooperation. One example of the joint projects launched as a result of these semi-annual meetings would be the EPA/DOE/EPRI/California Institute for Energy Efficiency joint study on the supply of (and demand for) energy efficient lighting components.

EPA and DOE are currently negotiating a Memorandum of Understanding to identify further areas of cooperation. Although this document has not yet been signed or reviewed by either organization's legal staff, it would likely include joint funding of certain projects, as well as designation of organizational leads on others.

DOE has also invited Green Lights staff to attend the Interagency Energy Policy Committee meetings that they chair, which included two discussions of Green Lights in 1992. EPA has been invited to make an additional presentation in early May to this group.

Question: Has EPA explored having DOE partially or even wholly fund this effort?

Answer: Given resource constraints neither DOE nor EPA have been able to fund a significant portion of the other organizations programs. Rather, we have sought projects to co-fund, and have also identified areas where one agency should take the lead and the other stand aside. For example, DOE has recognized national expertise in lighting technology research and development, and EPA has not expended any funds in that area.

Congressman Torres

GREEN BUILDINGS PROGRAM COORDINATION WITH DOE

Question: Specifically, as it relates to the Green Buildings Program, are these efforts being coordinated with the Building Design Project within DOE's Office of Conservation and Renewable Energy?

Answer: Yes. EPA is coordinating with DOE on the Green Buildings (Energy Star Buildings) program.

EPA is not aware of a specific project at DOE titled "Building Design Project", but it appears similar to a project under DOE called Commercial Building Systems Interaction Project. This project relates to "Advanced Energy Design and Operation Technology" for new buildings, which targets increased energy efficiency through better designs in new construction. Because of its emphasis on design for new buildings, the DOE project does not relate directly to EPA's "Green Buildings" program. The EPA program is targeting energy reductions from retrofitting existing buildings.

However, EPA and DOE have identified this project in the list of areas which may overlap between the two agencies. A draft Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) has been developed which highlights the areas of coordination and details the mechanisms for sharing information on projects of common interest. The MOU has been prepared and is now being finalized.

The MOU sets forth responsibilities and agreements between EPA and DOE to facilitate the development and implementation of pollution prevention programs for the energy sector. The specific project referred to in the question, "Building Design Project", is only one area in which EPA and DOE have outlined for sharing information.

The MOU is broad reaching and covers all areas of conservation, including lighting systems, federal energy use, solar technologies for buildings, daylighting, materials and structures, heating and cooling equipment, walls, roofs and foundations, windows and glazing, space conditioning equipment, refrigeration, residential retrofit technologies, efficient public housing, weatherization assistance, standards and guidelines, waste utilization and conversion, industrial areas, appliances and office equipment, utility programs, international market development.

Pollution prevention through energy conservation is only one area in which EPA and DOE are coordinating efforts. This builds on similar coordination between the two agencies on stratospheric ozone protection and CFC substitutes. EPA and DOE have worked together to share information and co-fund research projects to ensure that protection of environmental goals and energy efficiency can be reached simultaneously.

Congressman Torres

GREEN BUILDINGS PROGRAM ESTABLISHMENT

Question: Why is a brand new $1 million GREEN BUILDINGS program being established in the Office of Policy Analysis? Isn't this more duplication?

Answer: The Office of Policy Analysis has proposed adding a Green Companies Program, which would serve as a complement to the current Green Buildings Program operated by the Global Change Division within the Office of Air and Radiation. The current EPA strategic approach to voluntary programs in the energy sector takes a technology-based approach to reduce energy use. The Green Companies Program would complement this effort by focusing on company-wide energy use, rather than specific technologies. Some of the energy used by industry and the commercial sector is not consumed by the technologies currently targeted by EPA programs. Of the approximately 53 quads of energy consumed by these sectors, 41% is currently covered. The remaining 59% provides an opportunity for further energy savings under EPA's Green Programs and the Green Companies Program.

Under the Green Companies program, organizations that work with EPA/DOE and achieve pre-specified emission reduction goals would be recognized with a seal of responsible corporate environme ntal stewardship. Each company would be left the choice of how it can most effectively reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The program would thus be similar in concept to EPA's existing 33/50 program.

The program would build on the existing mandates of the Energy Policy Act of 1992, which directs DOE to establish a process by which firms could voluntarily report greenhouse gas emissions and reductions achieved through various methods. This program would be expanded to implement *GCP* -- a process which would set up an accounting methodology, establish targets, and conduct outreach. The program would be administered jointly with DOE.

Under the current Green Buildings Program, called Energy Star Buildings, the agreement companies sign with EPA commits them to upgrading their systems to maximize energy savings as long as it is profitable. Energy Star Buildings provides technical assistance and information to companies, state and local governments, federal agencies, non-governmental organizations, non-profit groups and others for reducing energy use.

Congressman Torres

POLLUTION PREVENTION RATIONALE

Question: What is the Agency's rationale for its pollution prevention funding requests? Why are voluntary programs such as Green Lights and Design for Environment given such large percentage increases at the cost of programs to implement the Pollution Prevention Act or incorporate prevention into regulatory efforts?

Answer: We believe that both voluntary programs and the programs to implement the Pollution Prevention Act, including regulatory approaches, are critical to the success of pollution prevention, and we do not intend for one to proceed at the expense of the other.

The support for Green Lights and the other Green Programs is essential if we are to show progress this year on the commitments the U.S. made at the Rio conference. These initiatives are key elements of the Administration's policy to conserve energy nationally and control global warming. Support for the Design for the Environment (DfE) program is essential to make the important link with the Department of Energy's developing programs on 'Environmentally Conscious Manufacturing' (which is much larger than EPA's in terms of dollars). As the Departments of Energy and Commerce realign their expenditures to support the development of environmental technologies, a critical EPA role will be to bring the necessary information and environmental expertise to these Agencies and their new research. In addition, the DfE program needs to maintain its momentum and support of its industry-specific projects.

The funding that the budget request indicates for incorporating pollution prevention into regulatory initiatives doesn't reflect the total resources that are being devoted to integrating prevention into EPA's programs and policies. As the Agency's program offices develop their regulatory packages, they continue to devote more of their analyses and staff time to investigating the performance and feasibility of prevention approaches. The amount of resources that this time and energy reflects is difficult to break out because it is fully integrated into the regulatory development process. This amount is substantial and is not included in the EPA's request for support for the Source Reduction and Review Project, which is an add-on to an already large base of dollars for development of these rules that are being spent by the principal program offices. A major element of our EPA strategy for prevention is to get an even larger fraction of these base funds redirected to analyzing pollution prevention approaches.

Major program activities that are linked to Pollution Prevention Act implementation are reflected in other elements of the Pollution Prevention Budget. These include the efforts to disseminate the new pollution prevention information that is now part of the Toxics Release Inventory Program and expand the chemicals and sources included in the TRI. The budget requests a $5 million increase for support of the TRI in FY94.

Congressman Torres

REDUCTION IN REGULATORY INNOVATIONS BRANCH

Question: Is it true that early in the last Administration the Regulatory Innovations Branch was reduced from 14 FTEs to approximately 5? I realize that I am asking you to reconstruct history, but maybe you can get back to us for the record. What was the justification given at the time for the reduction in FTEs? Was this a policy call or a political decision? Is there any way we can restore those FTEs and breath some new life into what was once a highly effective group?

Answer: In the late 1980's the Regulatory Innovations Staff was reduced in size from 14 FTE to 12 FTE as a result of attrition.

As part of a major Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation (OPPE) reorganization in FY 1990, the Regulatory Innovations Staff was further reduced in size to 5 FTE, primarily devoted to economic incentives. The transfer of 7 FTE expanded OPPE's Pollution Prevention Division which was subsequently moved to OPPTS (some of which was already focused on recycling and pollution prevention). In 1992, the Regulatory Innovations Staff became a branch for economic incentives and was combined with the Economic Analysis and Research Branch to form the new Economic Analysis and Innovations Division within OPPE's Office of Policy Analysis.

Starting in late 1991, the Regulatory Innovations Branch's reduction in FTE was partially offset through the use of S&E funds to hire six cooperative education students (non-ceiling FTE who are primarily graduate students from local universities).

The Regulatory Innovations Branch continues to play an important role in promoting the development and implementation of innovative alternatives to traditional "command and control" regulation. Particular emphasis has been placed on advancing economic incentives in the air and water programs. For example, the Regulatory Innovations Branch continues to play a key role in the development of the economic incentive program guidance under the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments and is currently exploring ways economic incentives could contribute to the achievement of water quality goals. The Regulatory Innovations Branch is also laying the groundwork to support EPA's Regional offices and states agencies in utilizing economic incentives to address local environmental problems through demonstration programs, training and technical support.

Congressman Torres

RE-ESTABLISHING THE REGULATORY INNOVATIONS BRANCH

Question: And, finally, would you consider re-establishing the Regulatory Innovations Staff as a Branch within the Pollution Prevention Policy Office in the Administrators Office?

Answer: There is a clear advantage to retaining the Regulatory Innovations Branch within the Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation (OPPE). Consolidation of the regulatory development and review functions in the Office of Policy Analysis improves integration and coordination of environmental policy within EPA and enables greater external integration of environmental policy. As part of the Office of Policy Analysis and its connection to the wide-range of Agency actions, the Regulatory Innovations Branch is better able to apply it's innovative and creative resources across all Agency programs.

Congressman Torres

EPA HEADQUARTERS EMPLOYEES BY MAJOR OFFICE AND GRADE

Question: On a related issue, could you please provide me, for the record, with a breakdown of all the SES headquarters positions as a function of the ratio to other staff. In other words, in each of the Offices of EPA how many SES positions are there and how many staff positions. Could you provide this analysis by grade level?

Answer:

EPA HEADQUARTERS EMPLOYEES BY MAJOR OFFICE/GRADE - AS OF 04/17/93
PERMANENT EMPLOYEES IN PAY PLANS GS, GM (PMRS) AND SES ONLY

MAJOR OFFICE	SES	15	14	13	12	11	10	GRADE 09	08	07	06	05	04	03	02	TOTAL STAFF	SES + STAFF	RATIO STAFF TO SES
OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR	14	36	52	31	25	26	2	24	18	13	6	3	5	1	0	242	256	17.3
POLICY, PLANNING AND EVALUATION	8	42	72	49	21	21	1	12	11	14	1	4	1	0	0	249	257	31.1
ENFORCEMENT	14	62	80	45	13	13	0	12	11	15	3	4	0	0	0	258	272	18.4
GENERAL COUNSEL	9	55	42	19	10	12	1	2	9	9	5	0	1	0	0	165	174	18.3
INSPECTOR GENERAL	7	14	22	50	24	9	1	7	2	8	5	3	3	0	0	148	155	21.1
INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES	3	8	23	7	7	4	1	2	3	2	1	1	1	0	0	60	63	20.0
ADMINISTRATION & RESOURCES MGMT	27	121	211	210	134	55	6	40	20	67	36	21	29	4	2	956	983	35.4
OFFICE OF WATER	23	83	151	168	57	35	5	25	16	39	11	7	3	1	1	602	625	26.2
SOLID WASTE & EMERGENCY RESPONSE	17	79	158	252	78	43	0	30	18	54	12	16	8	0	0	748	765	44.0
AIR & RADIATION	14	68	89	126	70	37	3	31	12	27	12	8	4	2	0	489	503	34.9
PREVENT, PESTICIDES & TOXIC SUBSTANCES	24	122	277	476	161	88	6	62	19	73	24	23	8	2	1	1342	1366	55.9
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	16	60	92	27	12	9	0	15	14	16	2	3	3	0	1	254	270	16.9
TOTAL HEADQUARTERS	176	750	1269	1460	612	352	26	262	153	337	118	93	66	10	5	5513	5689	31.3

Congressman Torres

SES APPOINTMENTS

Question: Could you also please provide me with the number of SES appointments that have been made in the last six months and the number anticipated in the next 90 days?

Answer:

APPOINTMENTS TO THE SES SINCE 10/01/92

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Kathleen E. Aterno	ES-3	3/23/93	(Noncareer)
Robert W. Hickmott	ES-4	2/08/93	(Noncareer)
David M. Maloney	ES-5	2/08/93	(Noncareer)
Dana D. Minerva	ES-1	4/06/93	(Noncareer)
Loretta M. Ucelli	ES-4	2/09/93	(Noncareer)

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION AND RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Diane M. Balderson	ES-1	11/29/92	(Career)

OFFICE OF WATER

John W. Meagher	ES-1	12/27/92	(Career)

REGION 10

Jane S. Moore	ES-1	10/11/92	(Career)

PROJECTED SES HIRES FOR NEXT 90 DAYS

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Kathryn M. Broeren (Noncareer)

OFFICE OF POLICY, PLANNING AND EVALUATION

Albert M. McGartland (Career)

Questions Submitted for the Record by Congressman Lewis

Question: Is it possible that these recurring contractual problems so frequently raised by GAO and the IG are not just mismanagement problems but potentially, as perhaps implied by Safeguarding the Future, the means of achieving the "science to support its legal activities" or as a means of "adjusting science to fit policy?

Answer: Early in 1991 the Administrator of EPA established an independent Expert Panel on the role of science at EPA. The report issue by the Expert Panel, Safeguarding the Future: Credible Science, Credible Decisions, made several findings and recommendations concerning areas where science at EPA should be improved. One finding was that the Agency often relied on contractual mechanisms that prevent EPA issues. The Agency is taking significant and necessary steps to address contract problems that prompted this finding. Contract mechanisms were not used as a means of "fitting" science to support desired policy or program objectives. EPA managers sought the best science they could buy within the contract mechanisms that were then available for their use. Nonetheless, it is necessary to ensure that any preconceptions that do exist in Agency policy discussions, do not color Agency science, even in isolated situations. In this regard, the Agency has recently issued a peer review policy that will ensure that the scientific basis for major Agency actions is in keeping with the best scientific understandings available in the scientific community. Although the Office of Research and Development has required peer review for research projects, Agency programs and regions will now require peer review for all science products.

Congressman Lewis

SOUND SPENDING OF FUNDS IN SCIENCE

Question: Both Congress and the public are forced to trust the sound judgement of agencies that made decisions on complex scientific issues. Given the criticisms of your agency with which, I understand, you agree on some points, what should this Subcommittee do to ensure that we are efficiently spending taxpayer funds in order to receive the best work product from EPA and other agencies?

Answer: Ensuring that EPA scientific products are credible to the scientific community and the public is one of the highest priority objectives for the Agency. One action we have taken to achieve this objective is to establish a peer review policy for al science products that are used to support major Agency regulations and policies. The peer review process will require that scientific products are reviewed by unbiased experts in appropriate scientific fields at various stages of their planning and implementation. One possible way for the Subcommittee to ensure we are efficiently spending taxpayer money would be to review EPA implementation of the peer review policy on a periodic basis to ensure it is achieving the intending objective.

Congressman Lewis

NATIONAL PESTICIDE TELECOMMUNICATION NETWORK - REDUCTIONS

Question: Why did EPA allow this nationally vital program to suffer such severe reductions due to a shifting of priorities within the Office of Pesticide Programs?

Answer: The Fiscal Year 1993 Appropriations Act directed the Agency to take a substantial reduction in our operating programs. The Agency's foremost obligation is to comply with statutory programmatic mandates. Therefore, most of our resources were directed to our core programs: registration, reregistration, and establishment of tolerances for pesticide use.

The Agency adjusted the funding for this program accordingly, from $740,000 in FY 1992 to $358,000 in FY 1993. The hours of operation were reduced from 24 hours a day, seven days a week in FY 1992, to 10 hours a day, five days a week in FY 1993.

Congressman Lewis

NATIONAL PESTICIDE TELECOMMUNICATION NETWORK - STATUS

Question: Does EPA expect the above described situation to be a precedent which could be followed by further reductions or sustained funding levels at these drastically low levels?

Answer: The President's Budget sustains the NPTN at FY 1993 levels. If the Congress reduces the President's Budget we will evaluate the impact on all programs at that time.

Congressman Lewis

NATIONAL PESTICIDE TELECOMMUNICATION NETWORK -FUTURE FUNDING

Question: Can we be assured that funding for this project will be restored at least to prior levels and should we not expect this situation to recur?

Answer: The President's FY 1994 budget includes funding in the amount of $358,000 for the National Pesticide Telecommunication Network (NPTN). This is the same amount provided in FY 1993. The Agency has no plans to increase funding for NPTN. Our FY 1994 investment decisions in the pesticides program were predicated upon implementing FIFRA and addressing material weaknesses identified under the Federal Managers Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA). Activities that did not meet these criteria were not considered for increased funding in FY 1994.

We believe that this level of funding satisfies the basic funding requirements for NPTN. In FY 1993, NPTN received 37,934 calls. Of these 32,205 (84.9%) were received during the current hours of operation (8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.). Eleven percent (4,172) of the calls were received during the 6:00 p.m. to 12:00 a.m. time frame, and the remaining 4.1% (1,555) came in between 12:00 a.m. (midnight) and 8:00 a.m.

For FY 1992, 6.3% (2,389) calls to NPTN pertained to human medical health. Of these, less than 1% (314) were referred to a poison control center as extremely difficult medical emergencies.

Also in FY 1992, 1.3% (482) calls related to animal medical emergencies and 360 were referred to poison control centers.

Medical emergencies are not intended to be handled by the NPTN. The NPTN refers these types of calls to medical centers of Poison control centers, who's hours of operation remain unaffected by changes in NPTN funding.

Congressman Lewis

METHYL BROMIDE - INTERIM PHASEOUT

Question: Is it correct that under the current proposal there will not be any interim phaseout of methyl bromide before the year 2000 and, most importantly, that foods exposed to the chemical will not require any labeling by the Agency?

Answer: Methyl bromide is subject to regulation as a pesticide under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide

Act (FIFRA), the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), and as an ozone depleter under the U.S. Clean Air Act (CAA). The United States is also a signatory to the Montreal Protocol, an international agreement dealing with control of ozone depleters.

Under FIFRA, pesticides must be registered for use based on data adequate to demonstrate that their use will not cause unreasonable adverse effects on people or the environment. Under the FFDCA, EPA sets maximum legal levels for pesticide residues in food. Residue levels for agricultural commodities are monitored and enforced by the Food and Drug Administration and the U.S Department of Agriculture. Under FIFRA and FFDCA foods are not, however, required to be labeled as to what pesticides residues they might contain.

The Clean Air Act, among other things, designates certain chemicals as "ozone depleting chemicals," based on their "ozone depletion potential (ODP)." A chemical having an ODP greater than 0.2 must be added to the list of Class I substances for phase-out within 7 years of listing. The best guess estimate for methyl bromide's ODP is 0.7. In its recent proposed regulation (58 Federal Register 15014; March 18, 1993) responding to a petition to list methyl bromide as a class I substance, EPA did not propose any interim reductions before the phase-out of this compound in 2000 and did not propose that products exposed to the chemical be labelled. However, the proposed rule would freeze production of methyl bromide at 1991 levels in 1994. EPA will be receiving public comment on these and other issues and hopes to have a final rule issued well before the end of the year.

Methyl bromide has been identified by the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) as a significant ozone depleting chemical, and the parties to the Montreal Protocol Agreement agreed to freeze production levels at 1991 levels by 1995, except for quarantine and shipment uses. The international community, however, has made no commitment to phase out methyl bromide in 2000. As currently interpreted, the CAA does not allow exemptions for essential uses as would be allowed by the Montreal Protocol. Strides have already been taken by some countries to eliminate methyl bromide use, and major research efforts are underway to identity substitutes.

Both EPA's Office of Air and Radiation and Office of Pesticide Programs have urged registrants and users to invest resources in identifying alternatives and ways of recycling or otherwise reducing the atmospheric emissions of methyl bromide. The two offices have established a task force to coordinate EPA activities with USDA, commodity groups, researchers, and the international community, to act as a catalyst for change, to find ways to actively promote development, registration, and adoption of alternatives to methyl bromide, both chemical and nonchemical.

Congressman Lewis

METHYL BROMIDE - MEETING WITH REPRESENTATIVES AND GROUPS

Question: Would you be willing, along with Secretary Espy, to meet with representatives of producer groups who will be adversely impacted by the decision to phase-out methyl bromide in order to discuss funding producer-based research initiatives?

Answer: EPA strongly supports efforts on the part of grower groups to initiate research into alternatives to methyl bromide. We have recently begun discussions to find projects and have encouraged the U.S. Department of Agriculture to support similar projects in conjunction with grower groups that field test alternatives.

Questions Submitted by Congressman Delay

BRIO SUPERFUND SITE - OFF-SITE INCINERATION

Question: In redistricting, I inherited what my local papers have coined on of the "most controversial" and one of the worst hazardous waste sites" in the nation -- the Brio Superfund site just outside Houston. I came into this after a Record of Decision and the Consent Decree were signed, the latter in 1989, which has somewhat tied my hands in being able to affect any decisions with which my constituents have expressed concern. About 400 people showed up at a town meeting I held last month, furious that the EPA was not listening to their concerns, mainly regarding health and that characterizations of the site contaminants were not conducted properly or thoroughly.

The consent decree identifies incineration as the most appropriate method for remediation. But my constituents are very concerned that further exposure to contaminants during the incineration process will greatly endanger public health. Recent decisions of other Superfund sites where similar controversies have risen have resulted in changing the remedial efforts to off-site incineration. Since off-site incineration is being conducted at other Superfund sites, is it possible that off-site incineration could be conducted at the Brio site? If not, why not?

Answer: No. Off-site incineration was evaluated in the Feasibility Study. It was not selected because of commercial capacity problems and the risk of transportation accidents. Commercial capacity remains a problem for the types of materials requiring incineration at the Brio site: sludges and soils.
Congressman DeLay

BRIO SUPERFUND SITE - FULL-TIME CONSULTANT

Question: In response to health concerns from my constituents, who either have lived or will live either in the subdivision adjacent to the site, or within close proximity to the site, I feel it is important that a full-time consultant be assigned to the Brio site to respond to and represent the residents' health concerns throughout the remedial process.

Answer: A $50,000 Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) was given to the Homes, Environment, Lives In Peril (HELP) group to aid the community in understanding technical issues, including a review of the construction design. To EPA's knowledge, HELP has not sponsored any community outreach activities under the TAG grant. The community itself holds monthly meetings which the Region attends. HELP does not participate in those meetings in an offical capacity.

EPA is working to be more responsive to the community. A community relations office has been established locally to better serve the community and address issues as they arise.

Question: I also feel it is imperative that there be additional air monitoring by the EPA, both on-site and off-site, now and throughout the remedial process. This would include "grab sampling" monitoring for metals at the site, now and throughout the process.

Answer: The currently planned air monitoring system will monitor in a real-time mode for eight volatile organics and total hydrocarbons continuously at the perimeter of the site. Air modelling shows that the highest concentrations of emissions will occur on-site; therefore, perimeter monitoring will provide a worst-case estimate of off-site concentrations.

Metals sampling is not included in the current remedial design; however, EPA is considering conducting metals analysis of the existing particulate air monitoring stations to judge the representability of the air modelling reports, which show that metals emission are not a health concern.

Question: I would also like to see the community group CAP, or the Citizens Assistance Panel, remain intact; the consultant can then liaison with this panel for additional health protection for the citizens at or near the Brio site. There is some precedent for this type of approach. Please give me your input on how these objectives can be achieved.

Answer: The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) created the CAP and is responsible for its implementation. It is EPA's understanding that the CAP is standard operating procedure for ATSDR when conducting community health assessments. EPA has informally been told by ATSDR that the CAP will remain in effect throughout the remediation process. ATSDR will notify EPA when the decision to disband the CAP has been determined.

Congressman **DeLay**

BRIO SUPERFUND SITE - UNIFORM METHOD FOR SITE CHARACTERIZATIONS

Question: Is there a uniform method by which the characterizations are conducted at all Superfund NPL sites? If not, why not?

Answer: EPA has published guidance (Guidance for Conducting Remedial Investigations and Feasibility Studies under CERCLA) that outlines a standard approach to conducting remedial investigations.

Although there is a standard approach, the results of the investigation will vary due to the different conditions found at each NPL site.

The purpose of the remedial investigation is to characterize the wastes at the site and to quantify the extent of the risks imposed by these wastes. Because each site is so vastly different, involving different media, a single model is not practical. Each site must be analyzed on a site-specific basis using the approach described in the Guidance.

Congressman DeLay

BRIO SUPERFUND SITE - EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION PLAN

Question: My constituents have complained that the emergency notification plan is inadequate and that the emergency evacuation plans are insufficient. Could you comment on a way to put them at ease regarding a worst-case scenario?

Answer: The Occupational Safety and Health Administration requirements for hazardous waste operations include the development of an Emergency Response Plan for on-site emergencies. If emergencies on the site threaten to spread off-site, the plan contains information on the appropriate emergency responders to contact, such as the fire department and sheriff's office. Under the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act Title III, each community is required to develop response procedures for emergency situations such as chemical releases. This plan is developed through the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC). Although an LEPC does not exist in Harris County, the County has established a Hazardous Materials Response (Haz Mat) Unit which would be called in to service if needed at the Brio site. In addition, the Sheriff's department has developed emergency evacuation procedures which are on record with the department.

EPA is holding quarterly meetings with all potential response officals, including the Fire and Sheriff's departments, hospital, and other county officials. The purpose of these meetings is to ensure that all officals are kept aprised of the current developments at Brio and to review roles and responsibilities on a regular basis. EPA is confident that the county officials are best equipped to respond to a hazardous release off-site and to administer any evacuation as necessary.

Congressman DeLay

BRIO SUPERFUND SITE - TEST BURN

Question: At which specific area will the test burn be conducted? It's my understanding that Pit J, for example, contains the worst waste, yet the Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs) are conducting the trial burn at a cleaner pit. At which pit, specifically, will they do the test burn?

Answer: Pits H/V and R will be used as the source of the trial burn material. For the purposes of determining the destruction removal efficiency of the incinerator, the source of the material being fed into the incinerator will be "spiked" with known quantities of naphthalene and chlorobenzene. These are indicator compounds which are the hardest to burn of the waste contaminants at the site. Because the trial burn measures the ability of the incinerator to remove the "spiked" material and not other components of the waste, it would not affect the results of the trial burn to use a different source of feed material. The selection of the pits for the trial burn was due to logistical planning for the excavation sequence.

Congressman DeLay

BRIO SUPERFUND SITE - ATSDR HEALTH STUDY

Question: What is your assessment of the ATSDR health study released last month? Based on the results of that study, and the fact that there is another health study due for completion at the end of this year, do you feel the remediation should proceed before these studies are completed?

Answer: The ATSDR study was an assessment of data previously collected by EPA and the Brio Site Task Force during the remedial investigation at the site. The data was evaluated by ATSDR for the purposes of conducting an exposure assessment, not selection of a remedy. The manner and the intended use of the evaluated data is not consistent with the National Contingency Plan (NCP) or EPA guidance.

The intention of data collection by EPA at a Superfund site is not for the purposes of performing a rigorous exposure assessment having complete temporal and spatial definition, which was the criteria used by ATSDR. EPA, rather, uses worst-case assumptions to determine if additional response actions are necessary at a site. Because EPA had already determined that the Brio site posed unacceptable health threats, waiting for the results of additional studies that may or may not show actual health threats would be counter-productive and not consistent with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) or the NCP. Given that, EPA is proceeding with the selected remedy of on-site incineration.

Questions Submitted by Congressman Gallo

SUPERFUND COST RECOVERIES

Question: Enforcement is a big part of the Superfund Program, How much money does the federal recoup in costs each year and is the money put back into the Superfund Program?

Answer: Since the inception of the Superfund program (December 1980) through April 16, 1993 the Agency has recovered over $650 million from the responsible parties. In Fiscal Year 1992 alone, the Agency recovered over $185 million. For Fiscal Year 1993, through April 16, 1993, the Agency has recovered approximately $105 million.

In addition to the actual cost recoveries, the Agency enters into settlement agreements with responsible parties providing for the responsible parties cleaning-up a site. In FY 1992, the Agency reached settlements with responsible parties for clean-up worth an estimated $1.45 billion. While these clean-ups will take many years to complete, these settlements represent Superfund Trust Fund expenditures avoided.

All recoveries of Agency expenditures are deposited into the Superfund Trust Fund, which is held by the Treasury Department. These Superfund monies become available to the Agency only through the Congressional appropriation process.

Congressman Gallo

SUPERFUND RISK ASSESSMENT PROCESS

Question: Has EPA taken a look internally at the risk assessment process and does it plan to rework this system during reauthorization?

Answer: EPA closely examined the risk assessment process during the Superfund 30-Day Task Force effort in 1991. The Agency implemented several recommendations pertaining to risk assessment as a result of the study. EPA identified ways in which the risk assessment process could be improved by seeking internal and external review of the Superfund Risk Assessment Guidance. The similarity of risk assessment assumptions within EPA was clarified, and lead to greater acceptance of Superfund risk assessment policy. EPA would expect risk assesssment to be an issue considered during reauthorization.

Congressman Gallo

NIEHS - GENERAL GOALS

Question: Under the Superfund Program there is pass through money that is provided to the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences for a grant program to conduct research on environmental hazards. Would you please describe the general goals of the Superfund Basic Research grants managed by the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS) and tell us how many institutions are currently conducting research?

Answer: NIEHS provides funding to a wide range of universities and institutions throughout the U.S. to carry out the mandates of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA). The general goals of the NIEHS Superfund Basic Research Program are to expand the base of scientific knowledge as it relates to adequate assessment of exposure and health risk from environmental contaminants and reduction in the amount and toxicity of hazardous substances. NIEHS works to address these goals by supporting scientific conferences and workshops, piloting new technologies, integrating research findings, and identifying research gaps. During fiscal year 1993, 18 institutions were funded to support 29 basic research projects.

Congressman Gallo

NIEHS - REDUCTION OF BASIC RESEARCH GRANTS

Question: Given the complex scientific and technical uncertainties that you face in determining the safest and most effective remediation options at Superfund sites, what is the rationale for reducing the Superfund Basic Research grants program from about $30 million to $7.9 million?

Answer: Both Congress and the Administration have supported reductions in the Superfund program as part of the overall effort to reduce government spending. In this constrained environment, the Agency is seeking to maximize the number of dollars that directly support site cleanup actions. It should also be noted that generally, specific earmarks have not been retained in FY94.

Congressman Gallo

IMPACT ON UNIVERSITY-BASED SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH PROGRAMS

Question: What will be the general impact of this funding reduction on the University-based scientific research programs supported by these grants?

Answer: NIEHS estimates that the number of programs supported in 1994 will drop to 3 from the 18 that are estimated for 1993.

Congressman Gallo

COMMERCIALIZATION OF TECHNOLOGIES

Question: What is EPA doing to promote the commercialization of technologies that are developed to assist in clean-up of Superfund sites?

Answer: EPA has made considerable progress in selecting innovative technologies in the Superfund program. The Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE) program is in its sixth year of developing and evaluating new technologies with potential to aid in the cleanup of hazardous waste sites. Currently there are 93 technologies in the program at different stages of development. In addition, the Agency is working with various organizations to further the demonstration and development of new processes and to provide information to assist the evaluation of new technologies. The Public-Private Partnership Project seeks to demonstrate innovative treatment trains (combinations of remedial technology) at Federal Facilities with contamination problems that are similar to those faced by private industry . This enables participation by private Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs) who avoid the risk of a failed trial at their sites. The Federal Remediation Technologies Roundtable is a forum of Federal agencies established and chaired by EPA for the purpose of exchanging information concerning applications of technologies. Additional cooperative efforts are underway to better coordinate research with the private sector and to further technology demonstrations with the Western Governors' Association.

In addition to these forums, EPA has developed several data bases and numerous information sources to address the need for more organized, accessible and targeted technical information. EPA is also participating in the President's Environmental Technology Initiative (ETI). ETI is intended as a new effort to bring Federal sector expertise and support to private sector technology development on commercialization efforts.

Congressman Gallo

RENEWABLE ENERGY

Question: In fiscal years 91 and 92, EPA's Office of Research and Development was appropriated funding for carrying out several activities to measure the environmental benefits of solar energy use. These activities were conducted at the EPA lab Research Trangle Park, NC. Have the results of these activites been made available to the Program offices? Does the EPA intend to continue such activites in th future?

Answer: Using FY 91 funds, EPA's Air and Energy Engineering Research Laboratory (AEERL) awarded a cost-shared competitive contract on 8/21/91 to investigate the technical, economic, and environmental aspects of photovoltaic (PV) demand-side power supplies to reduce the peak electrical demand (and therefore fossil fuel use) for commercial and residential buildings. The project has 10 utility partners that are providing significant cost-sharing. The approach is to install and monitor standardized PV systems in the diverse geographic areas with varying solar energy resource and electrical power demand, supply, and cost conditions. Seventeen PV systems will be installed during the spring and summer of 1993. The systems will be monitored for 1 year to record direct and diffuse irradiance, ambient air temperature, PV power generation, and building loads. Participating utilities are providing additional electric system operations data needed to determine the pollution mitigation and peak demand reduction that results from the PV electrical power generation.

The 10 participating utilities in the FY 91 funded project do not cover all the districts associated with the North American Electric Reliability Council. Therefore, some geographical coverage "holes" exist in the Northwest, Midwest and Southeast. Using FY 92 funds, AEERL solicited cost-shared proposals through an open-competitive process for a new project to expand the initial utility participation matrix and achieve a more nationally representative study. The contract for this work will be in place before the end of the fiscal year.

AEERL has kept EPA's Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation (OPPE), the lead Office for global change activities, informed about the solar research and recently provided a status report on the program. On all occasions, OPPE has expressed its support of the research approach. In addition to the internal coordination with OPPE, AEERL is also coordinating this research with an advisory group consisting of Electric Power Research Institute (ERPI) and the Department of Energy's (DOE) National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL).

EPA will explore a variety of promising research opportunities with DOE in many areas, including PV research.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

1994 Budget Estimate

Table of Contents

Page

SUBJECT INDEX 1

SUMMARY 1-1

AIR 2-1

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

- Air Quality Research . . . 2-13
- Acid Deposition Research . . . 2-28
- Global Change Research . . . 2-33

ABATEMENT AND CONTROL

- Air Quality and Stationary Source Planning and Standards . . . 2-39
  - Emission Standards and Technology Assessment . . . 2-40
  - State Program Guidelines and Air Standards Development . . . 2-44
- Mobile Source Air Pollution Control and Fuel Economy . . . 2-47
  - Mobile Source Program Implementation . . . 2-49
  - Emission Standards, Technical Assessment and Characterization . 2-50
  - Testing, Technical and Administrative Support . . . 2-53
  - Emissions and Fuel Economy Compliance . . . 2-55
- Resource Assistance for State, Local & Tribal Agencies . . . 2-59
  - Resource Assistance for State, Local & Tribal Agencies . . . 2-60
- Air Quality Management Implementation . . . 2-65
  - Air Quality Management Implementation . . . 2-66
- Trends Monitoring and Progress Assessment . . . 2-71
  - Ambient Air Quality Monitoring . . . 2-72
  - Air Quality and Emissions Data Management and Analysis . . . 2-74
- Atmospheric Programs . . . 2-79
  - Acid Rain Program . . . 2-80
  - Stratospheric Protection Program . . . 2-83
  - Global Change Program . . . 2-84
- Indoor Air Program . . . 2-89
  - Indoor Air Program . . . 2-90

ENFORCEMENT

- Enforcement . . . 2-95
  - Stationary Source Enforcement . . . 2-96
  - Mobile Source Enforcement . . . 2-100

WATER QUALITY 3-1

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

- Water Quality Research . . . 3-13

ABATEMENT AND CONTROL

- Water Quality and Grants Program Management . . . 3-31
  - Great Lakes Program . . . 3-32
  - Chesapeake Bay Program . . . 3-35
- Engineering & Analysis. . . . 3-39
  - Engineering and Analysis . . . 3-40
- Grants Assistance Programs . . . 3-43
  - Control Agency Resource Supplementation (Section 106) . . . 3-44
  - Clean Lakes Program . . . 3-46
- Water Quality Strategies Implementation . . . 3-47
  - Wetlands Protection . . . 3-49

Table of Contents
(Continued)

Page

  - Nonpoint Source Management Grants . . . 3-52
  - Wetlands Implementation Program . . . 3-53
  - Oil spills Program . . . 3-54
  - Ocean Disposal Permits . . . 3-55
  - Environmental Emergency Response & Prevention . . . 3-57
  - Water Quality Criteria, Standards & Applications . . . 3-57
- Water Quality Monitoring and Analysis . . . 3-61
  - Coastal Environment Management . . . 3-62
  - Assessment and Watershed Protection . . . 3-65
- Municipal Source Pollution . . . 3-71
  - Municipal Pollution Control . . . 3-72

ENFORCEMENT

- Water Quality Enforcement . . . 3-77
  - Water Quality Enforcement . . . 3-78
- Water Quality Permit Issuance . . . 3-81
  - Water Quality Permit Issuance . . . 3-82

DRINKING WATER . . . 4-1

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

- Drinking Water Research . . . 4-11

ABATEMENT AND CONTROL

- Criteria, Standards and Guidelines . . . 4-23
  - Drinking Water Implementation . . . 4-24
  - Drinking Water Criteria . . . 4-27
- State Program Resource Assistance . . . 4-31
  - Public Water Systems Supervision Program Grants . . . 4-32
  - Underground Injection Control Program Grants . . . 4-34
  - Special Studies and Demonstrations . . . 4-36
- Ground Water Protection . . . 4-39
  - Ground Water Protection . . . 4-40

ENFORCEMENT

- Drinking Water Enforcement . . . 4-45
  - Drinking Water Enforcement . . . 4-46

HAZARDOUS WASTE . . . 5-1

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

- Hazardous Waste Research . . . 5-11

ABATEMENT AND CONTROL

- Waste Management Regulations, Guidelines and Policies . . . 5-25
  - Regulations, Guidelines and Policies - Hazardous Waste . . . 5-27
  - Regulations, Guidelines and Policies - Air and Radiation . . . 5-30
  - Regulations, Guidelines and Policies - Water . . . 5-30
  - Regulations, Guidelines & Policies - Underground Storage Tanks 5-31
- Financial Assistance . . . 5-35
  - Hazardous Waste Management Financial Assistance to States . . . 5-36
  - Underground Storage Tanks State Grants . . . 5-39
- Hazardous Waste Management Strategies Implementation . . . 5-41
  - Hazardous Waste Management Strategies Implementation . . . 5-42
- Emergency Planning/Community Right-to-know - Title III . . . 5-45

ENFORCEMENT

- Hazardous Waste Enforcement . . . 5-51
  - Hazardous Waste Enforcement . . . 5-52

Table of Contents
(Continued)

Page

PESTICIDES 6-1

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
Pesticides Research 6-13
ABATEMENT AND CONTROL
Registration, Special Registration and Tolerances 6-27
Registration, Special Registration and Tolerances 6-28
Generic Chemical Review 6-31
Generic Chemical Review 6-32
Pesticides Program Implementation 6-35
Pesticides Program Implementation 6-36
Pesticides Program Implementation Grants 6-38
ENFORCEMENT
Pesticides Enforcement 6-41
Pesticides Enforcement 6-42
Pesticides Enforcement Grants 6-44

RADIATION 7-1

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
Radiation Research 7-9
Radiation Research 7-10
ABATEMENT AND CONTROL
Radiation Criteria, Standards and Guidelines 7-15
Radiation Criteria, Standards and Guidelines 7-16
Radiation Program Implementation 7-21
Radiation Program Implementation 7-22
Radon Action Program Implementation 7-24
Radiation Environmental Impact Assessment 7-27
Radon Action Program 7-28
Radiation Environmental Impact Assessment. 7-31
Radon State Grant Program 7-33

MULTIMEDIA 8-1

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
Multimedia Research 8-9
Multimedia Research 8-10
Headquarters Expenses. 8-32
Lab & Field Expenses 8-33
ABATEMENT AND CONTROL
Environmental Review and Coordination 8-35
Office of Cooperative Environmental Management 8-41
Academic Training Grants 8-45
Regional Multimedia Programs 8-47
Analytical Environmental Services 8-51
Border Environmental Activities 8-55
Pollution Prevention Activities 8-57
Pollution Prevention State Grants 8-58
Office of Pollution Prevention 8-59
Pollution Prevention Projects 8-61
ENFORCEMENT
Enforcement Policy and Technical Support 8-63
Enforcement Policy and Operations 8-65
Criminal Enforcement Program 8-69

Table of Contents
(Continued)

Page

Technical Support 8-73
Federal Facilities Enforcement 8-75

TOXIC SUBSTANCES 9-1

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
Toxics Substances Research 9-13
ABATEMENT AND CONTROL
Toxic Substances Financial Assistance 9-29
Asbestos-in-Schools Loans and Grants 9-30
Toxic Substances Strategies 9-33
Chemical Testing 9-35
Existing Chemical Review 9-36
New Chemical Review 9-39
Asbestos-in-Buildings 9-41
Regional Toxics Program 9-42
OPPTS Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know 9-45
OPPTS Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know 9-46
ENFORCEMENT
Toxic Substances Enforcement 9-49
Toxic Substances Enforcement 9-50
Toxic Substances Enforcement Grants 9-52
OPPTS Emergency Planning & Community Right to Know Enforcement . . 9-53
OPPTS Emergency Planning & Community Right to Know Enforcement 9-53

MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT 10-1

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT
Program Management 10-7
Program Management - Research and Development 10-10
Program Management - Enforcement 10-11
Program Management - Solid Waste and Emergency Response 10-12
Program Management - General Counsel 10-13
Program Management - Air and Radiation 10-13
Program Management - Water 10-14
Program Management - Prevention, Pesticides & Toxic Substances 10-16
AGENCY MANAGEMENT
Office of the Administrator/Executive Offices 10-17
Environmental Education Foundation 10-21
Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization 10-22
Risk Assessment and Management Commission 10-23
Office of Congressional and Legislative Affairs 10-23
Office of Communications, Education, and Public Affairs 10-24
Office of Executive Support 10-26
Office of Regional Operations and State/Local Relations 10-27
Immediate Office of the Administrator 10-28
Administrator's Representation Fund 10-29
Office of Civil Rights 10-29
Science Advisory Board 10-31
Office of Administrative Law Judges 10-32
Office of the Inspector General 10-33
Office of the Inspector General 10-34
Office of General Counsel 10-37
Office of General Counsel 10-38
Office of International Activities 10-41

Table of Contents
(Continued)

Page

Office of International Activities 10-42
Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation 10-45
Program Management - Policy, Planning and Evaluation 10-47
Office of Policy Analysis 10-48
Office of Regulatory Management and Evaluation 10-51
Office of Strategic Planning & Environmental Data 10-54
Office of Administration and Resources Management 10-57
Program Management-Administration and Resources Management . . 10-60
Financial Management - Headquarters 10-61
Office of the Comptroller 10-62
Office of Environmental Equity 10-63
Human Resources Management 10-64
Organization and Health Services 10-65
Contracts and Grants Management - Headquarters 10-67
Facilities Management and Services 10-68
Information Systems and Services 10-69
REGIONAL MANAGEMENT
Regional Management 10-73
Resource Management - Regions 10-76
Contracts and Grants Management - Regions 10-77
Regional Counsel 10-77
Regional Management 10-78
Planning, Evaluation and Analysis - Regions 10-79
Financial Management - Regions 10-81
Human Resources Management - Regions 10-82
Administrative Management - Regions 10-82
SUPPORT COST
Support Costs 10-85
Lab Support - Pesticides and Toxic Substances 10-87
Professional Training 10-88
Nationwide Support Services 10-89
Headquarters Support Services 10-90
Regional Support Services 10-91
Lab Support - Air and Radiation 10-92
Automated Data Processing Support Costs 10-93

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES 11-1

New Facilities 11-7
New Facilities 11-8
Repairs and Improvements 11-9
Repairs and Improvements 11-10

CONSTRUCTION GRANTS (WATER INFRASTRUCTURE) 12-1

Water Infrastructure 12-7
Clean Water State Revolving Fund 12-8
Water Quality Management Cooperative Agreements 12-9
Mexican Border Projects 12-10
Special Needs Programs 12-11
Drinking Water State Revolving Fund 12-12
Drinking Water State Revolving Fund 12-12

Table of Contents
(Continued)

Page

SUPERFUND 13-1

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Hazardous Substance Research 13-11

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE RESPONSE

Hazardous Substance Response 13-23
  Hazardous Spill and Site Response 13-24
Hazardous Substance Response - Support 13-35
  Hazardous Substance Response - Office of Water 13-36
  Hazardous Substance Response - Office of Air and Radiation . . 13-37
Hazardous Substance Response - Interagency 13-41
  Department of Health and Human Services 13-43
  Department of Justice 13-46
  United States Coast Guard 13-46
  National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration 13-47
  Department of the Interior 13-48
  Federal Emergency Management Agency 13-49
  Occupational Safety and Health Administration 13-50

ENFORCEMENT

Hazardous Substance Response - Enforcement 13-53
  Hazardous Substance Technical Enforcement 13-55
  Hazardous Substance Legal Enforcement 13-57
  Hazardous Substance Criminal Enforcement Program 13-60
  Hazardous Substance Technical Support. 13-62
  Hazardous Substance Federal Facilities Enforcement 13-63

MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT

Hazardous Substance Management and Support 13-69
  Hazardous Substance Financial Management - Headquarters 13-74
  Hazardous Substance Financial Management - Regions 13-75
  Hazardous Substance Administrative Management - Headquarters . 13-76
  Hazardous Substance Administrative Management - Regions 13-77
  Hazardous Substance Contracts and Grants Management - Headquarters 13-78
  Hazardous Substance Contracts and Grants Management - Regions 13-79
  Hazardous Substance Support Services - Nationwide/Headquarters 13-79
  Hazardous Substance Support Services - Regions 13-80
  Hazardous Substance Computer Services 13-81
  Hazardous Substance Legal Services - Headquarters 13-81
  Hazardous Substance Legal Services - Regions 13-82
  Hazardous Substance - Office of the Inspector General 13-83
  Hazardous Substance - Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation 13-85
  Hazardous Substance - Office of the Comptroller 13-87
  Hazardous Substance - Office of the Administrator 13-88
  Hazardous Substance - Office of Research and Development . . . 13-90
  Hazardous Substance - Analytical Environmental Services 13-91

LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS 14-1

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

LUST Research 14-7
  LUST Research 14-8

ABATEMENT AND CONTROL

LUST Guidelines and Implementation 14-11
  Guidelines and Implementation - LUST Trust Fund 14-12

Table of Contents
(Continued)

Page

ENFORCEMENT
- LUST Enforcement 14-15
  - LUST Legal Enforcement 14-16

MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT
- LUST Management and Support 14-19
  - LUST Support Services - Headquarters/Nationwide 14-21
  - LUST Administrative Management - Headquarters 14-21
  - LUST Administrative Management - Regions 14-22
  - Legal Services - Office of General Counsel 14-22
  - Office of the Inspector General -LUST 14-23

OIL SPILLS RESPONSE 15-1

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
- Oil Spill Response Research 15-7

OIL SPILL RESPONSE AND PREVENTION
- Oil Spill Response and Prevention 15-11
  - Environmental Emergency Response and Prevention 15-12

ENFORCEMENT
- OPA - Enforcement 15-15
  - OPA - Enforcement Policy and Operations 15-16
  - OPA - Crimical Enforcement Program 15-16

MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT
- OPA - Management and Support 15-19
  - Oil Spill Response - Nationwide Support Services 15-20
  - Oil Spill Response - Headquarters Support Services 15-20
  - Oil Spill Response - Regional Support Services 15-20
  - Office of Administrative Law Judges (Oil Pollution Act) 15-20

SPECIAL ANALYSES

EPA ORGANIZATIONAL CHART 16-1
EPA REGIONAL OFFICES - LOCATIONS 16-2
SUMMARY OF RESOURCES - BY APPROPRIATION 16-3
SUMMARY OF RESOURCES - BY MEDIA 16-6
OBJECT CLASSIFICATION - BY APPROPRIATION 16-10
PERMANENT POSITIONS BY GRADE - BY APPROPRIATION 16-15
AVERAGE GRADE AND SALARY 16-23
SUMMARY OF STATE GRANTS 16-24

AGENCY USER FEES 17-1

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

1994 Budget Estimate

Subject Index by Media

Page

AIR

Acid Deposition (Acid Rain) 2-7,19,28-32,80,83
Allowances, Sulphurdioxide 2-7,80,81
ADVOCATE. 2-23
Air Quality Monitoring 2-6,20,21,72-75
Air Toxics 2-6,19,20,41-43,51
Alternative Fuel 2-23,24
Best Available Control Measures (BACM) 2-45,67
Carbon Monoxide (CO) 2-44,46
Clean Fuels 2-6,23
Clean Vehicles 2-6,23
Compliance Monitoring Inspections 2-96-98
Control Technology Guideline (CTG) 2-41
Consulting Services - Air 2-10
Enforcement - Air 2-8
Fuel Economy 2-23,55,57
Global Climate Change (Greenhouse Gas Emissions) . . . 2-8,16-18,33,34,84-88
Grand Canyon Visability Commission 2-63
Green Programs (Lights, Computers, etc.) 2-8,84-88
Health Effects Institute - Air 2-22,23,25
Indoor Air 2-9,24-25,90-94
Inspection and Maintenance Program - Air 2-49-50,52
In-use Emission Factors 2-55-57
Lead Substitute Fee - Gasoline Additives 17-2
Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) 2-7,20,40-43
Methane Emissions 2-8,16,85-87
Mobile Source Enforcement 2-100
Mobile Source Pollutants 2-49-52
Modeling Air Quality 2-72,75
Montreal Protocol 2-7
Motor Vehicle Emissions Laboratory 2-23-24,53-55
Motor Vehicle & Engine Compliance Program Fee 2-10;17-1
National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) 2-5,21,22
Natl. Emission Standards - Haz. Air Poll. (NESHAPs) . . 2-44-46,96-100
New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) 2-44-46
Nitrogen Oxide 2-22,41
Ozone (Ground Level) 2-18,19,36,44-46
Particulate Matter (PM-10) 2-41,45,66,68-69,97
Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) 2-62,67
State Grants - Air 2-60-63
State Implementation Plans (SIPs) 2-21,44-46,49-50,
53,67-69,73,96
State Operating Permits 2-61-63
Stationary Source Enforcement 2-10,91-94
Stratospheric Ozone 2-8,18-19,36,83
Tampering and Fuel Switching 2-97-100
Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) 2-41-43,53,60,66,96

Subject Index by Media
(Continued)

Page

WATER QUALITY

Chesapeake Bay Program 3-8,22,31,34-35,37
Chesapeake Bay Nutrient Reduction Strategy 3-35,36
Clean Lakes 3-11,43,46,67,68
Coastal Environment Management 3-17,61
Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) 3-5,6,44,45,58,59,74,
78,79,82-84
Construction Grants Management 3-73,74
Control Agency Resource Supplementation (Section 106) . 3-43-45
Corps of Engineers 3-49,50,55-57,73,74
Effluent Guidelines 3-40,41,83
Enforcement - Water Quality 3-45,77,78,79
Great Lakes Program 3-8-9,18,19,22-24,
31-35,69
Gulf of Mexico 3-8,9,22,63,64,89
Indian Tribes - Water Quality 3-44,50,54,74
Mexican Border 3-8
National Estuary Program 3-62-65
Near Coastal Waters 3-64,65
Nonpoint Sources 3-5,6,17,23,49,
51-53,64,66-69
NPDES Permits 3-44,45,78,80,81-83
NPDES Permit Fee 17-2
Operator Training - Water Qualty 3-72,74
Pretreatment 3-83,84
Sludge Management 3-25,59
State Revolving Funds 3-12,52,72-74
Storm Water 3-5,44,45,74,79,82-84
Toxic Pollutant Controls 3-45,82,84
Water Quality Research 3-13,14,16,26,27
Wetlands (Section 404) 3-8,9,19,20,47,49-54

DRINKING WATER

Agriculture Chemicals 4-15
American Water Works Association 4-18,38
Class V Wells 4-7,47
Comprehensive State Ground Water Protection Programs . 4-6,7
Disinfectants/Disinfection by-products 4-6,8,14,16-18,
26,28,40
Drinking Water Implementation 4-6
Enforcement 4-32,33,36,38,
45-47
Ground-Water Activities 4-7,18,40
Health Advisories 4-27,29
Health Effects - Drinking Water 4-17
Indian Tribes -Drinking Water 4-34,47
National Environmental Training Centers 4-38
National Primary Drinking Water Regulations 4-25-28,34,48
National Rural Water Association 4-37,40

Subject Index by Media
(Continued)

Page

Public Water Systems Supervision . . . 4-25,32-34,48
Rural Community Assistance Programs . . . 4-37
Small Business Development Act of 1982 . . . 4-20
Special Studies and Demonstrations . . . 4-36
Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR) . . . 4-6-8,25,26,32-34,38,46
Underground Injection Control . . . 4-6,18,34-36,40,47,48
Wellhead Protection . . . 4-6-8,13,18,19,37

HAZARDOUS WASTE

Air Emission Standards (RCRA) . . . 5-30
BioRemediation . . . 5-8,18
Chemical Emergency Planning . . . 5-46
Clean Air Act - Community Right-to-know . . . 5-8,46,48
Compliance Inspections . . . 5-37,52,54
Corrective Action (HSWA) . . . 5-6,36,52
Enforcement - Hazardous Waste . . . 5-6,37,46
Hazardous Waste Research . . . 5-11,16
Incineration . . . 5-27,36
Innovative/Alternatives Technologies . . . 5-22,23,28
Land Disposal Regulation . . . 5-7,28,29,31
Listing/Delisting . . . 5-48
Municipal Solid Waste Research . . . 5-15
Municipal Waste Incineration . . . 5-15
Permitting - Hazardous Waste . . . 5-28,42
Policy and Guidance - Hazardous Waste . . . 5-5,27
Pollution Prevention (RCRA) . . . 5-20,28,36,53
POTW Requirements - Hazardous Waste . . . 5-28
Quality Assurance - Hazardous Waste . . . 5-42
RCRA Fees . . . 17-2
Regulations Development - Hazardous Waste . . . 5-7,27
Reports to Congress - Hazardous Waste . . . 5-29
Solid Waste (RCRA) . . . 5-28,42
State Authorizations . . . 5-37,53
State Grants - Hazardous Waste . . . 5-28,36
Subtitle D Criteria . . . 5-27
Title III - Hazardous Waste . . . 5-7,46
Underground Storage Tanks - Regulations and Guidelines 5-7,32
Underground Storage Tanks Grants . . . 5-32,39

PESTICIDES

Antimicrobial Strategy . . . 6-28,43
Biotechnology . . . 6-19
Biological Pesticides . . . 6-29
Certification and Training . . . 6-8,36-38
Consulting Services - Pesticides . . . 6-9
Data Call-In . . . 6-30,32
Dietary Risk Exposure System . . . 6-32
Disposal . . . 6-7,33,34

Subject Index by Media
(Continued)

Page

Emergency Exemptions 6-29
Endangered Species 6-30,34,36-39
FIFRA '88 6-5-8,32,33,43,44
Food Safety 6-30
Good Laboratories Practices 6-42,43
Ground Water - Pesticides 6-20,33,36-39
Human Exposure Research 6-21
Maintenance Fee 6-32-34;17-1
Material Weaknesses 6-28,42,43
National Pesticide Survey 6-34
Neurotoxicology Research 6-22
Pesticides Labelling 6-29,30
Pesticides Program Implementation 6-36
Pesticide Tolerance Fee 6-28-30;17-1
Reregistration 6-6,29,32-34,42,43
Registration Fee 6-32-34;17-1
Reproduction Toxicology Research 6-22
Special Reviews 6-32-34
State Grants - Pesticides 6-38,39,44
Tolerances 6-28-30
Worker Protection 6-33,34,36-39,44

RADIATION

Electromagnetic Radiation Fields (EMR) 7-12
Environmental Radiation Ambient Monitoring Sys.(ERAMS) 7-11,13,31-33
Nevada Nuclear Test Site 7-11,31
Radioactive Waste Standards 7-7,16
Radiological Emergency Response Plans 7-22,23,31
Radionuclide NESHAPS 7-5,16,22
Radon Action Program 7-6,25,30
Radon Proficiency and Testing Fee 7-29;17-2
Radon Mitigation Research 7-7
Radon State Grants 7-24,33,34
Waste Isolation Pilot Project 7-5,16,18

MULTIMEDIA

Academic Training Grants 8-45,46
Border Environmental Activities 8-55
Case Referrals 8-72,74
Center for Environmental Research 8-27
Cross Programs 8-29,66,67
Core Research - Risk Reduction 8-15,22,23
Criminal Investigations 8-69
Ecological Risk Assessment 8-15
Ecosystems 8-15
Enforcement Policy and Operations 8-65
Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program (EMAP) 8-15
Environmental Review and Coordination 8-36
Environmental Analytical Services 8-5,52

Subject Index by Media
(Continued)

Page

Environmental Technology Initiative 8-23
Exploratory Research 8-27
Federal Facility Compliance 8-75
Grants and Centers 8-27
Health Effects 8-21
Health Risk Assessment 8-22
Human Exposure Research 8-20
Indians Programs 8-36
Lead and Other Heavy Metals 8-26
Mexican Border/NAFTA 2-63,67,74
National Enforcement Investigation Center (NEIC) 8-73
National Enforcement Training Institute (NETI) 8-68,73,74
NEPA Compliance Program 8-36,39
Office of Cooperation Environmental Management 8-41,42
Office of Enforcement 8-35,63
Operating Expense - Field and Lab 8-32,33
Operating Expense - Headquarters 8-32,33
Pollution Prevention Activities 2-26;8-23,57,58
Pollution Prosecution Act 8-66
Quality Assurance and Monitoring System 8-29
Regional Multimedia Programs 8-47,48
Small Business Innovation Research 2-22;3-27;4-20;
5-23;6-23;7-13;
8-24;9-26;13-20
Technology Transfer 8-25

TOXIC SUBSTANCES

Adipose Tissue Survey 9-39
Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (AHERA) 9-5,41,51
Asbestos in Public Buildings 9-41
Asbestos-in-Schools Loans and Grants 9-30
Asbestos Research 9-21
Asbestos School Hazard Abatement Act (ASHAA) 9-5,41
Asbestos Accreditation Programs 9-30,41
Biotechnology 9-15,18,19,40
Biotechnology Research 9-18
Credit Reform 9-42
Ecological Risk Assessment 9-7,9,16-18
Enforcement - Toxic Substances 9-50
EPCRA (Emergency Planning & Community Right
to Know Act) -Enforcement 9-54
EPCRA - Research Support 9-20
EPCRA - Toxic Release Inventory 9-20,46,54
Existing Chemical Review 8-38
Exposure Monitoring Research 9-22
Interagency Testing Committee (ITC) 9-35,36
Lab/Data Integrity 9-50
Lead - Based Paint Abatement 9-27
Neurotoxicology Research 9-23
New Chemical Follow-up 9-40

Subject Index by Media
(Continued)

Page

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBS) 9-38
Pre-Manufacture Notice Fees 9-8;17-1
Regional Toxics Program 9-42
Residential Lead-based Paint Hazard Reduction Act (Title X) 9-5,27,37
Risk Assessment - Toxic Substances 9-39
SARA Section 110 Toxicological Profiles 9-39
Significant New Use Rule (SNUR) 9-40
Test Guidelines 9-36
Test Rules 9-35,36

MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT

Agency-wide Strategic Plan 10-54
Buildings and Facilities 11-1,2,5
Civil Rights 10-18,29
Contracts and Grants Management 10-58,67,73,77
Environmental Appeals Board 10-28
Environmental Education 10-25
Environmental Education Foundation 10-17,21
Environmental Equity 10-57,63
Environmental Statistics 10-54
Integrated Contracts Management System 10-89
International Activities 10-41,42
New Facilities 11-7,8
Office of Administration and Resources Management 10-57
Office of General Counsel 10-37-39
Office of Inspector General 10-33-36
Office of Small & Disadvantaged Business Utilization 10-17,22
Pollution Prevention - OPPE 10-48
Regional Management 10-73,78
Repairs and Improvements 11-9,10
Science Advisory Board 10-18,31
Support Costs 10-85

CONSTRUCTION GRANTS (WATER INFRASTRUCTURE)

Colonias 12-9
Clean Water SRF 12-5
Drinking Water SRF 12-5,6,8,12
Mexican Border Projects 12-6,10
Needs Survey 12-5
Pretreatment 12-10
Set-Asides - Construction Grants 12-9
Six Coastal Cities 12-8,9
Special Needs Programs 12-5,11
Tijuana Internatinal Treatment Plant 12-6,9,11
Title II Closeout 12-5
Title VI SRF 12-5
Water Quality Cooperative Agreements (104 b) 12-9

Subject Index by Media
(Continued)

Page

SUPERFUND

Alternative Technologies 13-20,55
Analytical Environmental Services 13-71,91
Biomediation 13-16,17
CERCLA 13-60,61,64-67
Contracts and Grants Management 13-69,78,79
Cost Recovery - Superfund 13-55
Criminal Investigations - Superfund 13-60
Enforcement - Superfund 13-53
Enforcement Response Team 13-24,25
Exploratory Research 13-21
Federal Facility Enforcement 13-63
Health Research - Superfund 13-18,19
Interagency - Superfund 13-41-50
Minority Research Program 13-15
Office of Inspector General Superfund 13-83-85
Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study 13-53,54
Remedial Design/Remedial Actions 13-30,31
Remedial Support 13-30-32
Removal Support 13-30-33
Response Management 13-23-30
Research and Development - Superfund 13-14
Risk Assessments 13-17,19
SACM 13-57,58
SITE Program 13-15,16
SBIR 13-20
University Research Centers 13-21

LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK

Cooperative Agreements - LUST 14-5,12,13
Corrective Action 14-5,6,12
Enforcement - LUST 14-5,6,15,16
Guidelines - LUST 14-11,12
Management - LUST 14-6,19-23
Office of Inspector General - LUST 14-23
Research Development - LUST 14-7-10
Technical Support - LUST 14-10,16,70

OIL SPILL RESPONSE

Administrative Law Judges 15-19,20
Area Contingency Plans 15-3,4,12-14
Bioremediation 15-4,8-14
Enforcement 15-3,4,12-17
Environmental Appeals Board 15-3,12
Facility Response Plan 15-3,4,12-14
Oil Pollution Act 15-3,12-14
Oil Spill Trust Fund - Support 15-19-21

Subject Index by Media
(Continued)

Page

Research and Development - Oil Spills 15-7-10
Spill Prevention, Control and Counter Measures 15-11,12

USER FEES

Lead Substitute Gasoline Additives 17-2
Motor Vehicle Testing Fee 17-1
NPDES Permits Fee 17-2
Pesticide Maintenance Fee 17-1
Pesticides Registration Fee 17-1
Pesticides Tolerance Fee 17-1
Pre-Manufacture Notice Fee 17-1
Radon Proficiency and Testing Fee 17-2
RCRA Fees 17-2

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Alphabetic Subject Index

Page

A

Academic Training Grants . . . 8-45,46
Acid Deposition (Acid Rain) . . . 2-7,19,28-32,80,83
Adipose Tissue Survey . . . 9-39
Administrative Law Judges . . . 15-19,20
ADVOCATE . . . 2-23
Agency-wide Strategic Plan . . . 10-54
Agriculture Chemicals . . . 4-15
Air Emission Standards (RCRA) . . . 5-30
Air Quality Monitoring . . . 2-6,20,21,72-75
Air Toxics . . . 2-6,19,20,41-43,51
Allowances, Sulphurdioxide . . . 2-7,80,81
Alternative Fuel . . . 2-23,24
Alternative Technologies . . . 13-20,55
American Water Works Association . . . 4-18,38
Analytical Environmental Services . . . 13-71,91
Antimicrobial Strategy . . . 6-28,43
Area Contingency Plans . . . 15-3,4,12-14
Asbestos Accreditation Programs . . . 9-30,41
Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (AHERA) . . . 9-5,41,51
Asbestos in Public Buildings . . . 9-41
Asbestos-in-Schools Loans and Grants . . . 9-30
Asbestos Research . . . 9-21
Asbestos School Hazard Abatement Act (ASHAA) . . . 9-5,41

B

Best Available Control Measures (BACM) . . . 2-45,67
Biological Pesticides . . . 6-29
Bioremediation . . . 5-8,18;8-14;13-16,17;15-4
Biotechnology . . . 6-19;9-15,18,19,40
Biotechnology Research . . . 9-18
Border Environmental Activities . . . 8-55
Buildings and Facilities . . . 11-1,2,5

C

Carbon Monoxide (CO) . . . 2-44,46
Case Referrals . . . 8-72,74
Center for Environmental Research . . . 8-27
CERCLA . . . 13-60,61,64-67
Certification and Training . . . 6-8,36-38
Chemical Emergency Planning . . . 5-46
Chesapeake Bay Nutrient Reduction Strategy . . . 3-35,36
Chesapeake Bay Program . . . 3-8,22,31,34-35,37
Civil Rights . . . 10-18,29
Class V Wells . . . 4-7,47
Clean Air Act - Community Right-to-know . . . 5-8,46,48
Clean Fuels . . . 2-6,23
Clean Lakes . . . 3-11,43,46,67,68
Clean Vehicles . . . 2-6,23
Clean Water SRF . . . 12-5
Coastal Environment Management . . . 3-17,61
Colonias . . . 12-9

Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) 3-5,6,44,45,58,59,74,78,79,82-84
Compliance Inspections 5-37,52,54
Compliance Monitoring Inspections 2-96-98
Comprehensive State Ground Water Protection Programs 4-6,7
Construction Grants Management 3-73,74
Consulting Services - Air 2-10
Consulting Services - Pesticides 6-9
Contracts and Grants Management 10-58,67,73,77;13-69,78,79
Control Agency Resource Supplementation (Section 106) 3-43-45
Control Technology Guideline (CTG) 2-41
Cooperative Agreements - LUST 14-5,12,13
Core Research - Risk Reduction 8-15,22,23
Corps of Engineers 3-49,50,55-57,73,74
Corrective Action 14-5,6,12
Corrective Action (HSWA) 5-6,36,52
Cost Recovery - Superfund 13-55
Credit Reform 9-42
Criminal Investigations 8-69
Criminal Investigations - Superfund 13-60
Cross Programs 8-29,66,67

D

Data Call-In 6-30,32
Dietary Risk Exposure System 6-32
Disinfectants/Disinfection by-products 4-6,8,14,16-18,26,28,40
Disposal 6-7,33,34
Drinking Water Implementation 4-6
Drinking Water SRF 12-5,6,8,12

E

Ecological Risk Assessment 8-15;9-7,9,16-18
Ecosystems 8-15
Effluent Guidelines 3-40,41,83
Electromagnetic Radiation Fields (EMR) 7-12
Emergency Exemptions 6-29
Endangered Species 6-30,34,36-39
Enforcement 4-32,33,36,38,45-47;15-3,4,12-17
Enforcement - Air 2-8
Enforcement - Hazardous Waste 5-6,37,46
Enforcement - LUST 14-5,6,15,16
Enforcement Policy and Operations 8-65
Enforcement Response Team 13-24,25
Enforcement - Superfund 13-53
Enforcement - Toxic Substances 9-50
Enforcement - Water Quality 3-45,77,78,79
Environmental Analytical Services 8-5,52
Environmental Appeals Board 10-28;15-3,12
Environmental Education 10-25
Environmental Education Foundation 10-17,21
Environmental Equity 10-57,63
Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program (EMAP) 8-15
Environmental Radiation Ambient Monitoring Sys.(ERAMS) 7-11,13,31-33
Environmental Review and Coordination 8-36
Environmental Statistics 10-54
Environmental Technology Initiative 8-23
EPCRA (Emergency Planning & Community Right to Know Act) -Enforcement 9-54
EPCRA - Research Support 9-20

EPCRA - Toxic Release Inventory 9-20,46,54
Existing Chemical Review 8-38
Exploratory Research 8-27;13-21
Exposure Monitoring Research 9-22

F

Facility Response Plan 15-3,4,12-14
Federal Facility Compliance 8-75
Federal Facility Enforcement 13-63
FIFRA '88 6-5-8,32,33,43,44
Food Safety 6-30
Fuel Economy 2-23,55,57

G

Global Climate Change (Greenhouse Gas Emissions) 2-8,16-18,33,34,84-88
Good Laboratories Practices 6-42,43
Grand Canyon Visability Commission 2-63
Grants and Centers 8-27
Great Lakes Program 3-8-9,18,19,22-24,31-35,69
Green Programs (Lights, Computers, etc.) 2-8,84-88
Ground Water - Pesticides 6-20,33,36-39
Ground-Water Activities 4-7,18,40
Guidelines - LUST 14-11,12
Gulf of Mexico 3-8,9,22,63,64,89

H

Hazardous Waste Research 5-11,16
Health Advisories 4-27,29
Health Effects 8-21
Health Effects - Drinking Water 4-17
Health Effects Institute - Air 2-22,23,25
Health Research - Superfund 13-18,19
Health Risk Assessment 8-22
Human Exposure Research 6-21;8-20

I

In-use Emission Factors 2-55-57
Incineration 5-27,36
Indian Tribes -Drinking Water 4-34,47
Indian Tribes - Water Quality 3-44,50,54,74
Indians Programs 8-36
Indoor Air 2-9,24-25,90-94
Innovative/Alternatives Technologies 5-22,23,28
Inspection and Maintenance Program - Air 2-49-50,52
Integrated Contracts Management System 10-89
Interagency Testing Committee (ITC) 9-35,36
Interagency - Superfund 13-41-50
International Activities 10-41,42

L

Lab/Data Integrity 9-50
Land Disposal Regulation 5-7,28,29,31
Lead and Other Heavy Metals 8-26
Lead Based Paint Abatement 9-27
Lead Substitute Fee - Gasoline Additives 17-2

Lead Substitute Gasoline Additives 17-2
Listing/Delisting 5-48

M

Maintenance Fee 6-32-34;17-1
Management - LUST 14-6,19-23
Material Weaknesses 6-28,42,43
Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) 2-7,20,40-43
Methane Emissions 2-8,16,85-87
Mexican Border 3-8
Mexican Border/NAFTA 2-63,67,74
Mexican Border Projects 12-6,10
Minority Research Program 13-15
Mobile Source Enforcement 2-100
Mobile Source Pollutants 2-49-52
Modeling Air Quality 2-72,75
Montreal Protocol 2-7
Motor Vehicle & Engine Compliance Program Fee 2-10;17-1
Motor Vehicle Emissions Laboratory 2-23-24,53-55
Motor Vehicle Testing Fee 17-1
Municipal Solid Waste Research 5-15
Municipal Waste Incineration 5-15

N

National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) 2-5,21,22
National Emission Standards - Haz. Air Poll. (NESHAPs) 2-44-46,96-100
National Enforcement Investigation Center (NEIC) . . . 8-73
National Enforcement Training Institute (NETI) 8-68,73,74
National Environmental Training Centers 4-38
National Estuary Program 3-62-65
National Pesticide Survey 6-34
National Primary Drinking Water Regulations 4-25-28,34,48
National Rural Water Association 4-37,40
Near Coastal Waters 3-64,65
Needs Survey 12-5
NEPA Compliance Program 8-36,39
Neurotoxicology Research 6-22;9-23
Nevada Nuclear Test Site 7-11,31
New Chemical Follow-up 9-40
New Facilities 11-7,8
New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) 2-44-46
Nitrogen Oxide 2-22,41
Nonpoint Sources 3-5,6,17,23,49,51-53,64,66-69
NPDES Permits 3-44,45,78,80,81-83
NPDES Permit Fee 17-2

O

Office of Administration and Resources Management . . . 10-57
Office of Cooperation Environmental Management 8-41,42
Office of Enforcement 8-35,63
Office of General Counsel 10-37-39
Office of Inspector General 10-33-36
Office of Inspector General - LUST 14-23
Office of Inspector General Superfund 13-83-85
Office of Small & Disadvantaged Business Utilization . 10-17,22
Oil Pollution Act 15-3,12-14
Oil Spill Trust Fund - Support 15-19-21
Operating Expense - Field and Lab 8-32,33
Operating Expense - Headquarters 8-32,33

Operator Training - Water Qualty 3-72,74
Ozone (Ground Level) 2-18,19,36,44-46

P

Particulate Matter (PM-10) 2-41,45,66,68-69,97
Permitting - Hazardous Waste 5-28,42
Pesticide Maintenance Fee 17-1
Pesticide Tolerance Fee 6-28-30;17-1
Pesticides Labelling 6-29,30
Pesticides Program Implementation 6-36
Pesticides Registration Fee 17-1
Policy and Guidance - Hazardous Waste 5-5,27
Pollution Prevention Activities 2-26;8-23,57,58
Pollution Prevention - OPPE 10-48
Pollution Prevention (RCRA) 5-20,28,36,53
Pollution Prosecution Act 8-66
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBS) 9-38
POTW Requirements - Hazardous Waste 5-28
Pre-Manufacture Notice Fees 9-8;17-1
Pretreatment 3-83,84;12-10
Public Water Systems Supervision 4-25,32-34,48

Q

Quality Assurance and Monitoring System 8-29
Quality Assurance - Hazardous Waste 5-42

R

Radioactive Waste Standards 7-7,16
Radiological Emergency Response Plans 7-22,23,31
Radionuclide NESHAPS 7-5,16,22
Radon Action Program 7-6,25,30
Radon Mitigation Research 7-7
Radon Proficiency and Testing Fee 7-29;17-2
Radon State Grants 7-24,33,34
RCRA Fees 17-2
Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) 2-62,67
Regional Management 10-73,78
Regional Multimedia Programs 8-47,48
Regional Toxics Program 9-42
Registration Fee 6-32-34;17-1
Regulations Development - Hazardous Waste 5-7,27
Remedial Design/Remedial Actions 13-30,31
Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study 13-53,54
Remedial Support 13-30-32
Removal Support 13-30-33
Repairs and Improvements 11-9,10
Reports to Congress - Hazardous Waste 5-29
Reproduction Toxicology Research 6-22
Reregistration 6-6,29,32-34,42,43
Research Development - LUST 14-7-10
Research and Development - Oil Spills 15-7-10
Research and Development - Superfund 13-14
Residential Lead-based Paint Hazard
  Reduction Act (Title X) 9-5,27,37
Response Management 13-23-30
Risk Assessment - Toxic Substances 9-39
Risk Assessments 13-17,19
Rural Community Assistance Programs 4-37

S

SACM 13-57,58
SARA Section 110 Toxicological Profiles 9-39
SBIR 13-20
Science Advisory Board 10-18,31
Set-Asides - Construction Grants 12-9
Significant New Use Rule (SNUR) 9-40
SITE Program 13-15,16
Six Coastal Cities 12-8,9
Sludge Management 3-25,59
Small Business Development Act of 1982 4-20
Small Business Innovation Research 2-22;3-27;4-20;
  5-23;6-23;7-13;
  8-24;9-26;13-20
Solid Waste (RCRA) 5-28,42
Special Needs Programs 12-5,11
Special Reviews 6-32-34
Special Studies and Demonstrations 4-36
Spill Prevention, Control and Counter Measures 15-11,12
State Authorizations 5-37,53
State Grants - Air 2-60-63
State Grants - Hazardous Waste 5-28,36
State Grants - Pesticides 6-38,39,44
State Implementation Plans (SIPs) 2-21,44-46,49-50,
State Operating Permits 2-61-63
State Revolving Funds 3-12,52,72-74
Stationary Source Enforcement 2-10,91-94
Storm Water 3-5,44,45,74,79,82-84
Stratospheric Ozone 2-8,18-19,36,83
Subtitle D Criteria 5-27
Support Costs 10-85
Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR) 4-6-8,25,26,32-34,38,
  46

T

Tampering and Fuel Switching 2-97-100
Technical Support - LUST 14-10,16,70
Technology Transfer 8-25
Test Guidelines 9-36
Test Rules 9-35,36
Tijuana Internatinal Treatment Plant 12-6,9,11
Title II Closeout 12-5
Title III - Hazardous Waste 5-7,46
Title VI SRF 12-5
Tolerances 6-28-30
Toxic Pollutant Controls 3-45,82,84

U

Underground Storage Tanks - Regulations and Guidelines 5-7,32
Underground Storage Tanks Grants 5-32,39
Underground Injection Control 4-6,18,34-36,40,47,48
University Research Centers 13-21

V

Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) 2-41-43,53,60,66,96

W

Waste Isolation Pilot Project 7-5,16,18
Water Quality Cooperative Agreements (104 b) 12-9
Water Quality Research 3-13,14,16,26,27
Wellhead Protection 4-6-8,13,18,19,37
Wetlands (Section 404) 3-8,9,19,20,47,49-54
Worker Protection 6-33,34,36-39,44

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

1994 Budget Estimate

Table of Contents

Page

SUMMARY 1-1

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
FISCAL YEAR 1994 BUDGET REQUEST

The President's 1994 Budget Request for the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) totals $6,363,482,500, supported by 17,469 workyears. This represents an overall decrease of $528,941,500 from the 1993 current estimate. The following chart provides a summary of budget authority for EPA's twelve appropriations. The 1994 President's Request column below, and throughout this document, includes resources requested as part of the President's Investments Program.

Budget Authority
(dollars in thousands)

	1993 Enacted	1993 Current Estimate	1994 President Request	Increase/ Decrease 1993 vs 1994
Program and Research Operations	823,607.0	823,607.0	859,170.4	+35,563.4
OIG - General Fund	42,799.0	26,419.0	28,246.3	+1,827.3
OIG - Trust Funds	0.0	16,380.0	16,947.7	+567.7
Research & Development	323,000.0	323,000.0	353,565.0	+30,565.0
Abatement, Control and Compliance	1,318,965.0	1,318,965.0	1,367,535.1	+48,570.1
Buildings & Facilities	134,300.0	134,300.0	18,000.0	-116,300.0
AC&C Loan Account	31,225.0	31,225.0	0.0	-31,225.0
Oil Spill Response	20,000.0	20,000.0	21,239.0	+1,239.0
Superfund	1,573,528.0	1,573,528.0[1]	1,496,400.0	-77,128.0
LUST Trust Fund	75,000.0	75,000.0	75,379.0	+379.0
Water Infrastructure Financing	2,550,000.0	2,550,000.0	1,528,000.0	-1,022,000.0
Drinking Water SRF	0.0	0.0	599,000.0	+599,000.0
1994 REQUEST	6,892,424.0	6,892,424.0	6,363,482.5	-528,941.5

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[1] Superfund 1993 current estimate does not include $11.7 million in carryover distributed in the Agency's operating plan. These resources are included in the program element descriptions contained in this Budget.

APPROPRIATIONS HIGHLIGHTS

The 1994 President's Budget Request for the Environmental Protection Agency demonstrates the President's commitment to implementing a new environmental agenda, while continuing programs devoted to our mission of protecting human health and the environment. Through a combination of savings, redirections, new investments and emphasis on specific priority areas, this budget request provides the resources necessary to continue to make progress in environmental protection.

In 1994, the Agency will emphasize five specific priority areas throughout its programs. These include pollution prevention, sustainability of ecosystems, lead abatement, science and technology and contracts management.

Pollution Prevention, and its integration into basic regulatory functions, remains a cornerstone and vital component of all EPA policy. We will continue to build cooperative pollution prevention programs, such as the Greens Programs, and target state and local grants to strengthen pollution prevention. The Agency has targeted specific geographic ecosystems: the Great Lakes, the Chesapeake Bay, the Gulf of Mexico, and other water resources vital to local communities. In these areas, we will take an ecologically based, multimedia approach to risk reduction and environmental cleanup.

In 1994, the Agency will take several steps to strengthen its efforts towards reducing lead exposure in the environment. The EPA Lead Reduction Strategy focuses on reducing lead exposure to the fullest extent practicable, with emphasis on reducing risk to children. We will develop methods to identify geographic lead "hot spots" and continue to develop lead abatement worker training and accreditation programs. In addition, resources will be directed at strengthening the Agency's scientific knowledge base and analytic capabilities in support of sound policy and management integrity. We seek to improve the capacity to establish and achieve long-term science and technology goals.

Restoring sound management to contract procurement and grant-making processes remains a high priority. Steps will be taken to diminish the Agency's reliance on a small group of contractors and to thoroughly examine the balance between extramural and intramural resources.

In 1994, the Agency has not requested funds for the Wastewater Treatment State Revolving Fund, which was completed ahead of the authorized schedule by the President's Economic Stimulus Package. This budget, which takes a new approach to meeting the extensive water quality needs still facing our Nation, includes two new revolving funds: the Clean Water State Revolving Fund under the Water Infrastructure Financing Appropriation and the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Appropriation. Both of these programs will require new authorization from Congress.

The following briefly highlights the eleven EPA appropriation accounts for which the President requests 1994 funds.

PROGRAM AND RESEARCH OPERATIONS

The Agency's 1994 request of $859,170,400 represents an increase of $35,563,400 (4.3%) over the 1993 current estimate for Program and Research Operations. This year, this appropriation finances salaries and travel associated with administering the operating programs within the Agency. It incorporates personnel, compensation and benefit costs and travel. The decrease in workyears reflects a government-wide reduction that is part of the President's program to reduce the size and cost of government.

Please note that throughout this document the 1992 Actuals and the 1993 President's Budget Request for the Program and Research Operations Account (PRO) represent the "old" Salaries and Expenses Account (S&E). For 1993, Congress restructured and renamed the Agency's accounts. The PC&B and travel costs formerly funded in S&E are now funded in PRO. The expense costs once funded in S&E are now funded within the Abatement Control and Compliance Account. The 1993 Enacted, 1993 Current Estimate, and 1994 President's Request columns reflect this change.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL - GENERAL AND TRUST FUNDS

The Agency requests a total of $45,194,000 for the two Office of the Inspector General (OIG) appropriations: Office of Inspector General, $28,246,300, and Inspector General Trust Funds, $16,947,700. This represents an increase of $2,395,000 (5.0%) above the 1993 current estimate.

With the OIG Appropriation, the OIG will continue the implementation of the Chief Financial Officers Act for audits of Agency financial statements. Audit coverage of Agency contracts will expand. Resources from the OIG Trust Fund Appropriation consists of $16,278,600 from Superfund and $669,100 from LUST. The Superfund resources will expand audit coverage of critical Superfund contracts and investigation of the Contract Laboratory Program, as well as conduct performance audits and investigations. The LUST funds will support continued contract and management audits and expansion of LUST investigations.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

For 1994, EPA is requesting $353,565,000 for the Research and Development appropriation, an increase of $30,565 (9.5%) over the 1993 current estimate. This appropriation finances research contracts, grants and agreements with universities and private industry, as well as in-house activities, to produce the scientific knowledge and technologies necessary for regulating, preventing and abating pollution.

Increases are provided in 1994 for enhancements to risk-based media research to strengthen the Agency's research program; for the support of the Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program (EMAP); for technology innovation development to provide clean technologies for small business and improving international competitiveness of U.S. environmental technology. Additional resources are being provided for Federal Coordinating Council on Science and Engineering Technology (FCCSET) for the Agency's Supercomputer and high speed communications link and for advances in manufacturing, biotechnology, and global climate. Finally, resources are provided to evaluate and improve the lab structure within Research and Development.

ABATEMENT, CONTROL AND COMPLIANCE

The Agency is requesting $1,367,535,100 for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation, an increase of $48,570,100 (3.7%)over the 1993 current estimate. This appropriation funds contracts, grants, cooperative agreements for pollution abatement, control and compliance activities, and administrative activities of the operating programs. The 1994 request includes resources to implement the

Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, enhance the Agency's ecosystem approach for addressing water quality pollution, and provides technical assistance and outreach to states and localities. Specific programs include pollution prevention, the Great Water Bodies programs, the Agency Lead strategy program and strategic investments that will result in significant environmental returns.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

The Agency is requesting $18,000,000 for the Buildings and Facilities appropriation. This represents a decrease of $116,300,000 (64.6%) below the 1993 current estimate. This appropriation finances the construction of new facilities and the repair, improvement, alteration, and purchase of fixed equipment for facilities which the Agency currently leases or which are Federally owned. The requested level will permit the Agency to continue to ensure healthy and safe working conditions. It will also provide for the build-out and design of new facilities.

OIL SPILL RESPONSE

The 1994 President's Budget provides $21,239,000 for the Oil Spill Response appropriation. This account, with its increase of $1,239,000 over 1993, provides resources to support the review and approval of facility plans to respond to releases. The 1994 Oil Spill Response program will focus on preventing harmful releases of oil and petroleum products, providing nationwide capability for containment and removal of releases that occur, and minimizing the environmental damage resulting from oil spills. The Agency will continue to use its enforcement authorities to compel compliance with the Oil Pollution Act by coordinating enforcement and response activities with other federal and state agencies.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE SUPERFUND

The President's 1994 Budget request of $1,496,400,000 for Superfund represents a decrease of $88,828,000 (5.6%) from the 1993 current estimate. The reduced funding will not impair the momentum of site completions due to the Agency's efforts to continue shifting cleanup financing from the Trust Fund to polluters, and streamlining the Superfund process. The decrease in workyears is a result of the government-wide reduction in workyears that is part of the President's program to reduce the size and cost of government.

In 1994, the Superfund Enforcement program will place special emphasis on monitoring existing settlements for compliance and reaching settlements with small contributors at Superfund sites. The Department of Justice will receive $32.3 million to ensure adequate support for the steadily increasing Superfund caseload.

The Agency will oversee the increasing number of Federal facility cleanups and ensure expeditious and environmentally sound review and restoration at closing military bases. Increased emphasis continues to be placed on Superfund research, particularly in regard to bioremediation, groundwater contamination, and new technology.

The Agency's Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model (SACM), focusing on streamlining and accelerating cleanups, will be fully implemented in 1994. Specifically, SACM streamlines the site assessment and remedy selection processes, increases the use of removal authority to reduce risks quickly, and brings responsible parties into the cleanup process sooner. Focus will continue to be placed on managing "classical" emergencies or time critical responses where there is no responsible party and no state or local response alternative.

LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS (LUST)

The Agency requests $75,379,000 in 1994. This appropriation supports an effective response program for the prevention and remediation of releases from leaking underground storage tanks containing petroleum and other hazardous material. For 1994, the Agency continues to support state and territory efforts to develop and implement comprehensive LUST programs by providing Federal assistance through cooperative agreements, which comprise 85% of the total LUST budget. In 1994, the Agency will emphasize work on streamlining state procedures for site closures, site assessments and cleanup plan reviews. The Agency will continue to emphasize an enforcement strategy which focuses on achieving voluntary compliance and the promotion of innovative information on enforcement and remediation technologies.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING

The 1994 budget request is $1,528,000,000 for the Water Infrastructure Financing (formerly the State Revolving Funds/Construction Grants) account. This request includes $1,198,000,000 for Clean Water State Revolving Funds, requiring authorizing legislation; $150,000,000 for Mexican Border projects, which includes $70,000,000 for construction at the International Wastewater Treatment Plant to treat Tijuana sewage that currently flows into the United States at San Diego, $60 million for U.S. colonias and an additional $20 million for several other high priority border wastewater projects; $100,000,000 for the construction of secondary treatment for one or more cities with extraordinary secondary treatment needs and high user charges; and $80,000,000 for non-point source grants.

DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUNDS

The Administration requests $599,000,000 for the Drinking Water State Revolving Funds account. This new program requires authorizing legislation. These resources will provide low interest loans to help municipalities comply with Safe Drinking Water Act requirements.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Summary of Budget Authority, Obligations, Outlays, and Workyears By Appropriation

(dollars in thousands)

	Actual 1992	Pres Bud 1993	Enacted 1993	Current Estimate 1993	Request 1994
Salaries and Expenses/Program and Research Operations					
Budget Authority........	$ 1,035,549.0	$ 1,157,064.0	$ 823,607.0	$ 823,607.0	$ 859,170.4
Obligations..............	1,030,674.4	1,157,064.0	823,607.0	823,607.0	859,170.4
Outlays..................	1,065,788.0	1,125,618.0	879,056.0	879,056.0	880,982.0
Permanent Workyears.....	12,026.3	13,359.2	13,298.7	13,237.6	13,038.7
Total Workyears.........	12,593.9	13,359.2	13,298.7	13,237.6	13,038.7
Office of Inspector General - General Funds					
Budget Authority........	$ 25,623.0	$ 29,715.0	$ 26,419.0	$ 26,419.0	$ 28,246.3
Obligations..............	24,926.9	29,715.0	26,419.0	26,419.0	28,246.3
Outlays..................	26,669.0	28,715.0	26,849.0	26,849.0	27,629.0
Permanent Workyears.....	264.9	300.0	300.0	297.0	287.0
Total Workyears.........	267.8	300.0	300.0	297.0	287.0
Office of Inspector General - Trust Funds					
Budget Authority........	$ 15,577.0	$ 15,643.0	$ 16,380.0	$ 16,380.0	$ 16,947.7
Obligations..............	13,524.9	15,643.0	16,380.0	16,380.0	16,947.7
Outlays..................	12,112.0	15,351.0	14,354.0	14,354.0	16,535.0
Permanent Workyears.....	95.2	160.5	160.5	158.9	162.0
Total Workyears.........	95.2	160.5	160.5	158.9	162.0
Research and Development					
Budget Authority........	$ 318,400.0	$ 338,500.0	$ 323,000.0	$ 323,000.0	$ 353,565.0
Obligations..............	312,406.8	338,500.0	323,000.0	323,000.0	353,565.0
Outlays..................	251,815.0	318,715.0	314,069.0	314,069.0	343,039.0
Abatement, Control and Compliance					
Budget Authority........	$ 1,116,842.0	$ 1,091,860.0	$ 1,318,965.0	$ 1,318,965.0	$ 1,367,535.1
Obligations..............	1,105,145.2	1,091,860.0	1,318,965.0	1,318,965.0	1,367,535.1
Outlays..................	942,295.0	1,059,931.0	1,247,428.0	1,247,428.0	1,365,541.0
Buildings and Facilities					
Budget Authority........	$ 39,300.0	$ 42,100.0	$ 134,300.0	$ 134,300.0	$ 18,000.0
Obligations..............	32,617.7	42,100.0	134,300.0	134,300.0	18,000.0
Outlays..................	16,412.0	31,525.0	55,407.0	55,407.0	79,894.0
Oil Spill Response					
Budget Authority........	$ 18,434.0	$ 23,340.0	$ 20,000.0	$ 20,000.0	$ 21,239.0
Obligations..............	18,434.0	23,340.0	20,000.0	20,000.0	21,239.0
Outlays..................	8,604.0	18,098.0	16,545.0	16,545.0	19,155.0
Permanent Workyears.....	70.0	89.8	89.8	89.0	87.6
Total Workyears.........	70.0	89.8	89.8	89.0	87.6
Asbestos Loan Program					
Budget Authority........	$ 19,400.0	$ 0.0	$ 31,225.0	$ 31,225.0	$ 0.0
Obligations..............	18,007.7	0.0	31,225.0	31,225.0	0.0
Outlays..................	2,147.0	0.0	13,682.0	13,682.0	18,524.0
Permanent Workyears.....	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Workyears.........	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

	Actual 1992	Pres Bud 1993	Enacted 1993	Current Estimate 1993	Request 1994
Hazardous Substance Superfund					
Budget Authority.......	$ 1,600,128.0	$ 1,750,000.0	$ 1,585,228.0	$ 1,585,228.0	$ 1,496,400.0
Obligations............	1,782,868.5	1,750,000.0	1,585,228.0	1,585,228.0	1,496,400.0
Outlays.................	1,290,670.0	1,526,864.0	1,599,263.0	1,599,263.0	1,598,724.0
Permanent Workyears.....	3,387.8	3,604.4	3,604.4	3,568.4	3,514.4
Total Workyears.........	3,535.6	3,604.4	3,604.4	3,568.4	3,514.4
LUST Trust Fund					
Budget Authority........	$ 75,000.0	$ 75,000.0	$ 75,000.0	$ 75,000.0	$ 75,379.0
Obligations............	75,383.0	75,000.0	75,000.0	75,000.0	75,379.0
Outlays.................	67,289.0	86,772.0	74,331.0	74,331.0	75,315.0
Permanent Workyears.....	79.2	95.4	95.4	94.3	93.1
Total Workyears.........	82.7	95.4	95.4	94.3	93.1
Drinking Water - SRF					
Budget Authority........	$ 0.0	$ 0.0	$ 0.0	$ 0.0	$ 599,000.0
Obligations............	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	599,000.0
Outlays.................	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23,960.0
Construction Grants/Water Infrastructure Financing					
Budget Authority........	$ 2,400,000.0	$ 2,500,000.0	$ 2,550,000.0	$ 2,550,000.0	$ 1,528,000.0
Obligations............	2,310,757.6	2,500,000.0	2,550,000.0	2,550,000.0	1,528,000.0
Outlays.................	2,420,825.0	2,171,438.0	2,397,297.0	2,397,297.0	2,565,011.0
Ocean Dumping Fund					
Obligations............	$ 747.8	$ 0.0	$ 0.0	$ 0.0	$ 0.0
Permanent Workyears.....	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Workyears.........	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tolerances Revolving Fund					
Obligations............	$ 1,104.0	$ 1,200.0	$ 1,200.0	$ 1,200.0	$ 1,400.0
Outlays.................	(11.0)	(200.0)	(200.0)	(200.0)	0.0
Misc. Contrib. Funds					
Obligations............	$ 0.0	$ 10.0	$ 10.0	$ 10.0	$ 10.0
Outlays.................	0.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Reregistration & Expedited Processing Revolving Fund (FIFRA)					
Obligations............	$ 21,930.7	$ 0.0	$ 0.0	$ 16,492.0	$ 0.0
Outlays.................	7,887.0	1,480.0	3,872.0	3,872.0	1,357.0
Permanent Workyears.....	256.3	226.0	226.0	211.6	206.0
Total Workyears.........	264.3	226.0	226.0	211.6	206.0
Asbestos in schools fund					
Outlays.................	$ 21,284.0	$ 17,229.0	$ 17,229.0	$ 17,229.0	$ 4,000.0
Reimbursements - S&E					
Obligations............	$ 24,058.0	$ 36,575.0	$ 25,000.0	$ 25,000.0	$ 25,000.0
Permanent Workyears.....	82.2	82.0	142.5	81.2	80.0
Total Workyears.........	82.7	82.0	142.5	81.2	80.0

	Actual 1992	Pres Bud 1993	Enacted 1993	Current Estimate 1993	Request 1994
Reimbursements - Superfund					
Obligations.............	$ 180,291.0	$ 30,000.0	$ 30,000.0	$ 30,000.0	$ 30,000.0
Permanent Workyears.....	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Workyears.........	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Reimbursements - R&D					
Obligations............	$ 14,525.0	$ 5,000.0	$ 25,000.0	$ 25,000.0	$ 25,000.0
Reimbursements - AC&C					
Obligations.............	$ 1,531.0	$ 0.0	$ 50,000.0	$ 50,000.0	$ 50,000.0
Pesticide Registration Fees (Receipts requiring Appropriation action)					
Budget Authority........	0.0	(15,000.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Outlays..................	0.0	(15,000.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL, EPA					
Budget Authority........	$ 6,664,253.0	$ 7,008,222.0	$ 6,904,124.0	$ 6,904,124.0	$ 6,363,482.5
Obligations.............	6,968,934.2	7,096,007.0	7,035,334.0	7,051,826.0	6,494,892.5
Outlays..................	6,133,786.0	6,386,546.0	6,659,192.0	6,659,192.0	7,019,676.0
Permanent Workyears.....	16,280.0	17,917.3	17,917.3	17,738.0	17,468.8
Total Workyears.........	17,010.3	17,917.3	17,917.3	17,738.0	17,468.8

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Summary of Budget Authority, Obligations, Outlays, and Workyears By Media

(dollars in thousands)

	Actual 1992	Pres Bud 1993	Enacted 1993	Current Estimate 1993	Request 1994
Air					
Budget Authority........	$ 518,801.3	$ 560,192.1	$ 521,128.1	$ 518,267.3	$ 551,674.8
Obligations............	503,410.4	560,192.1	521,128.1	518,267.3	551,674.8
Outlays................	453,577.2	541,759.9	517,762.4	512,900.4	552,118.2
Permanent Workyears.....	2,044.0	2,390.4	2,341.5	2,345.2	2,301.5
Total Workyears	2,136.2	2,390.4	2,341.5	2,345.2	2,301.5
Water Quality					
Budget Authority........	$ 461,571.6	$ 449,140.4	$ 479,250.1	$ 484,900.8	$ 464,403.2
Obligations............	459,589.2	449,140.4	479,250.1	484,900.8	464,403.2
Outlays................	381,345.6	406,615.1	447,224.9	451,503.6	387,177.2
Permanent Workyears.....	2,132.9	2,373.9	2,356.0	2,326.1	2,206.9
Total Workyears	2,222.2	2,373.9	2,356.0	2,326.1	2,206.9
Drinking Water					
Budget Authority........	$ 142,575.3	$ 146,681.9	$ 144,710.4	$ 145,343.8	$ 143,849.8
Obligations............	140,226.7	146,681.9	144,710.4	145,343.8	143,849.8
Outlays................	131,101.8	144,048.4	144,751.9	144,974.5	144,707.2
Permanent Workyears.....	719.3	800.4	791.8	789.7	768.0
Total Workyears	756.4	800.4	791.8	789.7	768.0
Hazardous Waste					
Budget Authority........	$ 335,629.6	$ 344,651.9	$ 312,063.1	$ 314,549.7	$ 320,463.1
Obligations............	325,324.1	344,651.9	312,063.1	314,549.7	320,463.1
Outlays................	332,279.7	341,973.1	307,863.0	311,227.5	322,161.9
Permanent Workyears.....	1,527.9	1,687.9	1,650.6	1,649.9	1,601.2
Total Workyears	1,601.4	1,687.9	1,650.6	1,649.9	1,601.2
Pesticides					
Budget Authority........	$ 117,195.4	$ 128,834.4	$ 119,326.0	$ 119,196.4	$ 124,415.5
Obligations............	122,240.1	128,834.4	119,326.0	119,196.4	124,415.5
Outlays................	113,398.5	126,846.2	119,776.2	119,989.2	125,476.7
Permanent Workyears.....	831.2	903.6	885.9	886.5	866.9
Total Workyears	856.7	903.6	885.9	886.5	866.9
Radiation					
Budget Authority........	$ 38,752.7	$ 40,085.6	$ 32,970.4	$ 34,765.9	$ 35,348.5
Obligations............	38,250.0	40,085.6	32,970.4	34,765.9	35,348.5
Outlays................	38,621.4	32,645.8	34,720.2	34,758.1	35,675.0
Permanent Workyears.....	211.5	244.2	231.9	235.7	288.7
Total Workyears	218.7	244.2	231.9	235.7	288.7

Summary of Budget Authority, Obligations, Outlays, and Workyears By Media (dollars in thousands)

		Pres Bud 1993	Enacted 1993	Current Estimate 1993	Request 1994
Multimedia					
Budget Authority........	$ 217,892.5	$ 253,522.3	$ 251,549.5	$ 253,668.5	$ 322,009.6
Obligations.............	222,012.3	253,522.3	251,549.5	253,668.5	322,009.6
Outlays.................	184,030.2	254,590.2	250,288.2	252,495.4	315,994.4
Permanent Workyears.....	847.5	1,024.7	1,015.4	1,021.3	1,094.9
Total Workyears	889.5	1,024.7	1,015.4	1,021.3	1,094.9
Toxic Substances					
Budget Authority........	$ 176,107.3	$ 126,904.2	$ 155,892.2	$ 156,329.2	$ 139,077.2
Obligations.............	160,408.5	126,904.2	155,892.2	156,329.2	139,077.2
Outlays.................	136,862.6	125,890.7	138,015.9	138,383.9	158,505.4
Permanent Workyears.....	829.8	902.9	895.2	892.4	841.9
Total Workyears	856.9	902.9	895.2	892.4	841.9
Management and Support					
Budget Authority........	$ 533,622.3	$ 589,045.2	$ 576,326.2	$ 566,194.4	$ 587,275.1
Obligations.............	538,133.7	589,045.2	576,326.2	566,194.4	587,275.1
Outlays.................	526,101.0	575,480.7	562,726.3	556,896.3	593,899.0
Permanent Workyears.....	3,218.8	3,421.0	3,520.2	3,476.8	3,435.7
Total Workyears	3,394.6	3,421.0	3,520.2	3,476.8	3,435.7
Buildings and Facilities					
Budget Authority........	$ 39,300.0	$ 42,100.0	$ 134,300.0	$ 134,300.0	$ 18,000.0
Obligations.............	32,617.7	42,100.0	134,300.0	134,300.0	18,000.0
Outlays.................	16,412.0	31,525.0	55,407.0	55,407.0	79,894.0
Hazardous Substance Superfund					
Budget Authority........	$ 1,615,082.0	$ 1,766,428.0	$ 1,600,998.0	$ 1,600,998.0	$ 1,512,678.6
Obligations.............	1,796,090.7	1,766,428.0	1,600,998.0	1,600,998.0	1,512,678.6
Outlays.................	1,302,560.6	1,542,824.0	1,613,082.5	1,613,082.5	1,614,664.4
Permanent Workyears.....	3,484.7	3,760.4	3,760.4	3,722.8	3,668.9
Total Workyears	3,633.3	3,760.4	3,760.4	3,722.8	3,668.9
LUST Trust Fund					
Budget Authority........	$ 75,623.0	$ 75,636.0	$ 75,610.0	$ 75,610.0	$ 76,048.1
Obligations.............	75,685.7	75,636.0	75,610.0	75,610.0	76,048.1
Outlays.................	67,510.4	87,389.9	74,865.5	74,865.6	75,909.6
Permanent Workyears.....	82.4	99.9	99.9	98.8	100.6
Total Workyears	85.9	99.9	99.9	98.8	100.6
Oil Spills Trust Fund					
Budget Authority........	$ 0.0	$ 0.0	$ 0.0	$ 0.0	$ 21,239.0
Obligations.............	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21,239.0
Outlays.................	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19,155.0
Permanent Workyears.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	87.6
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	87.6

Summary of Budget Authority,
Obligations, Outlays, and Workyears
By Media
(dollars in thousands)

	Actual 1992	Pres Bud 1993	Enacted 1993	Current Estimate 1993	Request 1994
Construction Grants/Water Infrastructure Financing					
Budget Authority........	$ 2,400,000.0	$ 2,500,000.0	$ 2,500,000.0	$ 2,500,000.0	$ 2,047,000.0
Obligations............	2,310,757.6	2,500,000.0	2,500,000.0	2,500,000.0	2,047,000.0
Outlays................	2,420,825.0	2,171,438.0	2,371,797.0	2,371,797.0	2,588,971.0
Ocean Dumping Fund					
Obligations............	$ 747.8	$ 0.0	$ 0.0	$ 0.0	$ 0.0
Permanent Workyears.....	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Workyears	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tolerances Revolving Fund					
Obligations............	$ 1,104.0	$ 1,200.0	$ 1,200.0	1,200.0	$ 1,400.0
Outlays................	(11.0)	(200.0)	(200.0)	(200.0)	0.0
Misc. Contrib Funds					
Obligations............	$ 0.0	$ 10.0	$ 10.0	$ 10.0	$ 10.0
Outlays................	0.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Reregistration & Expedited Processing Revolving Fund (FIFRA)					
Obligations............	$ 21,930.7	$ 0.0	$ 0.0	$ 16,492.0	$ 0.0
Outlays................	7,887.0	1,480.0	3,872.0	3,872.0	1,357.0
Permanent Workyears.....	256.3	226.0	226.0	211.6	206.0
Total Workyears	264.3	226.0	226.0	211.6	206.0
Asbestos in schools fund					
Outlays................	$ 21,284.0	$ 17,229.0	$ 17,229.0	$ 17,229.0	$ 4,000.0
Reimbursements-S&E					
Obligations............	$ 24,058.0	$ 36,575.0	$ 25,000.0	$ 25,000.0	$ 25,000.0
Permanent Workyears.....	82.2	82.0	142.5	81.2	0.0
Total Workyears	82.7	82.0	142.5	81.2	0.0
Reimbursements- Superfund					
Obligations............	$ 180,291.0	$ 30,000.0	$ 30,000.0	$ 30,000.0	$ 30,000.0
Permanent Workyears.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Reimbursements- R&D					
Obligations............	$ 14,525.0	$ 5,000.0	$ 25,000.0	$ 25,000.0	$ 25,000.0
Reimbursements - AC&C					
Obligations............	$ 1,531.0	$ 0.0	$ 50,000.0	$ 50,000.0	$ 50,000.0

Summary of Budget Authority, Obligations, Outlays, and Workyears
By Media
(dollars in thousands)

	Actual 1992	Pres Bud 1993	Enacted 1993	Current Estimate 1993	Request 1994
Pesticide Registration Fees					
Receipts requiring Appropriation action					
Budget Authority........	$ 0.0	$ (15,000.0)	$ 0.0	$ 0.0	$ 0.0
Outlays..................	0.0	(15,000.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0
ORD Rescission					
Budget Authority	$ 2,100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
AC&C Rescission					
Budget Authority	$ 5,800.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL, EPA					
Budget Authority........	$ 6,664,253.0	$ 7,008,222.0	$ 6,904,124.0	$ 6,904,124.0	$ 6,363,482.5
Obligations.............	6,968,934.2	7,096,007.0	7,035,334.0	7,051,826.0	6,494,892.5
Outlays..................	6,133,786.0	6,386,546.0	6,659,192.0	6,659,192.0	7,019,676.0
Permanent Workyears.....	16,280.0	17,917.3	17,917.3	17,738.0	17,468.8
Total Workyears	17,010.3	17,917.3	17,917.3	17,738.0	17,468.8

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

1994 Budget Estimate

Table of Contents

Page

AIR 2-1

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
- Air Quality Research 2-13
- Acid Deposition Research 2-28
- Global Change Research 2-33

ABATEMENT AND CONTROL
- Air Quality and Stationary Source Planning and Standards 2-39
  - Emission Standards and Technology Assessment 2-40
  - State Program Guidelines and Air Standards Development 2-44
- Mobile Source Air Pollution Control and Fuel Economy 2-47
  - Mobile Source Program Implementation 2-49
  - Emission Standards, Technical Assessment and Characterization . 2-50
  - Testing, Technical and Administrative Support 2-53
  - Emissions and Fuel Economy Compliance 2-55
- Resource Assistance for State, Local & Tribal Agencies 2-59
  - Resource Assistance for State, Local & Tribal Agencies . . . 2-60
- Air Quality Management Implementation 2-65
  - Air Quality Management Implementation 2-66
- Trends Monitoring and Progress Assessment 2-71
  - Ambient Air Quality Monitoring 2-72
  - Air Quality and Emissions Data Management and Analysis 2-74
- Atmospheric Programs 2-79
  - Acid Rain Program 2-80
  - Stratospheric Protection Program 2-83
  - Global Change Program 2-84
- Indoor Air Program 2-89
  - Indoor Air Program 2-90

ENFORCEMENT
- Enforcement 2-95
  - Stationary Source Enforcement 2-96
  - Mobile Source Enforcement 2-100

AIR

	ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
				(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)			
APPROPRIATION							
Program & Research Operations	$132,195.7	$149,659.7	$141,571.8	$141,253.8	$146,610.6	$5,356.8	-$3,049.1
Abatement Control and Compliance	$277,798.8	$306,098.3	$279,808.9	$277,266.1	$311,654.6	$34,388.5	$5,556.3
Research & Development	$93,415.9	$104,434.1	$99,747.4	$99,747.4	$93,409.6	-$6,337.8	-$11,026.5
TOTAL, Air	$503,410.4	$560,192.1	$521,128.1	$518,267.3	$551,674.8	$33,407.5	-$8,517.3
PERMANENT WORKYEARS	2,075.3	2,390.4	2,370.0	2,345.2	2,301.5	-43.7	-88.9
TOTAL WORKYEARS	2,167.7	2,390.4	2,370.0	2,345.2	2,301.5	-43.7	-88.9
OUTLAYS	$453,577.2	$541,759.9	$517,762.4	$512,900.4	$552,118.2	$39,217.8	$10,358.3

AUTHORIZATION LEVELS Reauthorization of the Clean Air Act expired September 30, 1981. The Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 reauthorize the Air program at such sums as may be necessary for all Fiscal Years through 1998.

AIR

	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	DIFFERENCE ENACTED VS PRES. BUD	 EST. VS PRES. BUD	 EST. VS ENACTED
			(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)			
APPROPRIATION						
Program & Research Operations	$149,659.7	$141,571.8	$141,253.8	-$8,087.9	-$8,405.9	-$318.0
Abatement Control and Compliance	$306,098.3	$279,808.9	$277,266.1	-$26,289.4	-$28,832.2	-$2,542.8
Research & Development	$104,434.1	$99,747.4	$99,747.4	-$4,686.7	-$4,686.7	
TOTAL, Air	$560,192.1	$521,128.1	$518,267.3	-$39,064.0	-$41,924.8	-$2,860.8
PERMANENT WORKYEARS	2,390.4	2,370.0	2,345.2	-20.4	-45.2	-24.8
TOTAL WORKYEARS	2,390.4	2,370.0	2,345.2	-20.4	-45.2	-24.8

The following points list the major reasons that the dollars devoted to this media have changed from submission of the President's FY 1993 Budget Request to the FY 1993 Current Estimates.

PROGRAM AND RESEARCH OPERATIONS

- Congressional restructuring of former Salaries and Expenses account
- Redirection to Administrator's Priorities

ABATEMENT, CONTROL AND COMPLIANCE

- Congressional restructuring of account
- General Agency Reduction
- Redirection to Administrator's Priorities
- $10.0M in funding for Multi-Lateral Fund denied by Congress
- $7.8M in Congressional Directives

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

- Congressionally directed projects for the Adirondack Destruction Assessment Program, National Acid Precipitation Assessment Program, Global Warming and Stratospheric Ozone Mitigation Research, Indoor Air Research, the Liquified Gaseous Fuels Spills Test Facility, and the Ultraviolet Monitoring Center, were funded.
- Reductions made to meet FY 1993 Congressionally appropriated funding level included: Global Climate Change, Stratospheric Ozone Depletion, Acid Depostion, Air Toxics, Criteria Air Pollutants, and Pollutants from Motor Vehicles.

MEDIA BRIDGE TABLES

MEDIA: AIR

		MEDIA		
	PRO	AC&C	R&D	Total
FY 1993 CURRENT ESTIMATE	$141,254	$277,266	$99,747	$518,267
Changes by Category:				
Workforce Costs (+/-)	+$5,356			+$5,356
Legislative Initiatives (+/-)		+$8,500		+$8,500
Program Initiatives (+/-)		+$17,704	+$5,500	+$23,204
Discontinuation of Specific Increases to FY 1992 Request (-)		-$7,800	-$4,950	-$12,750
Others (+/-)		+$15,985	-$6,888	+$9,097
FY 1994 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET	$146,611	$311,655	$93,410	$551,675

AIR

OVERVIEW AND STRATEGY

The Clean Air Act authorizes a nationwide program to reduce air pollution through air quality planning, regulation, enforcement, and research. In November 1990 the President signed the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 (CAAA), which expanded requirements and capabilities to clean our nation's air. In implementing the Act, EPA will use not only traditional approaches for controlling air pollution, but will also strive to harness the power of the marketplace, encourage local initiatives, and emphasize pollution prevention. Since 1990, EPA has proposed or finalized rules that will remove three quarters of the 57 billion pounds of air pollutant reduction mandated by the Act. EPA will emphasize implementation of the finalized rules and completing work on remaining regulations. In addition to carrying out the CAAA, EPA will expand its efforts to analyze and address indoor air quality problems.

EPA's goals for 1994 include reducing health and environmental risks through: (1) further empowering states to attain National Ambient Air Quality Standards; (2) implementing new clean vehicle and fuel programs; (3) developing and implementing national air toxic standards; (4) developing state and local operating permit and fee programs; (5) carrying out a market-based acid rain emissions trading system; (6) implementing domestic rules and U.S. responsibilities under the revised Montreal Protocol for reducing stratospheric ozone depletion; (7) implementing new enforcement authorities and approaches; (8) increasing technical support to state indoor air programs; and (9) conducting research to provide strong scientific and technical bases for regulatory and nonregulatory programs.

Attain National Ambient Air Quality Standards

Polluted air creates high health and environmental risks. To protect health and welfare EPA set National Ambient Air Quality Standards for six pollutants: ozone, carbon monoxide, particulate matter (PM-10), lead, sulfur dioxide, and nitrogen dioxide. Nonattainment of the standards is most widespread for the first three pollutants. Today, almost 100 areas in the United States fail to meet the national health standard for ozone; more than 40 areas fail to meet the health standards for carbon monoxide; and over 60 areas exceed the health standards for PM-10.

The primary mechanisms provided by the Clean Air Act to achieve clean air standards are state implementation plans and federal rules and guidance. In 1994 EPA will help states develop expanded, more stringent state implementation plans that will further reduce pollutant emissions from both stationary and mobile sources. The Agency will issue guidance for state control strategy demonstrations, provide states with technical aid and guidance for instituting or enhancing mobile and stationary source pollution controls, and encourage the use of market-based approaches where appropriate. In 1994 the Agency also will provide grants to states, helping them build their capacity to meet the expanded requirements and responsibilities of the CAAA.

In 1994 EPA will develop national guidelines and standards for major stationary sources where emissions contribute to ozone, PM-10, sulfur dioxide, and nitrogen oxide pollution. To support state efforts to control stationary sources the Agency will develop control technique guidelines for major pollution source groups, The Agency will also continue to develop new source performance standards that apply nationwide. The Agency will emphasize pollution prevention in support of state efforts and development of national standards.

To help states revise their implementation plans to meet new requirements EPA will expand work on emission inventories, assure quality data, and develop tracking procedures. Complete and comprehensive emission inventories are key to the development of sound and enforceable state plans, effective regulations, and meaningful measures of progress for achieving clean air. Accurate and comprehensive emission inventories are also integral to the success of new market-based pollution control approaches.

EPA also will help states upgrade and expand air quality monitoring systems. States will continue an initiative begun in 1991 to systematically replace worn-out air quality monitors. Accurate air quality measurements are essential in developing state plans and evaluating their effectiveness.

Establishing New Clean Vehicles and Fuels Programs

Air pollution from mobile sources accounts for over half of the nationwide emissions of ozone precursors (volatile organic compounds and nitrogen oxides), carbon monoxide, and air toxics. Because mobile source emissions account for such a large percentage of the total air pollution problem, reducing these emissions holds the greatest potential for cleaning our nation's air.

The CAAA require significant changes in vehicle control technologies and fuel types and expansion of state control programs. EPA and the states will work together to carry out an aggressive mobile source pollution abatement program. The new Act requires EPA to adopt about 60 new mobile source rules covering: reformulated gasoline, leaded gasoline, clean alternative fuels, vehicle fleet requirements, vehicle emission standards, and state program requirements. States must establish clean fuels programs and new or enhanced vehicle inspection and maintenance programs.

In 1994 the Agency will continue development of rules to reduce emissions from non-road engines. In addition, EPA will increase support to states for new and enhanced programs for clean fuels and vehicles and for vehicle inspection and maintenance.

Implementing National Air Toxics Standards

According to industry estimates, more than 2.4 billion pounds of toxic pollutants were emitted into the atmosphere in 1989. These emissions may result in a variety of adverse health effects including cancer, reproductive effects, birth defects, and respiratory illness. The CAAA direct EPA to control 189 hazardous air pollutants through technology based standards over the next 10 years.

In early 1994 EPA will issue Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) standards for 40 categories of polluters that account for the most health risk. During 1994 the Agency will also continue work on MACT standards required within four years of enactment. To set MACT standards, EPA must gather information on toxics emissions, manufacturing processes, pollution controls, and environmental and control costs. As part of the standards development, the Agency will examine process changes, substitution of feedstocks, and other pollution prevention options. EPA will continue implementation of the early reductions program to accelerate emissions reductions by facilities that would be subject to the next phase of MACT standards.

In 1994 EPA will also address air toxic source groups not covered by the MACT provisions, but included in other new Clean Air Act requirements. These sources include commercial and industrial solid waste incinerators and medical waste incinerators. EPA will also continue assessments of air toxic deposition in the Great Lakes.

Establishing Operating Permit and Fee Programs

The CAAA provide for state and local operating permit and fee programs to enhance the effectiveness of programs for reducing acid rain, attaining National Ambient Air Quality Standards, and controlling air toxics. When fully implemented, the permit program will consolidate requirements for reducing air emissions and ensure that the regulated community has a clear, consistent picture of applicable rules.

In 1994 EPA will work with state and local agencies to establish operating permit programs. States must submit their permit program plans to EPA late in calendar 1993. EPA will issue comprehensive guidance and undertake outreach and training efforts to help state and local agencies implement their permitting programs.

Implementing a Market Based Acid Rain Emissions Trading System

Acid rain causes damage to lakes, forests, and man-made structures; contributes to reduced visibility; and is suspected of causing damage to human health. The acid rain provisions of the CAAA will reduce acid rain causing emissions through an innovative market-based emission allowance program that will provide affected sources with flexibility in meeting required emission reductions. A successful allowance trading system will minimize compliance costs, maximize economic efficiency, and allow for growth. The new Act requires a permanent 10 million ton reduction in sulfur dioxide and a two million ton reduction in nitrogen oxides. The acid rain program is already being seen as a model for regulatory reform efforts here and abroad.

In 1994 EPA will complete testing and begin operating the first stage of what will become by 1996 an integrated acid rain data system. The Agency will track hourly emissions data from each certified source, track allowance allocations and transfers, and process permits for Phase I sources.

Upon promulgation of the opt-in and nitrogen oxides control rules, the EPA will review and approve permit applications and compliance plans, and continuous emissions monitor certifications. EPA will continue to promote energy efficiency as a compliance strategy. Finally, the Agency will continue development of an ongoing acid rain program evaluation component and participate in the National Acid Precipitation Assessment Program.

Reducing Stratospheric Ozone Depletion

For every one percent drop in the level of stratospheric ozone there will be an additional million cases of skin cancer. The CAAA codify and expand upon the revised Montreal Protocol negotiated to protect the stratosphere and reduce health and environmental risks. The amendments establish deadlines for the complete phase-out of two groups of ozone depleting chemicals.

Recent scientific data suggest that ozone depletion is substantially greater than previously estimated. Based on this new data, EPA will focus on four program areas in 1994: earlier domestic and international elimination of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), halons, and methyl chloroform; further limitations on hydro-fluorocarbons (HCFCs), more intensive recycling programs in the United States and abroad; and earlier voluntary phase-out of CFCs and HCFCs from developing countries. The EPA budget request will provide United States support for a multi-lateral fund to help developing countries shift away from ozone depleting chemicals.

Reducing Emissions of Greenhouse Gases

In U.S. Views, the basis for the U.S. action plan to move towards the Rio goals of stabilizing greenhouse gas emissions, EPA proposed voluntary programs to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases. EPA's proposals account for 70 percent of the reductions necessary to meet the U.S. goal. In 1994 EPA will support four major components of the U.S. Views proposals: Green Lights, Energy Star Buildings, Energy Star Computers, and methane programs such as National Gas Star and Agstar. Efforts will include: (1) expanding marketing to get corporations and others to upgrade their lighting facilities; (2) supporting program development for Energy Star Buildings to assure cost-effective decisions to reduce energy use in buildings; (3) enhancing program implementation to support green program partners in achieving their commitments to save energy; and, (4) expanding methane reduction programs to profitably capture and use methane emissions from landfills, coal mines, natural gas pipelines, animal waste, and livestock by providing technical support, removing institutional obstacles such as property rights issues and fair pricing from utilities, and recruiting partners for these voluntary programs.

Implementing New Enforcement Authorities

The CAAA restructure, strengthen, and expand both EPA and state enforcement authority. New types of programs, such as the allowance program for ozone-depleting chemicals, the market-based acid rain program, the state operating permit program, and the clean vehicles and fuels program, require new approaches to enforcement. EPA will also maintain and strengthen existing enforcement capabilities to assure compliance with revised state plans and federal rules.

In 1994 EPA will continue to support state development of enforceable emission reduction rules and operating permit programs. The Agency will also implement the compliance monitoring and inspection targeting program to increase the effectiveness of inspection resources.

EPA will carry out an expanded CFC compliance program through increased inspections of sources and initiation of enforcement actions. The Agency will also begin implementation of the field citation program with efforts concentrated in nonattainment areas. In addition, the Agency will monitor the status of compliance of sources subject to the Phase I acid rain requirements. The Agency will assure that large utility steam generating units install the continuous emission monitoring systems needed to carry out the acid rain program.

EPA will continue to shift enforcement activities to areas of highest potential environmental benefit and stress greater coordination among regional and state programs.

Addressing Exposure to Indoor Air

According to a Science Advisory Board report, indoor air pollution represents one of the most significant public health risks facing the Agency. In 1994 EPA will initiate a program to increase public awareness of residential indoor air pollution and demonstrate how environmentally "healthy" housing can be competitive in the housing market. The Agency will continue a national study of indoor air quality in large buildings. The major objectives of the study are (1) to develop baseline information on the factors believed to determine indoor air quality and assess their relationship to occupant health symptoms and (2) to improve and standardize the indoor air quality investigative approach. The Agency will also continue an inventory of indoor air emission sources to help provide consumers with the ability to select lower emitting products for the indoor environment and to encourage manufacturers to produce such products.

EPA will enhance the ability of its regional offices to help states address indoor air pollution by providing improved training capabilities. The Agency will also continue to operate the Indoor Air Quality Information Center to provide information to a growing body of users.

Providing a Strong Scientific and Technical Basis for Regulatory Programs

The Office of Research and Development (ORD) will support the Office of Air and Radiation by providing health and ecological effects data, monitoring methods and support, models, assessments, emission reduction technologies, and quality assurance in support of the regulatory, policy, and public information needs of the air program. Several significant changes are reflected in this submission, including an increase in new research needed to fulfill the requirements of the CAAA, and expansion in global climate change research.

The Agency is proposing an enhanced research program to implement the requirements of the CAAA with particular emphasis on low-level or boundary layer tropospheric ozone, visibility, and air toxic research. This research will include programs to strengthen the foundation to address the global concerns of stratospheric ozone depletion and climate change; understand and predict the effects of acid deposition; investigate toxic air pollutants and develop new risk assessment methods; conduct additional research to address the human health and environmental risks posed by criteria air pollutants; and understand emissions and air quality effects under the rapid dynamics of changing fuel composition and vehicular technologies.

The Agency is proposing an initiative for global change research as part of a coordinated, multi-institutional effort to develop and provide the scientific basis to assess, evaluate, and predict ecological and environmental consequences of global change. Research will focus on key processes that influence or govern earth system behavior, studying biogeochemical cycling and carbon cycle dynamics, investigating atmospheric processes, conducting ecological research, monitoring work to identify how rapidly global ecological systems are changing, and studying the effects of increased UV-B on human health and sensitive aquatic ecosystems. ORD will specifically enhance research for early detection of the greenhouse signature, ecological research, and expanded earth systems modeling research.

The indoor air research program will identify, characterize, and compare the health risks associated with exposures to indoor air pollutants so that risk assessors and risk managers can make informed decisions to protect public health. ORD will provide critical scientific information to EPA program offices and strategies. Researchers will address source characterization, exposure assessment, health effects, risk assessment, and solutions to prevent and mitigate indoor pollutants in residences and office buildings.

Consulting Services

The Office of Air and Radiation will fund a limited amount of consulting services in 1994. Section 117 of the Clean Air Act requires consultation with appropriate advisory committees prior to publishing any New Source Performance Standard or National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants. The National Air Pollution Control Techniques Advisory Committee is comprised of members from industry, environmental groups, academia, and state and local governments. The committee typically meets three or four times per year to review the technical basis of federal emission standards.

A few small management service contracts will be awarded in 1994. The purpose of these contracts will be to provide specialized expertise in environmental economics needed to assess the economic impacts and benefits of various source standards and other regulatory actions. The assessment of economic impacts and benefits is required by Executive Order 12291.

Fees

In 1994 the Agency expects to collect $10,300,000 in fees from the mobile source program, including fuel economy, certification, and recall (funded in the mobile source enforcement program) programs.

AIR

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES	ACTUAL 1992	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	ESTIMATE 1994	INCREASE (+) DECREASE (-) 1994 VS 1993
National Ambient Air Quality Standards				
Number of Pollutants Covered (Cumulative)	6	6	6	0
Proposals*	1	0	1	+1
Promulgations*	0	2	1	-1
New Source Performance Standards				
Number of Source Categories Covered (Cumulative)	66	67	70	+3
Proposals**	0	2	0	-2
Promulgations	1	3	2	-1
National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants				
Number of Source Categories Covered (Cumulative)	33	33	75	+42
Number of Pollutants Covered (Cumulative)	7	7	152	+145
Proposals**	1	5	11	+6
Promulgations	0	3	4	+1
Acid Rain and Stratospheric Ozone Rules				
Proposals.	4	5	1	-4
Promulgations.	2	9	3	-6
Enforcement Actions - Stationary Sources				
Inspections	2,675	2,809	2,809	0
Notices of Violation .	407	501	526	+25
Administrative Orders .	339	440	575	+135
Civil Litigation . . .	87	78	70	-8
Criminal Litigation . .	7	7	7	0
Enforcement Actions - Mobile Sources				
Assembly Line Audits .	16	14	14	0
Production Compliance Audit	1	2	2	0
Recall Investigations .	38	32	32	0
Notices of Violation Tampering/Fuel Switching	173	150	150	0

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* Revisions or reaffirmations

** New source categories and revisions. NESHAPs include air toxic standards developed under other regulatory authorities

NOTE: All outputs are incremental except as indicated.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

1994 Budget Estimate

Table of Contents

Page

AIR

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Air Quality Research 2-13
Acid Deposition Research 2-28
Global Change Research 2-33

AIR
Air Quality Research

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
PROGRAM							
Air Quality Research							
Program & Research Operations	$25,117.6	$27,434.6	$27,186.8	$27,118.6	$28,289.8	$1,171.2	$855.2
Research & Development	$60,107.7	$68,403.9	$63,154.3	$63,154.3	$59,154.5	-$3,999.8	-$9,249.4
TOTAL	$85,225.3	$95,838.5	$90,341.1	$90,272.9	$87,444.3	-$2,828.6	-$8,394.2
Acid Deposition Research							
Program & Research Operations	$1,959.5	$2,021.0	$2,403.4	$2,400.1	$1,138.8	-$1,261.3	-$882.2
Research & Development	$11,583.9	$12,830.2	$13,283.1	$13,283.1	$9,747.6	-$3,535.5	-$3,082.6
TOTAL	$13,543.4	$14,851.2	$15,686.5	$15,683.2	$10,886.4	-$4,796.8	-$3,964.8
Global Change Research Research							
Program & Research Operations	$2,781.1	$2,548.6	$2,544.6	$2,540.6	$2,952.6	$412.0	$404.0
Research & Development	$21,724.3	$23,200.0	$23,310.0	$23,310.0	$24,507.5	$1,197.5	$1,307.5
TOTAL	$24,505.4	$25,748.6	$25,854.6	$25,850.6	$27,460.1	$1,609.5	$1,711.5
TOTAL:							
Program & Research Operations	$29,858.2	$32,004.2	$32,134.8	$32,059.3	$32,381.2	$321.9	$377.0
Research & Development	$93,415.9	$104,434.1	$99,747.4	$99,747.4	$93,409.6	-$6,337.8	-$11,024.5
Air Quality Research TOTAL	$123,274.1	$136,438.3	$131,882.2	$131,806.7	$125,790.8	-$6,015.9	-$10,647.5
PERMANENT WORKYEARS							
Air Quality Research	380.4	426.6	415.6	410.1	402.3	-7.8	-24.3
Acid Deposition Research	30.2	30.9	33.9	33.4	14.9	-18.5	-16.0
Global Change Research Research	34.6	38.9	38.9	38.9	37.4	-1.5	-1.5
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS	445.2	496.4	488.4	482.4	454.6	-27.8	-41.8
TOTAL WORKYEARS							
Air Quality Research	390.6	426.6	415.6	410.1	402.3	-7.8	-24.3
Acid Deposition Research	30.4	30.9	33.9	33.4	14.9	-18.5	-16.0
Global Change Research Research	35.5	38.9	38.9	38.9	37.4	-1.5	-1.5
TOTAL WORKYEARS	456.5	496.4	488.4	482.4	454.6	-27.8	-41.8

AIR

Air Quality Research

Principal Outputs

1994 o First External Review Draft of Revised Ozone Air Quality Criteria Document (AQCD), to be released for public comment and CASAC review.

o Implementation of Audit Program for Primary Air Monitoring Sites (PAMS) in the Enhanced Ozone Monitoring Network.

o Emissions characterization from DOE vehicles using alternative fuels in the Washington, D.C. area.

o Report to Congress; Preliminary Research Results on Area Source Toxic Exposures and Risk (Urban Air Toxics).

o Completion of Inhalation Reference Concentrations for All Hazardous Air Pollutants for which Appropriate Inhalation Data Exist.

o Interim human exposure assessment for vehicle emissions of methanol, formaldehyde, benzene, and carbon monoxide in residential garages.

o Development of Bio-Response Methods for characterizing indoor pollutant sources.

1993 o Assessment of "Respiratory Health Effects of Passive Smoking: Lung Cancer and Other Disorders."

o Characterization of tailpipe emissions from "real-world" vehicles measured in tunnels and on roadsides.

o National source emission inventory for Atlanta, GA.

o Report to CASAC on Acid Aerosols Measurement.

o Development of standardized study protocol and quality assurance plan for indoor air quality building studies.

o Report describing possible development and reproductive effects associated with methanol.

1992 o Alternative Air Quality indicators for a secondary federal standard for ozone.

o Protocol for testing the degradation of EPA certified woodstoves.

o Development of data and methodologies that improve our understanding of the underlying mechanisms that lead to lung function changes and morbidity in humans exposed to ozone.

- Completed inhalation reference concentration (RfC) evaluations (non-cancer health effects) for 42 air toxics substances named by the CAAA of 1990.
- Completed a hazard ranking of carcinogens on the Clean Air Act Hazardous Air Pollutant list, representing a comparative analysis of about 100 carcinogens.
- Completed studies on emissions of oxygenated fuels under a variety of driving conditions.

AIR

Air Quality Research

BUDGET REQUEST

1994 Budget Request

The Agency requests a total of $87,444,300 and 402.3 total workyears for 1994, a decrease of $2,828,600 and 7.8 total workyears from 1993. Of the request, $28,289,800 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and $59,154,500 will be for the Research and Development appropriation. This represents an increase of $1,171,200 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and decrease of $3,999,800 in the Research and Development appropriation. The increase to the Program and Research Operations appropriation reflects additional personnel compensation and benefits (PC&B), and travel expenses associated with funding ORD's staff of scientists, managers and support personnel in areas such as quality assurance, extramural resource management, and high priority research. The decrease for the Research and Development appropriation reflects the redirection of research resources to other higher priority activities, offsetting additional resources provided for Tropospheric Ozone and Visibility research. The decrease in total workyears reflects base redirections to support priority initiatives where scientific information is needed to address higher health and environmental risks as well as the overall reduction in Federal workyears directed by the President.

1993 Budget

The Agency is allocating a total of $90,272,900 and 410.1 total workyears for this program, of which $27,118,600 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and $63,154,300 is from the Research and Development appropriation.

FY 1992 Budget

The Agency obligated a total of $85,225,300 and 390.6 total workyears for this program element, of which $25,117,600 was from the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and $60,107,700 was from the Research and Development appropriation.

RESEARCH ISSUES

The sections below describe research program issues by each fiscal year:

GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE

1994 Program Request

ORD will initiate Phase III of a landfill demonstration project which is investigating the potential for reducing methane emissions while producing energy by using the waste methane as the fuel for a commercially available 200-kW phosphoric acid fuel cell. The third phase is a one year test of the fuel cell energy recovery concept where data on the performance of the gas pretreatment system and energy produced by the fuel cell will be collected and evaluated. ORD will also focus on the design phase of the second fuel cell energy recovery demonstration which will evaluate the feasibility of using waste methane gas from Baltimore's Back River Wastewater Treatment Plant in a fuel cell. Engineers will concentrate on the design of the gas treatment system (which will require a different type of gas pretreatment system than the one used for the landfill demonstration) and tests will be initiated to establish the performance of different components of the system.

ORD will also continue further application studies of fuzzy logic principles to enhance the efficiency of large alternate current induction motor operation to reduce energy consumption. Researchers will seek agreements to conduct cooperative demonstrations of this technology with industry.

1993 Program

In FY 1993, ORD is conducting cooperative research to demonstrate methods and technologies to reduce methane emissions while recovering energy at a wastewater treatment facility and at a landfill. EPA/ORD has identified Baltimore's Back River Wastewater Treatment Plant as the site for the anaerobic digestion demonstration. Site personnel are taking a comprehensive look at the overall system conceptual configuration and preparing for the next developmental phases of the demonstration. The landfill demonstration, being conducted in southern California, has successfully completed fabrication of the gas pretreatment system and the fuel cell, both of which have passed acceptance tests. The next phases of the project are focused on completion of site preparation for the pretreatment module and fuel cell power plant and further testing of critical components of the system.

Congressional Directives. A total of $1,500,000 is for the Congressionally directed projects for Fuel Cell Demonstrations ($1,200,000) and for Global Warming and Stratospheric Ozone Mitigation Research ($300,000).

1992 Accomplishments

Efforts devoted to global mitigation research in FY 1992 focused on: (1) evaluating methods for reducing emissions of methane from landfills, coal mines, and anaerobic digestion; and 2) demonstrating the use of solar photovoltaics (PV) in end-use (retail) applications. Researchers initiated a program to evaluate the feasibility of using methane gas from the anaerobic digestion of solid waste as a fuel option for a phosphoric acid fuel cell (PAFC) power plant and have identified the City of Baltimore's Back River Wastewater Treatment Plant as a feasible site for such a demonstration. ORD initiated the design of the landfill demonstration gas pretreatment system as well as construction and testing for the next phases of the demonstration project. Researchers also conducted investigations of nitrogen flooding to enhance methane recovery from underground coal seams. Solar photovoltaics research focused on transforming solar radiation directly into electric power (PV conversion) as a means for displacing fossil fuels. Several power pack PV systems (approximately 10 kW) were placed at selected retail locations to determine how well they can reduce the peak power load and improve the load by shifting demand usage.

STRATOSPHERIC OZONE DEPLETION

1994 Program Request

ORD will continue to evaluate alternative chemical technologies which can be used to replace current uses of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs). This research directly supports implementation of requirements in both the Montreal Protocol and Title VI of the Clean Air Act Amendments (CAAA) to phase-out consumption and use of these ozone depleting compounds (ODCs) in prescribed time frames. Using data from modelling, initial property testing, and small scale end-use applicability testing of new chemicals and mixtures, researchers expect to identify and evaluate the most promising candidates to replace CFCs and HCFCs used in refrigeration, space cooling, and insulation systems. The goal will be to identify those compounds which have zero ozone depletion potential and do not pose any other adverse risks to the environment. ORD will continue to coordinate this research with industry and academia.

1993 Program

ORD is evaluating alternative chemical technologies which can be used to replace current uses of CFCs and HCFCs. Emphasis is placed on modelling, initial property testing, and small scale end-use applicability testing of new chemicals and mixtures. ORD conducts this research through cooperative ventures with industry and academia, which helps to ensure that the most promising alternatives are adequately evaluated and that the permanent solution chosen for a given end-use is commercialized as quickly as possible. Work on disposal options is also underway including investigating the environmental impacts and feasibility of thermal incineration as a disposal technique.

ORD is also investigating several new classes of chemicals which can be used as possible substitutes for Halon-1301 as a total flooding fire extinguishing agent and explosion suppression/prevention agent. The performance of the most promising chemicals are being evaluated at an intermediate (field) scale to confirm earlier laboratory performance studies. These studies include improved delivery systems which could improve performance. This work is conducted cooperatively with industry through the Halons Alternatives Research Corporation (HARC).

Congressional Directives. A total of $200,000 is for the Congressionally directed project for Global Warming and Stratospheric Ozone Mitigation Research.

1992 Accomplishments

ORD has identified several alternative chemicals as possible replacements for current uses of CFCs and HCFCs. Laboratory testing and modeling was conducted to determine the potential applicability of these new chemicals to specific end-use applications. Screening tests were conducted to determine the chemical and physical properties (flammability, acute toxicity, thermal conductivity, ect.) of the new chemicals selected as promising candidates for long-term replacement of ozone depleting substances. In addition, research on disposal techniques for ozone depleting substances was conducted with emphasis on characterizing hazardous emissions associated with the thermal destruction of ozone depleting substances.

ACID DEPOSITION

1994 Program Request

These resources are being moved into the Acid Deposition program element to continue related high priority research.

1993 Program

ORD is conducting a risk assessment of ozone on forests which is looking at the influence of other stressors that co-occur with ozone, and how they influence tree response to ozone. Researchers use this information to evaluate the importance of acidic inputs and their role in influencing overall forest susceptibility to air pollution.

1992 Accomplishments

In FY 1992, aquatic monitoring and effects research centered on surface waters and high elevation lakes and streams. Research included the design and implementation of a regional network to detect and quantify regional trends in the acid-base status of sensitive surface waters and sampling of lakes in the northeastern United States. Researchers continued ongoing monitoring programs to assess long-term trends in the acid-base status of 90 surface waters in the Northeast, Midwest, and West. In addition, a program was developed to determine whether acidic deposition causes significant episodic acidification during snowmelt in sensitive surface waters in the high elevation West.

Acid deposition modeling research included development of modeling approaches to project the long-term effects of nitrogen deposition on sensitive soils and aquatic ecosystems. These efforts will provide initial estimates of effects from nitrogen deposition for future EPA and National Acid Precipitation Assessment Program (NAPAP) assessments for Congress.

AIR TOXICS

1994 Program Request

In FY 1994, ORD will conduct research to obtain and assess the data needed to focus on air toxics problems and to prevent or control the significant problems through technically and economically efficient means. ORD will develop and validate source measurement methodologies for ambient air toxics and individual source emissions to support regulatory requirements under the Clean Air Act Amendments (CAAA). These methods will be incorporated into emissions standards as a means of measuring compliance, assessing emissions levels of stationary sources, and for assessing environmental results. Work is planned to acquire toxicological test data and emissions research data in support of the second phase of regulation addressing residual risk and in support of the Great Waters and Urban Toxics program.

Urban toxics/area sources research will focus on improving monitoring, modeling, atmospheric chemistry, and emission inventory work to identify the degree and nature of urban toxics contamination. ORD will also concentrate on Great Waters research to investigate relative loading of toxics from air deposition vs. water contamination, the transport and fate of pollutants through the food chain to human/animal/plant targets, and to identify the emission sources responsible for any significant air deposition. Newly acquired data and methods will be used to assess biological effects of HAPs to determine effects to humans or the environment.

1993 Program

ORD conducts research under the CAA and its amendments to address key scientific questions about the nature and extent of the air toxics problem, the technologies for prevention and control of significant emissions, and the methods of analysis and measurement needed by the Federal, state, and local agencies implementing the terms of the CAA. Research is being conducted to develop source test methods (emissions measurement), emission factors techniques, and to evaluate new processes, control equipment, and process management practices for Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) standards. These standards are set for major sources emitting one or more of the 189 listed hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) and will address the greater part of existing risk from major sources.

Scientists are providing expert consultation on hazard and risk decisions about hazardous air pollutants and hazard and risk ranking for early rules. Research projects are being conducted to assess air toxics deposition in the Great Lakes and other protected waters, and to support the mandated urban air toxic strategy. Substantial efforts are ongoing to provide basic toxicological data, hazard assessment methods and risk assessments to focus on the significant problems to maximize effectiveness of activities in addressing risk.

Congressional Directives. A total of $1,850,000 is for the Congressionally directed project for Air Toxics Spill Dispersion Tests.

1992 Accomplishments

Researchers began developing, evaluating, and standardizing monitoring systems for measuring HAPs in ambient air, including selective detectors, portable monitors, advanced methods to deal with special conditions imposed by complex mixtures of chemicals, and quality assurance methodologies for new and existing methods. Methods were also developed to improve emissions estimates for specific air toxic source categories to support development of the national area source strategy mandated under the 1990 CAAA and the Great Lakes Study. To support the revamped air toxics regulatory approach in the 1990 CAAA, research was conducted on innovative air toxic control approaches applicable to source categories (including area sources) as well as demonstrations of source reduction approaches for auto body refinishing and wood furniture coating operations. Technical assistance to state and local agencies was expanded to address the expected increase in requests for technical information due to the 1990 CAAA.

The Interdivisional Air Toxics Program evaluated cancer and various non-cancer effects of key hazardous air pollutants and mixtures of pollutants. ORD also prepared final reports on the health effects and methodologies for identifying major sources of carcinogenic chemicals emitted into the air or arising from atmospheric transformation. Researchers studied mutagenicity, DNA adduct dosimetry, and carcinogenicity of complex mixtures of source emissions and ambient urban toxic air pollutants. For listed air toxics, inhalation reference concentrations (RfCs) (noncancer assessments) and cancer unit risks were developed to support hazard ranking for source modifications, lesser quantity cutoffs, source category listing/deliating, and air toxics listing/delisting petitions.

CRITERIA AIR POLLUTANTS

1994 Program Request

This research will enable the timely conduct of mandated periodic review/revision of criteria for primary and secondary National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), related technical support for other mandated activities, and provide the tools needed to ensure effective development of and compliance with State Implementation Plans (SIPs). ORD will dedicate additional funding to address the human health and environmental risks posed by criteria air pollutants, with particular emphasis on tropospheric ozone and visibility issues. Two new epidemiology studies are expected to be initiated on ozone and reports from epidemiology studies on the effects of acid aerosols (and other criteria pollutants) on children will be prepared.

Ecosystems research will include preliminary analyses of various indices or forms for a secondary ozone standard to protect crops and tree species. Research will also continue to improve the accuracy of zone ecorisks assessment modeling by quantifying influences of multiple environmental stresses on long-lived tree species. Several reports and analyses will be prepared to facilitate visibility modeling and support the Grand Canyon Visibility Transport Commission. The atmospheric aerosol program will provide a users' guide to an aerosols model, information on optimal techniques for measuring organic aerosols, a comparison of urban and rural organic aerosols, and a personal exposure model for acid aerosols. Research will progress on developing a first external review draft of the Air Quality Criteria Document (AQCDs) for ozone to support NAAQS decision making.

Increased research to facilitate attainment of air quality objectives is expected to provide a volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions tracking system, fully validate a new method for measuring VOC emissions, and initiate work on analytical techniques for low level concentrations of a variety of nitrogen oxides. Research concentrating on sensitivity analysis of the Regional Oxidant Model and development of a "MODEL 3" Framework will facilitate improvements in source, fate,and transport modeling. The recently developed O_3 UV DIAL will be used in the Southern Oxidant Study to investigate the interaction of a power plant plume with the urban plume of Nashville, TN. Fluid modeling experiments will be conducted to adopt point-source regulatory models to complex terrain and building wakes.

1993 Program

In FY 1993, research addressing criteria air pollutants remains focused on efforts to conduct timely periodic review/revision of criteria for primary and secondary NAAQS, related support for other mandated activities, and providing the tools to ensure effective development of and compliance with SIPs. Health effects studies of ozone in humans and animals are intended to improve dosimetry models, provide risk assessment models, and improve understanding of the relationship to chronic disease processes of ozone induced lung inflammation observed at ambient levels. EPA is co-funding several major epidemiology studies to improve understanding of the health effects of ozone, acid aerosols, particulate matter, and sulfur dioxide. Ecological effects studies are focused on improving ozone ecorisk assessment by understanding and quantifying the influence of multiple stressors (drought, temperature, ect.) on the response of long-lived tree species to ozone. The AQCD for NO_x is being put into final form, and an updated revision of the O_3 AQCD is being initiated.

Workshops are being conducted on the southwest desert and national visibility to identify highest priority research needs and to coordinate EPA and non-EPA programs. Acid aerosols studies will provide information on atmospheric neutralization of acid aerosols and an exposure/health database for subsequent epidemiological evaluation of PM/acid aerosols health effects. Priority is also assigned to improving the scientific foundation for more effectively addressing the ozone non-attainment problem. This includes research to facilitate attainment of air quality objectives, to provide improved remote monitoring methods for ozone (UV-DIAL), improved mobile source emissions inventories, a natural source emission inventory to support the Southern Oxidants Study, an expanded national ambient air performance audit program, and selected certification methods. Research also focuses on improving source, fate and regional transport models, especially as related to ozone and particulates, and on point source models using the EPA Fluid Modeling Facility. Emissions reduction and control research is designed to improve ozone prevention and control technology for nitrogen oxides.

Congressional Directives. A total of $200,000 is for the Congressionally directed project for Airshed Modelling on the Illinois/Missouri Border.

1992 Accomplishments

Monitoring support was provided on atmospheric processes and monitoring methodologies to support new and existing NAAQS. Researchers evaluated analytical systems for measuring criteria pollutants in ambient air and developed standard methods for measuring acid aerosols. Health research focused on three major areas: 1) acute and chronic health effects of NAAQS pollutants (primarily O_3, NO_x, acid aerosols, particulate) in test animals and humans; 2) extrapolation models; and 3) acute and chronic health effects from exposure to "real world" levels of oxidants. Ecological research centered on the effects of ozone on forest tree species in response to a suite of exposure combinations and concentrations, duration of exposure at various concentrations, and varying tree age. Assistance was provided to support the MOHAVE study mandated by Congress of the effects of the Mohave power plant on visibility in the Grand Canyon. EPA also released an external review draft of the NO_x AQCD for public comment and CASAC review.

Research was conducted to improve emission estimation methodologies for criteria pollutants and their precursors and to evaluate and demonstrate technologies and prevention approaches to reduce emissions of VOCs, SO_x, NO_x, and PM from major point and area sources. Control/prevention research included innovative control approaches for VOC area sources and SO_x/NO_x controls for industrial facilities, approaches to reduce VOCs emitted from non-process related solvent usage, and pilot scale evaluations of the ADVOCATE process at the TVA 10 Mwe Shawnee plant. Also, support was provided on atmospheric and monitoring methodologies for New Source Performance Standards (NSPSs) and SIPs to assure attainment and maintenance of ambient air standards. As designated by the 1990 CAAA, ORD conducted major studies of ozone formation in the Southeast as part of the Southern Oxidant Study. Additional work included air dispersion modeling experiments, testing and model development to modify existing regulatory models and to support PM-10 regulatory activities, and upgrading of both regional and urban particulate models.

POLLUTANTS FROM MOTOR VEHICLES

1994 Program Request

Mobile sources research will seek to better understand emissions and air quality under the rapid dynamics of changing fuel compositions and vehicular technologies, with particular emphasis on alternative fuels and reformulated gasolines. Research on emissions characterizations and air quality will help to confirm/evaluate the results of mandated emissions testing by industry, and develop analytical methods for EPA-required certification tests. Research will also produce new data on emissions from alcohol fuels that will be compared to those for conventional fuels to estimate air quality impacts.

Human exposure research will concentrate on required development, improvement, and verification of exposure-prediction models to provide needed data to augment the very limited quantitative exposure assessments for fuel emissions. Monitoring will also be conducted within high-exposure microenvironments (e.g. personal garages, inside cars). In the area of health effects, research will focus on characterizing the potential for methanol to cause developmental effects, and revision of the quantitative cancer risk assessments for important mobile source air toxics (benzene and butadiene). EPA/ORD will also co-fund the Health Effects Institute (HEI) along with the auto industry to enhance mobile source health effects research by funding researchers from universities and other institutions.

1993 Program

This research program focuses on emissions, air quality, human exposure, health effects, and scientific assessments of vehicular fuels. Emissions characterization and air quality research is concentrated on revising and validating emissions models using studies characterizing real-world vehicular emissions. Researchers are also looking at laboratory-based emissions of reformulated gasolines and alternative fuels to illustrate the important correlation of fuels and operating conditions to emissions characterization models. Significant progress is anticipated on characterizing microenvironments of importance to human exposure and incorporating these research efforts into exposure models for air toxics emitted from vehicles.

ORD conducts health effects studies on inhaled methanol vapor to provide data on potential developmental effects in animals as well as the extrapolation research needed to assist in interpreting the correlation between the methanol animal studies and humans. EPA/ORD also provides support to HEI to enhance health effects research. The "Research Strategy in Alternative Fuels" is also being developed, which eventually will be used to generate an international research agenda so that data provided by non-EPA organizations will be more useful to EPA and its goals.

1992 Accomplishments

In FY 1992, research focused on evaporative and exhaust emissions with an emphasis on alternative fuels. Emissions research studied gasoline-fueled vehicle emissions, including evaporative hydrocarbon emissions as a result of refueling, running losses, long-term standing, and tailpipe emissions at elevated ambient temperatures. Research was also conducted to determine human exposure to mobile source emissions of CO, benzene, and other volatile organics. EPA's in-house health program conducted research to evaluate the increase in mutagenicity of emissions and developed new molecular methods to understand the relationship between exposure, dosimetry and risk for mobile sources. Significant progress was also achieved in understanding the potential developmental effects resulting from methanol.

Research was initiated to reassess the cancer unit risks of two major fuel-related carcinogens, and noncancer chronic exposure health assessments were developed for MTBE (a widely used fuel oxygenate) and diesel emissions. EPA/ORD also provided support to HEI which focused on wide-ranging investigations of health effects associated with various mobile source pollutants, including diesel exhaust, aldehydes, and expansion of its research on alternative fuels.

INDOOR AIR

1994 Program Request

While we have considerable information about indoor pollutants, research is needed to further identify, characterize, and compare the health risks associated with exposures to indoor air pollutants. In FY 1994, ORD will focus on understanding the relative contributions of organic vapors and particulate matter to observed signs and symptoms associated with air pollution exposures inside residences and office buildings. Researchers will address source characterization, exposure assessment, health effects, risk assessment, and solutions to prevent and mitigate indoor pollutants.

Research devoted to source characterization and pollutant transport will be conducted to understand pollutant emissions and transport from indoor sources under various environmental conditions. ORD will also develop, validate, and compare measurement techniques and monitoring protocols for indoor air quality in large buildings. Indoor air health effects research will provide a better understanding of the health effects resulting from indoor exposure to organic vapors, including the dimensions and implication of organic vapor-induced signs and symptoms. Research devoted to preventing and mitigating indoor pollution risks will focus on source control/prevention, effective energy-efficient ventilation approaches, and air cleaning techniques. ORD will also demonstrate prevention approaches to reduce emissions associated with textiles and composite wood products.

1993 Program

ORD has targeted source characterization research on indoor sources of chemical and biological contaminants and the factors that affect emission rates. Emphasis is placed on developing measurement techniques and monitoring protocols to assess indoor exposures, and on developing the methods to test and evaluate various indoor air control technologies to prevent and mitigate pollutants. This program also focuses on identifying the health effects and characterizing the risks associated with exposures to indoor air pollutants.

Congressional Directives. A total of $700,000 is for the Congressionally directed projects for Indoor Air Research.

1992 Accomplishments

Researchers evaluated emissions from a variety of indoor sources and collected data on compounds emitted, emission rates of these compounds, emission rate decay, and the interaction of source emissions with indoor surfaces. Indoor air mitigation research focused on alternative indoor air quality approaches such as source management, ventilation strategies, and air cleaning devices. The results of these studies for large buildings are being used to develop guidance on the most effective design and operation of large buildings to minimize human exposure to indoor air pollutants. Indoor air health research focused on the study of indoor VOCs through human clinical studies of the neurobehavioral, physiological, and immunological effects of VOC mixtures. A risk characterization methodology was also developed to assess non-cancer health effects associated with different indoor air pollution exposures in a variety indoor environments.

HEALTH EFFECTS

1994 Program Request

In FY 1994, this research will be redirected into Multimedia Research where it is more appropriately funded to continue environmental equity research.

1993 Program

The Agency is conducting research in support of the larger Agency-wide initiative on Environmental Equity to determine if disparities exist in the exposure to environmental pollutants experienced by racial minorities and the economically disadvantaged. This program investigates the relationship between existing exposure data and demographic data from the 1990 U.S. Census and/or the

1990 Donnelley Marketing Information System. This information is expected to yield both national and regional specific insights into the occurrence of inequities in exposures to environmental pollutants.

1992 Accomplishments

Investigations were initiated into the relationship that exists, if any, between the sources and magnitude of pollutant emissions from industrial facilities and the socioeconomic and racial distribution of surrounding communities. Research efforts also focused on integrating data from the EPA Toxic Release Inventory and the U.S. Census and Donnelly Marketing Information Services.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

1994 Program Request

No work will be conducted in this area in Air Quality. These resources will be redirected to support cross-media pollution prevention research activities in the Multimedia Pollution Prevention Program.

1993 Program

These funds support the Source Reduction Review Project through the development of pollution prevention options for outyear Maximum Achievable Control Technology standards. Characterization methods are also being developed for emissions from consumer aerosol products that are used indoors.

1992 Accomplishments

There were no Air Quality resources in Pollution Prevention in FY 1992.

INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES/SBIR

1994 Program Request

As mandated by the Small Business Development Act of 1982 (Public Law 97-219), EPA will allocate 1.50% of its extramural Research and Development budget for the Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) Program. These funds will be used to support small businesses engaged in the development of equipment for pollution abatement and control, and instrumentation for monitoring environmental trends and conditions. Under this program, ORD will take advantage of unique solutions to Air Quality Research problems and other environmental issues that may be offered by the private sector. Resources will be identified in the operating plan and consolidated into the Multimedia Program Element once enactment occurs.

1993 Program

As mandated by the Small Business Development Act of 1982 (Public Law 97-219), EPA is allocating 1.50% of its extramural Research and Development budget for the Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) Program. These funds are used to support small businesses engaged in the development of equipment for pollution abatement and control, and instrumentation for monitoring environmental trends and conditions. Under this program, ORD is able to take advantage of unique solutions to pesticide related problems and other environmental issues that may be offered by the private sector.

1992 Accomplishments

Resources and accomplishments supporting this program were budgeted in the Multimedia program element for 1992.

INFRASTRUCTURE

1994 Program Request

Adequately funded infrastructure is critical to ORD's success in conducting the quality science needed to assure that the Agency's decisions are scientifically sound. The most critical part of ORD's infrastructure is its staff. The assumption underlying all our research activities includes a productive workforce.

ORD has established a cohesive, cross-cutting issue for infrastructure based upon the importance of this activity to planned and ongoing research activities. Program and Research Operations (PRO) appropriation funding for the Air Quality Research PE will be centralized within the infrastructure issue to provide improved management for ORD's personnel compensation and benefits, and travel costs associated with managing research programs.

1993 Program

ORD's current infrastructure program provides compensation and benefits, and travel for ORD scientists and engineers. ORD's workforce carries out scientific programs in support of the Agency's mission.

1992 Accomplishments

ORD funded its workyears in scientific support of the Agency's mission, providing the necessary personnel compensation and benefits, and travel for ORD scientists and engineers.

AIR

Acid Deposition Research

Principal Outputs

1994
- Data and results from air and surface water monitoring programs.
- Assessement results of Congressional questions on protective standards and trading of SO_x for NO_x.
- Development of a framework for an integrated assessment of the impact of emissions reductions through Title IV of the CAAA.

1993
- Analyze and prepare a statistical summary of the FY 92 CASTNET monitoring data.
- Prepare a statistical summary of the FY 92 data on aquatic effects monitoring.
- Report assessing the impact the implementation of the CAA has had on the nation's atmosphere, and aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems.
- Complete development of a mountain cloud deposition sampler.

1992
- Completed development and external peer review of the Regional Acid Deposition Model (RADM 2.6).
- Completed the southeast demonstration project under the forest health monitoring program using various established and new forest health indicators.
- Completed 1991 statistical summary of various forest indices defining forest health.

AIR

Acid Deposition Research

BUDGET REQUEST

1994 Budget Request

The Agency requests a total of $10,886,400 and 14.9 total workyears for 1994, a decrease of $4,796,800 and 18.5 total workyears from 1993. Of the request, $1,138,800 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and $9,747,600 will be for the Research and Development appropriation. This represents a decrease of $1,261,300 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and a decrease of $3,535,500 in the Research and Development appropriation. The decrease to the Program and Research Operations appropriation reflects redirection of personnel compensation and benefits (PC&B), and travel expenses associated with funding ORD's staff of scientists, managers and support personnel for this program. The decrease for the Research and Development appropriation reflects the redirection of research resources to higher priority research activities. The decrease in total workyears reflects base redirections to support priority initiatives where scientific information is needed to address higher health and environmental risks as well as a result of the government-wide workyear reduction to reduce the size and cost of government.

1993 Budget

The Agency is allocating a total of $15,683,200 and 33.4 total workyears for this program element, of which $2,400,100 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and $13,283,100 is from the Research and Development appropriation.

FY 1992 Budget

The Agency obligated a total of $13,543,400 and 30.4 total workyears for this program element, of which $1,959,500 was from the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and $11,583,900 was from the Research and Development appropriation.

RESEARCH ISSUES

The sections below describe research program issues by each fiscal year:

ACID DEPOSITION

1994 Program Request

In FY 1994, acid deposition research will move towards assessing the benefits resulting from acid deposition controls. The Office of Research and

Development (ORD) will reconfigure the current wet and dry acidic deposition monitoring network. This reconfiguration will refocus monitoring efforts to specifically address regional and ecosystem issues to better use the current capabilities of ORD monitoring sites. Research investigating the impacts of ambient acid aerosols on human health will be highlighted as recommended by the Science Advisory Board (SAB) in their discussion of Priority Research Areas. Assessment activities in FY 1994 will rely upon data collected by aquatics monitoring through the Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program (EMAP), continued forest monitoring in cooperation with the U.S. Forest Service, and improved benefits estimation. ORD's modeling research will also provide vital information in support of acid deposition assessment activities.

Continuous emission monitoring (CEM) research will evaluate flow monitor performance using improved velocity measurement procedures and determination of total system bias. These monitors provide the Agency the means to monitor power plant emissions, evaluate the effectiveness of advanced NO_x burner controls, produce preliminary estimates of the effects of SO_x and NO_x trading on surface water acidification, and conduct field studies for evaluating the effects of acidic deposition on tree growth. Control technology research will use data collected from the completed Limestone Injection Multistage Burner (LIMB) demonstration and other technology demonstrations to further evaluate the performance of low-NO_x burner control technology.

Visibility research will conduct studies to better understand the relationship between acid aerosols and visibility. Aquatics and terrestrial effects research will begin revisiting sites originally measured in 1990 as part of the Forest Health Monitoring program for purposes of establishing trends in FHM indicators, while a field study will be initiated to provide improved information on the response of surface waters to nitrogen deposition.

FY 1993 Program

In FY 1993, acid deposition research concentrates on supporting regulatory activities in several areas. ORD is reviewing the current acidic deposition monitoring network to determine the most cost effective way to limit network costs in support of CASTNET, and to more accurately establish status and trends of acid deposition and atmospheric constituents. The data collected supports various other programs including the National Acid Precipitation Assessment Program (NAPAP), EMAP, and CAA assessments. Recognizing that visibility is generally the first indicator of atmospheric change in acid aerosol concentrations, ORD is also evaluating locations for new visibility monitoring sites to better establish the relationship between acid aerosols and visibility.

Control technology research is directed primarily toward completion of the LIMB demonstration project and promoting the development and demonstration of other innovative low-cost technologies. The Agency also performs studies to further investigate and improve the accuracy of CEM measurements in accordance with regulatory commitments.

ORD's aquatics and terrestrial effects research concentrates on improving watershed models of chronic acidification to project the long-term effects on sensitive soils and aquatic ecosystems. Assessments are conducted on the environmental impacts and trends of changes in acid deposition on sensitive ecosystems and supports activities to assess ecosystem response to change. Modeling activities are focused on the impacts of atmospheric emissions which is critical for establishing monitoring networks, determining spatial distributions of acidic constituents, and understanding the transport and fate of pollutants.

Congressional Directives. A total of $1,000,000 is for the Congressionally directed projects for the Adirondack Destruction Assessment Program ($500,000), and the National Acid Precipitation Assessment Program ($500,000).

FY 1992 Accomplishments

In FY 1992, EPA's operational network of 51 dry deposition monitoring sites collected air quality, meteorological, and vegetation data necessary for estimating dry deposition as an important component of total deposition. EPA provided support for 7-9 sites of the National Acid Deposition Program/National Trends Network (NADP/NTN), as well as other wet deposition monitoring networks in the United States (U.S.). EPA also developed responses to issues raised by State-of-Science and Technology and Integrated Assessment reports prepared by NAPAP. Control technology research focused on designing and testing an advanced low-NOx coal firing system for tangential utility boilers at Yorktown, Virginia. This jointly funded government and industry large-scale demonstration is important because approximately 45 percent of U.S. utility boilers are tangentially-fired. Equipment installation for the Yorktown LIMB demonstration was completed, and testing which began in FY 1992 is expected to be completed in FY 1993.

Aquatic and terrestrial monitoring activities continued in FY 1992, investigating the effects of acid deposition on leaching of critical elements from soils and the impact on forest growth which will be used to develop and evaluate appropriate models. Other monitoring efforts provided information on changes and trends in chemical conditions in acid sensitive ecosystems. Research continued to perfect the Regional Acid Deposition Model/Engineering Model (RADM/EM) to estimate deposition to sensitive receptor areas in both the U.S. and Canada. The RADM was used to study various control strategies and to interpolate data from the monitoring network, as well as answer inter-program effects questions about oxidant, volatile organic emissions (VOCs), acid deposition, and nitrogen loading.

INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES/SBIR

1994 Program Request

As mandated by the Small Business Development Act of 1982 (Public Law 97-219), EPA will allocate 1.50% of its extramural Research and Development budget for the Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) Program. These funds will be used to support small businesses engaged in the development of equipment for pollution abatement and control, and instrumentation for monitoring environmental trends and conditions. Under this program, ORD will take advantage of unique solutions to Acid Deposition Research problems and other environmental issues that may be offered by the private sector. Resources will be identified in the operating plan and consolidated into the Multimedia Program Element once enactment occurs.

1993 Program

As mandated by the Small Business Development Act of 1982 (Public Law 97-219), EPA is allocating 1.50% of its extramural Research and Development budget for the Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) Program. These funds are used to support small businesses engaged in the development of equipment for pollution abatement and control, and instrumentation for monitoring environmental trends and conditions. Under this program, ORD is able to take advantage of unique solutions to pesticide related problems and other environmental issues that may be offered by the private sector.

1992 Accomplishments

Resources and accomplishments supporting this program were budgeted in the Multimedia program element for 1992.

INFRASTRUCTURE

1994 Program Request

Adequately funded infrastructure is critical to ORD's success in conducting the quality science needed to assure that the Agency's decisions are scientifically sound. The most critical part of ORD's infrastructure is its staff. The assumption underlying all our research activities includes a productive workforce.

ORD has established a cohesive, cross-cutting issue for infrastructure based upon the importance of this activity to planned and ongoing research activities. Program and Research Operations (PRO) appropriation funding for the Acid Deposition Research PE will be centralized within the infrastructure issue to provide improved management for ORD's personnel compensation and benefits, and travel costs associated with managing research programs.

1993 Program

ORD's current infrastructure program provides compensation and benefits, and travel for ORD scientists and engineers. ORD's workforce carries out scientific programs in support of the Agency's mission.

1992 Accomplishments

ORD funded its workyears in scientific support of the Agency's mission, providing the necessary personnel compensation and benefits, and travel for ORD scientists and engineers.

AIR

Global Change Research
Principal Outputs

1994
- Complete analysis of land cover and changes in southern Mexico as a prototype study in the North American Landscape Characterization Program.
- Biogenic and anthropogenic carbon budgets (pools and fluxes) for the United States, Russia, and Brazil.
- Summarization of field study results of carbon storage and greenhouse gas fluxes in tundra, taiga, temperate, and tropical ecosystems.
- Assessment of sensitivity of carbon biospheric storage and fluxes to climate change in temperate regions.
- Assessment of effects of climate change on northern freshwater fisheries.

1993
- Complete national analyses of methane emissions from coal mining and natural gas operations.
- Report on the biospheric fate of selected CFC substitutes and their degradation properties.
- Report on the short-term epidemiology study of UV-B induced health effects in humans living in the southern tip of Chile.
- Technology assessment of biomass utilization for direct and indirect electricity generation and for production of liquid fuels for the transportation and utility sectors.
- Assessment of effects of projected climate change on rice genotypes.

1992
- Assessment of potential benefits of managing U.S. forests to store additional atmospheric carbon.
- Assessment of potential benefit of managing soils to store additional atmospheric carbon.
- Completed predictive modeling studies on the amount of additional carbon that might be released to the atmosphere if climate changes cause a displacement of temperate and high-latitude forests.
- Performed field measurements of the flux of CO_2, N_2O, and CH_4 between selected terrestrial ecosystems and the atmosphere.
- Developed biogeochemical process model for the soil carbon cycle and related biospheric feedbacks.

AIR

Global Change Research

BUDGET REQUEST

1994 Budget Request

The Agency requests a total of $27,460,100 and 37.4 total workyears for 1994, an increase of $1,609,500 and a decrease of 1.5 total workyears from 1993. Of the request, $2,952,600 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and $24,507,500 will be for the Research and Development appropriation. This represents an increase of $412,000 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and increase of $1,197,500 in the Research and Development appropriation. The increase to the Program and Research Operations appropriation reflects additional personnel compensation and benefits (PC&B), and travel expenses associated with funding ORD's staff of scientists, managers and support personnel in areas such as quality assurance, extramural resource management, and high priority research. The increase for the Research and Development appropriation reflects additional resources for Global Climate research partially offset by redirection of other research resources to higher priority research activities. The decrease in total workyears reflects base redirections to support priority initiatives where scientific information is needed to address higher health and environmental risks as well as the result of the government-wide reduction in workyears that is part of the President's program to reduce the size of the and cost of government.

1993 Budget

The Agency is allocating a total of $25,850,600 and 38.9 total workyears for this program element, of which $2,540,600 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and $23,310,000 is from the Research and Development appropriation.

FY 1992 Budget

The Agency obligated a total of $24,505,400 and 35.5 total workyears for this program element, of which $2,781,100 was from the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and $21,724,300 was from the Research and Development appropriation.

RESEARCH ISSUES

The sections below describe research program issues by each fiscal year:

GLOBAL CLIMATE

1994 Program Request

Global climate research is focused on understanding the effects of climate change on the terrestrial biosphere and predicting the extent of such biospheric effects in the future. Research investigating processes and effects will focus on key physical, chemical, biological, ecological, and human controlled processes that influence or govern Earth system behavior. This will include studies on biogeochemical cycling and carbon cycle dynamics, their resultant feedback to the climate system, investigations into the atmospheric processes influencing global warming and cooling, and studies on ecosystem effects and vegetative responses. Ecological research efforts will be refocused and new experiments will be intiated to study the transient effects of climate change and the responses of ecosystems.

Monitoring work in FY 1994 will use remote sensing efforts and atmospheric measurements to identify how rapidly global ecological systems are changing, and what their relative contributions are to changing atmospheric burdens of relevant trace gases. These monitoring activities will further characterize landscapes of North America, continue monitoring biomass burning and land cover changes, and initiate an assessment activity to optimize monitoring efforts for early detection of the greenhouse signature. Working with the International Geosphere and Biosphere Program and the World Meteorological Organization, this early detection activity will focus on major earth systems which can rapidly respond to climate change (atmosphere, cryosphere, oceans, and terrestrial biosphere), use models to identify unique greenhouse gas warming responses, and design appropriate observational programs to detect the predicted signals.

State-of-science assessments will be conducted to support the internation Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) efforts to re-evaluate the likely impacts of climate change and effective mitigation and adaptation responses. ORD will also expand investment in modeling research to accelerate development of a framework for earth systems modeling, focusing on the need to couple terrestrial biospheric response to atmospheric and oceanic general circulation models. Such modeling capability is essential if we are to predict global climate change with the accuracy and resolution required for assessing climate change impacts and developing effective response strategies. Global research is in support of the FCCSET initiative and U.S. Global Climate Research Program.

1993 Program

In FY 1993, global climate research provides the scientific basis to assess, evaluate, and predict the ecological and environmental consequences of global change. Processes and effects research concentrates on investigating the sources, sinks, pools, and fluxes of greenhouse gases, both natural and human influenced. This research program also investigates the response of vegetation to climate change from the plant scale to the landscape and regional scales. Studies are performed to investigate the tropospheric chemistry of greenhouse and other trace gases and begin the process of quantifying climate induced biospheric feedbacks.

Monitoring research includes landscape characterization of North America to provide the necessary data for predicting the influence of land use changes on carbon fluxes, as well as monitoring of biomass burning and forest cover changes. ORD modeling investments are focused on developing the framework to demonstrate the feasibility of fully coupled three-dimensional models of the earth system through development key components for such a modeling framework.

1992 Accomplishments

In FY 1992, research activities centered on reducing several major areas of uncertainty regarding global climate change. Researchers studied the influence of the terrestrial biosphere on the carbon cycle, which included quantifying the role of the terrestrial biosphere as a global sink as well as quantifying the dynamic biofeedbacks of carbon dioxide and methane to the atmosphere. Several reports were produced in FY 1992 addressing forest growth, soil carbon cycle, and related feedbacks in U.S. agroecosystems. Researchers also investigated global warming potentials for gases other than carbon dioxide, focusing on quantifying interactive atmospheric chemistry and developing models to predict tropospheric concentrations and lifetimes of gases. In addition, evaluations were conducted on the ability of EPA atmospheric models to simulate transformations of urban carbon compounds and NO_x into greenhouse gases.

The potential effects of global change were also studied, emphasizing the identification of vulnerable natural systems and estimating the effects for predicted changes. Finally, emission factors were developed for anthropogenic sources of methane and nitrous oxide, along with reports addressing national estimates of current and future U.S. emissions of methane from coal mining, and global estimates of current emissions of methane from landfills.

STRATOSPHERIC OZONE DEPLETION

1994 Program Request

Stratospheric ozone research will focus on: 1) investigating the effects of increased UV-B on human health and sensitive aquatic ecosystems; 2) establishing a ground-based UV-B monitoring network to provide data on UV-B exposure; and 3) evaluating the fate of industry and government proposed replacements for ozone depleting compounds (ODCs) to ensure they do not pose other environmental risks. Health effects research will conduct human immunosuppression studies to define the basic mechanism which causes UV-B to induce adverse effects in humans and the extent to which this influences human susceptibility to infections. In addition, ORD will conduct studies to determine if UV-B exposure reduces the effectiveness of vaccines and conduct UV-B epidemiology studies. Aquatic effects research will focus on laboratory experiments to define the impact of increased UV-B on phytoplankton productivity and include field experiments on the effects of higher UV-B exposure on sensitive near-coastal ecosystems.

ORD will also support ground based UV-B monitoring research, including efforts to establish several monitoring sites and agreements with other federal agencies and nations to share information on UV-B levels. ORD will also conduct research on the atmospheric transformation and ecological effects of CFC/HCFC replacement substances. This research will help determine the atmospheric fate of proposed replacements for ODCs and the environmental risks associated with these compounds and their degradation products. Researchers will continue to develop a multimedia exposure model to predict environmental concentrations of replacement compounds and their degradation products.

1993 Program

In FY 1993, researchers continue to investigate critical human and ecological effects caused by increased levels of UV-B which are reaching the Earth's surface due to stratospheric ozone depletion. The health effects program concentrates on determining the extent to which UV-B induces immunosuppression in humans, including defining the mechanism which causes this effect. Investments in aquatic effects research center on how phytoplankton species are adversely impacted by elevated UV-B radiation levels and evaluating how these effects indirectly impact an entire ecosystem.

ORD also conducts research on the atmospheric transformation and ecological effects of CFC/HCFC replacement substances. This research helps determine the atmospheric fate and environmental risks of volatile compounds which are expected to be used as replacements for ODCs. Researchers are also working to develop a multimedia exposure model which predicts environmental concentrations of replacement compounds and their degradation products.

Congressional Directives. A total of $700,000 is for the Congressionally directed project for the National Ultraviolet Monitoring Center.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, EPA provided data to support major scientific assessments as scheduled under the Montreal Protocol to determine whether: 1) additional chemicals should be regulated, 2) the regulatory schedule should be modified, and 3) greater or lesser controls should be imposed on regulated chemicals. Planning was initiated for establishing a UV-B monitoring network and exposure index. Health researchers examined the effects of elevated UV-B radiation on the human immune system, while ecological studies were conducted on the adverse impacts associated with increased UV-B on phytoplankton species and the indirect impact on an entire marine ecosystem. These results will allow EPA to scientifically evaluate overall policy implications as new scientific information is developed.

Research was also conducted to predict the atmospheric fate of replacement chemicals and to determine the potential ecological impacts of the quantity of these compounds which could be released into the environment.

INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES/SBIR

1994 Program Request

As mandated by the Small Business Development Act of 1982 (Public Law 97-219), EPA will allocate 1.50% of its extramural Research and Development budget for the Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) Program. These funds will be used to support small businesses engaged in the development of equipment for pollution abatement and control, and instrumentation for monitoring environmental trends and conditions. Under this program, ORD will take advantage of unique solutions to Global Change Research problems and other environmental issues that may be offered by the private sector. Resources will be identified in the operating plan and consolidated into the Multimedia Program Element once enactment occurs.

1993 Program

As mandated by the Small Business Development Act of 1982 (Public Law 97-219), EPA is allocating 1.50% of its extramural Research and Development budget for the Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) Program. These funds are used to support small businesses engaged in the development of equipment for pollution abatement and control, and instrumentation for monitoring environmental trends and conditions. Under this program, ORD is able to take advantage of unique solutions to pesticide related problems and other environmental issues that may be offered by the private sector.

1992 Accomplishments

Resources and accomplishments supporting this program were budgeted in the Multimedia program element for 1992.

INFRASTRUCTURE

1994 Program Request

Adequately funded infrastructure is critical to ORD's success in conducting the quality science needed to assure that the Agency's decisions are scientifically sound. The most critical part of ORD's infrastructure is its staff. The assumption underlying all our research activities includes a productive workforce.

ORD has established a cohesive, cross-cutting issue for infrastructure based upon the importance of this activity to planned and ongoing research activities. Program and Research Operations (PRO) appropriation funding for the Global Change Research PE will be centralized within the infrastructure issue to provide improved management for ORD's personnel compensation and benefits, and travel costs associated with managing research programs.

1993 Program

ORD's current infrastructure program provides compensation and benefits, and travel for ORD scientists and engineers. ORD's workforce carries out scientific programs in support of the Agency's mission.

1992 Accomplishments

ORD funded its workyears in scientific support of the Agency's mission, providing the necessary personnel compensation and benefits, and travel for ORD scientists and engineers.

AIR
Air Quality & Stationary Source Planning & Standards

		ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
					(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)			
PROGRAM								
Emission Standards & Technology Assessment								
Program & Research Operations		$9,723.2	$10,513.1	$9,777.0	$9,781.3	$10,079.4	$298.1	-$433.7
Abatement Control and Compliance		$21,293.4	$23,928.7	$18,087.9	$18,080.4	$19,944.9	$1,864.5	-$3,983.8
	TOTAL	$31,016.6	$34,441.8	$27,864.9	$27,861.7	$30,024.3	$2,162.6	-$4,417.5
State Program Guidelines & Air Standards Development								
Program & Research Operations		$7,351.2	$7,956.3	$7,152.3	$7,072.0	$7,196.5	$124.5	-$759.8
Abatement Control and Compliance		$7,077.4	$7,675.3	$5,863.0	$5,859.9	$6,556.5	$696.6	-$1,118.8
	TOTAL	$14,428.6	$15,631.6	$13,015.3	$12,931.9	$13,753.0	$821.1	-$1,878.6
TOTAL:								
Program & Research Operations		$17,074.4	$18,469.4	$16,929.3	$16,853.3	$17,275.9	$422.6	-$1,193.5
Abatement Control and Compliance		$28,370.8	$31,604.0	$23,950.9	$23,940.3	$26,501.4	$2,561.1	-$5,102.6
Air Quality & Stationary Source Planning & Standards	TOTAL	$45,445.2	$50,073.4	$40,880.2	$40,793.6	$43,777.3	$2,983.7	-$6,296.1
PERMANENT WORKYEARS								
Emission Standards & Technology Assessment		142.3	153.0	148.5	146.9	156.0	9.1	3.0
State Program Guidelines & Air Standards Development		112.7	116.7	114.8	113.6	111.7	-1.9	-5.0
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS		255.0	269.7	263.3	260.5	267.7	7.2	-2.0
TOTAL WORKYEARS								
Emission Standards & Technology Assessment		149.5	153.0	148.5	146.9	156.0	9.1	3.0
State Program Guidelines & Air Standards Development		115.1	116.7	114.8	113.6	111.7	-1.9	-5.0
TOTAL WORKYEARS		264.6	269.7	263.3	260.5	267.7	7.2	-2.0

Air Quality & Stationary Source Planning and Standards

Budget Request

The Agency requests a total of $43,777,300 supported by 267.7 total workyears for 1994, an increase of $2,983,700 and 7.2 total workyears from 1993. Of the request, $17,275,900 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $26,501,400 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase in the Program and Research Operations appropriation of $425,600 and an increase of $2,561,100 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

EMISSION STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $30,024,300 supported by 156.0 total workyears for this program, of which $10,079,400 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $19,944,900 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase from 1993 of $298,100 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation for increased workforce costs, an increase of $1,864,500 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation for Clean Air Act activities, and an increase of 9.1 in total workyears.

In 1994 in order to implement the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, EPA will focus on promulgating Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) standards for about 20 source categories (4-year standards) and continue work on about 61 source categories (7-year category). The Agency will review the MACT regulatory schedule and make adjustments as appropriate. The Agency will develop a program to review and respond to the concerns and recommendations of the National Academy of Science Risk Assessment Review study to be completed in 1993.

In 1994 significant funds will be focused on completion of a preliminary report to Congress by November 1993 to identify at least 30 hazardous air pollutants representing the greatest threat to public health in the largest number of urban areas. This information will allow EPA to better understand the nature of the air toxics problem in urban areas and to begin immediately to develop a comprehensive national strategy by November 1995 for controlling these area sources. The strategy will focus on a limited number of urban areas including Chicago, Houston, and Baltimore.

The available data on atmospheric deposition of hazardous air pollutants to the Great Lakes, Chesapeake Bay, Lake Champlain, and some U.S. coastal waters obtained in 1993 will be reviewed and summarized in the first report to Congress to be submitted in early 1994 (reports due every two years thereafter). The report will identify air toxics sources, potential control or emission reduction options, and whether Title III provisions are adequate to prevent serious public health or environmental effects. Work will continue on expanding the scope of the analyses to include more U.S. coastal waters.

The municipal waste combuster (MWC) II and III standards will be promulgated in 1994. Work will then focus on assisting states in implementing the standards. Work will also begin on developing standards for commercial and industrial solid waste incinerators. In addition, medical waste standards will be promulgated in 1994. Significant funds are requested for completing the study of all air toxic emissions from utilities in 1995. The study will include alternative control strategies and a recommendation whether a MACT standard is warranted. In addition, a study of mercury emissions from electric utility steam generating units, MWCs, and other sources, including area sources will be completed at the end of 1994 and the results summarized in a report to Congress in early 1995. The study will include emissions, health and environmental effects, control technologies and costs.

In 1994 final guidance will be completed for use by state and local agencies in implementing the modification requirements (section 112(g)) and in obtaining approval and delegation of Federal air toxic programs (section 112(l)).

Six final control technology guidelines (CTGs) will be published in 1994. Work on CTGs for the wood furniture, aerospace, and shipbuilding industries is on a later schedule (early 1995) due to the need to coordinate with section 112 MACT standards being developed for the same categories. A MACT standard will be developed for autobody refinishing in lieu of a CTG. Final alternative control technology (ACT) documents will be published for industrial cleanup solvents and pesticides in lieu of CTGs. Final ACT documents will be published for major nitrogen oxide (NOx) and volatile organic compound (VOC) sources. Work on developing consumer product standards will begin in 1994. Additionally, the Agency will focus on revising the New Source Performance Standard (NSPS) for electric utilities (Subpart Da) as required by Title V. The major focus will be on the NOx NSPS. The sulfur dioxide NSPSs are to be revised in accordance with the deletion of the percent reduction provisions of section 111, and the NOx NSPS are to be revised based on new, more efficient, control alternatives.

In 1994 EPA will continue to provide support to Regional Offices and state and local air pollution control agencies in their implementation of programs to control air toxics, VOC, and PM-10 emissions through the operation of four technical centers and clearinghouses. The Agency will operate a small business technical assistance service in coordination with the existing technical assistance centers to provide technical guidance on control technology, pollution prevention, and chemical emergency prevention, and consideration of small business needs and concerns, i.e., regulations that affect them.

1993 PROGRAM

In 1993 the Agency is allocating a total of $27,861,700 supported by 146.9 total workyears for this program, of which $9,781,300 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $18,080,400 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1993 the major focus of the program is implementation of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, particularly requirements for reducing air toxics through development of MACT standards for high priority pollutants and source categories. The EPA is giving high priority to promulgating MACT standards for the hazardous organic National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) (40 source categories), coke ovens, and dry cleaners. The Agency is also focusing on development of MACT standards for additional categories to help meet the four-year deadline in the Act and is continuing work on standards for source categories to meet the seven-year deadline. In addition, the Agency is providing technical assistance to states and local agencies in implementing the promulgated MACT standards.

In addition, this is a critical year for the Early Reductions Program. The Agency has received approximately 70 applications that must be processed. A permit rule for these sources must also be promulgated because the operating permits programs will not be in place soon enough.

In 1993 EPA is continuing development of standards for medical waste incinerators and municipal waste combustors and performing the screening study on other waste combustors required by the Clean Air Act; development of final guidance for the implementation of section 112(g) of the Act, "Modifications;" and final guidance for states to use in obtaining approval and delegation of Federal air toxic programs under section 112(l); and supporting the National Academy of Sciences in their review of EPA's risk assessment procedures and methods. The Agency is continuing the assessment of emissions of hazardous air pollutants from electric utilities and increasing efforts to assess the concentrations of air toxics in the ambient air in urban areas. Also, several monitoring, modeling, and emission inventories efforts are also continuing in the Gulf of Mexico.

To help states address ozone nonattainment problems, EPA is continuing: (1) development of CTGs for 13 categories of sources of volatile organic compounds (VOCs); (2) an ACT document for sources of nitrogen oxides and a jet aircraft study of nitrogen oxide emissions; (3) efforts to complete a study on VOC emissions from consumer commercial products; and (3) development of standards for marine vessels and architectural and industrial coatings. EPA's revision of the NSPS for electric utilities and the utility boiler operator certification program are also ongoing.

The EPA is continuing implementation support to state programs through the operation of four centers and clearinghouses and through the publication of implementation support and technology transfer documents for air toxics, ozone, and PM-10 control. The Agency is also continuing to assist states in the development of permit programs for air toxics. In addition, the Agency is initiating support to states in providing compliance and technical assistance to small businesses that must comply with Clean Air Act requirements.

Congressional Directives: The Agency is increasing efforts to study the deposition of hazardous air pollutants in the Great Lakes, particularly in developing and analyzing toxic data bases for the Great Lakes.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992 the Agency obligated a total of $31,016,600 supported by 149.5 total workyears for this program, of which $9,723,200 was from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation and $21,293,400 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1992 the major focus of the program was implementation of Title III, "Hazardous Air Pollutants," of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, particularly requirements for reducing air toxics through development of MACT standards for high priority pollutants and source categories. The EPA published an initial list of source categories for which MACT standards must be developed and a draft regulatory schedule for the promulgation of MACT standards for all listed source categories. The Agency focused on development of MACT standards to meet the two-year and four-year deadlines and also began developing MACT standards to meet the seven-year deadline. The Agency proposed standards for major and area dry cleaning sources and completed the Early Reduction Program rule to give industry incentives for voluntarily achieving reductions in emissions of toxic air pollutants. The Agency developed draft interim pollutant petition process procedures to respond to petitions to add or delete pollutants and began developing source category delisting petition guidance as well.

In 1992 EPA promulgated emission standards under section 111 for calciners and dryers. The Agency continued: (1) work on a study on the deposition of hazardous air pollutants in the Great Lakes; (2) development of standards for medical waste incinerators and MWCs; (3) development of guidance for the implementation of the "Modifications" provisions of section 112(g) and of a draft rule providing state program guidance under section 112(l) of the Act, (4) support to the National Academy of Sciences in their review of EPA's risk assessment procedures and methods; and (5) work on a study of the emissions of hazardous air pollutants from electric utilities.

EPA also continued development of CTGs for 11 source categories of VOC emissions and an alternative control technology document for sources of nitrogen oxides; initiated the development of CTGs for two additional source categories; continued preparation of a study of VOC emissions from consumer commercial products; and development of standards for marine vessels. The Agency continued work on a revision to the NSPS for reducing emissions from electric utilities. Additionally, development of RACMs and BACMs for major PM-10 sources that contribute to PM-10 nonattainment in specific geographic areas continued.

EPA provided implementation support to state programs through the operation of four information centers and clearinghouses and the publication of implementation support and technology transfer documents for air toxics, ozone, and PM-10 control. The Agency also assisted states in developing their small business technical assistance programs for the implementation of air toxics rules.

STATE PROGRAM GUIDELINES AND AIR STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $13,753,000 supported by 111.7 total workyears for this program, of which $7,196,500 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $6,556,500 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $124,500 in the Program and Research Operations due to increased workforce costs, $696,600 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation and a decrease of 1.9 workyears from 1993. This program focuses on implementing requirements of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 for meeting National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQSs) and establishing state operating permit and fee programs. The decrease in workyears is a result of the government-wide reduction in workyears that is part of the President's program to reduce the size and cost of government.

In 1994 EPA will take final action to revise or reaffirm the primary NAAQSs for sulfur dioxide,or to repropose a new short-term standard, and will complete its review of the carbon monoxide (CO) NAAQS. The Agency will develop revised "significant harm" levels for sulfur dioxide and issue implementation guidance. The Agency will provide benefits, health, and Regulatory Impact Analysis (RIA) support for Federal and state rulemaking activities, including development of New Source Performance Standards (NSPSs) and National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs). Reviews of the NAAQS for ozone, PM-10, and nitrogen dioxide will be underway.

EPA will develop rules and provide states with the guidance, assistance, and training needed to implement the SIP activities required by the new Clean Air Act. The Agency will review and approve initial SIP submittals and, if necessary, develop Federal rules and sanctions for disapproved SIPs. The Agency will issue economic incentive rules, revise the list of nonattainment areas based on new air quality data or changes to the NAAQSs, and assist ozone transport and visibility commissions. The Agency will provide states with the procedures, techniques, and assistance needed for determining required emission reductions; developing market-based approaches for improving air quality; evaluating and selecting alternative control measures; preparing control strategy demonstrations; analyzing transport strategies in the Northeast; implementing effective tracking mechanisms; and assisting in the identification, adoption, and implementation of non-traditional control measures that will directly involve the public (e.g., transportation controls and consumer solvent substitution). The Agency will review state plans for small business technical assistance programs and approve or disapprove the submittals.

EPA will provide states with the guidance, assistance, and training to implement new requirements for operating permits and fees and will review and approve or disapprove state operating permit program submittals. The Agency will propose rules for issuing Federal operating permits in the absence of an acceptable state program. The Agency also will provide guidance and assistance to Regions and states for permitting new sources. The Agency will issue rules to implement a variety of changes in the new Clean Air Act for the new source review program.

EPA will complete a report to Congress on the impact of the Clean Air Act on visibility. The Agency will provide guidance on integration of sulfur control programs (e.g., SIPs and acid rain). The Agency will also provide training to states through short courses, self-study courses, videos, and workshops for implementing Clean Air Act requirements.

1993 Program

In 1993 the Agency is allocating a total of $12,931,900 supported by 113.6 total workyears for this program, of which $7,072,000 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $5,859,900 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1993 EPA will provide states with guidance and other assistance needed to implement the new Clean Air Act requirements for state operating permit and fee programs, including general permits, enabling legislation, fee recovery requirements, and monitoring/reporting requirements. The Agency will propose rules to implement a variety of changes to the new source review program in the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. The Agency will also propose rules to simplify the new source review program and to provide guidance for best available control technology (BACT). The Agency will continue to provide new source review guidance and assistance to Regions and states and support to national litigation over current rules.

In 1993 EPA will complete review of the NAAQS for ozone and the secondary SO_2 standard. The Agency will repropose or promulgate revised or reaffirmed primary NAAQSs for sulfur dioxide.

EPA will continue to develop the guidance and regulations needed to implement the SIP activities under the new Clean Air Act. This will include "General Preamble" addenda providing guidance for NO_x controls in ozone SIP's, serious PM-10 areas, and lead nonattainment areas, proposed general conformity and economic incentive rules, final sanctions criteria, revising and issuing the list of nonattainment areas, and assisting ozone and visibility transport commissions. The Agency will develop procedures and techniques for determining required emission reductions; evaluating and selecting alternative control measures; preparing control strategy demonstrations; analyzing transport strategies in the Northeast; and identifying, adopting, and implementing nontraditional control measures that will directly involve the public (e.g., transportation controls and consumer solvent substitution). The Agency also will develop best available control measure (BACM) and other PM-10 guidance on woodstoves, prescribed burning, agricultural activities, fugitive source and nontraditional source control measures (e.g., street cleaning), and secondary particle formation.

EPA will continue to administer a review process for SIPs submitted by states. EPA will review and approve or disapprove the initial SIP submittals. If necessary, the Agency will impose sanctions and develop Federal rules for disapproved SIPs. The Agency will continue to implement innovative measures to reduce the backlog of SIP revisions and expedite processing, including the operation of a computerized SIP tracking and information system.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992 EPA obligated a total of $14,428,600 supported by 115.1 total workyears to this program, of which $7,351,200 was from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation and $7,077,400 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. In 1992 EPA gave highest priority to implementation of new Clean Air Act requirements, including designation and classification of nonattainment areas; preparation of guidance on developing SIPs for PM-10, sulfur dioxide, lead, ozone, and carbon monoxide; promulgation of operating permit and fee rules; and development of guidance for state small business assistance programs.

AIR
Mobile Source Air Pollution Control & Fuel Economy

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

PROGRAM		ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
Mobile Source Program Implementation								
Program & Research Operations		$769.2	$2,869.9	$2,724.0	$2,723.5	$2,985.1	$261.6	$115.2
Abatement Control and Compliance				$2	$2	$2		$2
	TOTAL	$769.2	$2,869.9	$2,724.2	$2,723.7	$2,985.3	$261.6	$115.4
Emission Standards, Technical Assessment & Characterization								
Program & Research Operations		$8,194.1	$11,161.4	$8,175.0	$8,176.9	$9,085.8	$908.9	-$2,075.6
Abatement Control and Compliance		$21,983.9	$17,423.7	$12,939.7	$12,780.9	$13,841.0	$1,060.1	-$3,582.7
	TOTAL	$30,178.0	$28,585.1	$21,114.7	$20,957.8	$22,926.8	$1,969.0	-$5,658.3
Testing, Technical & Administrative Support								
Program & Research Operations		$8,351.2	$6,572.3	$5,476.5	$5,466.6	$6,378.9	$912.3	-$193.4
Abatement Control and Compliance		$1,592.7	$2,600.2	$3,453.3	$3,448.0	$10,889.6	$7,441.6	$8,289.4
	TOTAL	$9,943.9	$9,172.5	$8,929.8	$8,914.6	$17,268.5	$8,353.9	$8,096.0
Emissions & Fuel Economy Compliance								
Program & Research Operations		$3,128.9	$2,967.9	$2,777.7	$2,783.7	$2,898.4	$114.7	-$69.5
Abatement Control and Compliance		$227.1	$263.1	$434.8	$430.3	$427.1	-$3.2	$164.0
	TOTAL	$3,356.0	$3,231.0	$3,212.5	$3,214.0	$3,325.5	$111.5	$94.5
TOTAL:								
Program & Research Operations		$20,443.4	$23,571.5	$19,153.2	$19,150.7	$21,348.2	$2,197.5	-$2,223.3
Abatement Control and Compliance		$23,803.7	$20,287.0	$16,828.0	$16,659.4	$25,157.9	$8,498.5	$4,870.9
Mobile Source Air Pollution Control & Fuel Economy	TOTAL	$44,247.1	$43,858.5	$35,981.2	$35,810.1	$46,506.1	$10,696.0	$2,647.6

AIR
Mobile Source Air Pollution Control & Fuel Economy

	ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
	(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
PERMANENT WORKYEARS							
Mobile Source Program Implementation	15.1	52.4	52.1	51.6	50.8	-8	-1.6
Emission Standards, Technical Assessment & Characterization	121.2	146.9	148.4	146.9	143.7	-3.2	-3.2
Testing, Technical & Administrative Support	113.0	104.2	104.2	103.2	101.1	-2.1	-3.1
Emissions & Fuel Economy Compliance	43.9	47.7	47.7	47.2	46.5	-7	-1.2
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS	293.2	351.2	352.4	348.9	342.1	-6.8	-9.1
TOTAL WORKYEARS							
Mobile Source Program Implementation	15.6	52.4	52.1	51.6	50.8	-8	-1.6
Emission Standards, Technical Assessment & Characterization	131.8	146.9	148.4	146.9	143.7	-3.2	-3.2
Testing, Technical & Administrative Support	118.4	104.2	104.2	103.2	101.1	-2.1	-3.1
Emissions & Fuel Economy Compliance	50.2	47.7	47.7	47.2	46.5	-7	-1.2
TOTAL WORKYEARS	316.0	351.2	352.4	348.9	342.1	-6.8	-9.1

Mobile Source Air Pollution Control and Fuel Economy

Budget Request

The Agency requests a total of $46,506,100 supported by 342.1 total workyears for 1994, an increase of $10,696,000 and a decrease of 6.8 workyears from 1993. Of the request, $21,348,200 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $25,157,900 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $2,197,500 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation and an increase of $8,498,500 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1994 the Agency expects to collect $10,300,000 in fees from the mobile source program, including fuel economy, certification, and recall (funded in the mobile source enforcement program) programs.

MOBILE SOURCE PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $2,985,300 supported by 50.8 total workyears for this program, of which $2,985,100 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $200 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $261,600 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation, no change in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation, and a decrease of 0.8 total workyears. The increase reflects increased workforce costs and the decrease in workyears is a result of the government-wide reduction in workyears that is part of the President's program to reduce the size and cost of government.

In 1994 the Regional program will continue to provide policy guidance and technical support to states developing and implementing I/M programs as part of their SIPs. Approximately 38 SIPs will need to be reviewed and approved. The Regional program will continue to provide guidance in the development of mobile source emissions inventories, transportation control measures, and conformity determinations. They also will continue to support the states in the development and implementation of other programs mandated by the CAAA.

EPA Regional offices will provide technical guidance to those states and localities that are required under the CAAA to implement new or enhanced vehicle I/M programs. In 1994 an additional 22 cities and areas, which do not currently have new basic inspection programs, will be required by the CAAA to implement the new program, and approximately 75 existing basic areas will need to upgrade I/M programs to meet the new I/M rule requirements. The Regions will continue to review program proposals and implementation plans and provide appropriate guidance.

1993 Program

The Agency is allocating a total of $2,723,700 supported by 51.6 total workyears for this program, of which $2,723,500 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $200 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1993 the Regional program will continue to provide policy guidance and technical support to states developing and implementing motor vehicle I/M programs as part of their SIPs. The Regions will continue to provide guidance in the development of mobile source emissions inventories, transportation control measures, and conformity determinations. They also will continue to support the states in the development and implementation of other programs mandated by the CAAA, including the oxygenated fuels and clean fuel fleet programs. The Regions will continue to review program proposals and implementation plans and provide appropriate guidance. The Regions will continue to audit individual state programs and make determinations as to consistency with implementation plans and program effectiveness. The Regional program will support compliance monitoring of the enhanced I/M program implementation. In 1993 an additional 51 cities and areas, which do not currently have existing or basic inspection programs, are required by the CAAA to implement the new program.

1992 Accomplishments

The Agency obligated a total of $769,200 supported by 15.6 total workyears for this program, all of which was from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation.

The Regional program provided policy guidance and technical support to states developing and implementing motor vehicle I/M programs as part of their SIPs. The Regions provided guidance in the development of mobile source emissions inventories, transportation control measures, and conformity determinations. They also supported the states in the development and implementation of other programs mandated by the CAAA, including the oxygenated fuels and clean fuel fleet programs. The Regions reviewed program proposals and implementation plans and provided appropriate guidance. The Regions audited individual state programs and made determinations as to consistency with implementation plans and program effectiveness.

EMISSION STANDARDS, TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT AND CHARACTERIZATION

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $22,926,800 supported by 143.7 total workyears for this program, of which $9,085,800 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $13,841,000 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $908,900 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and an increase of $1,060,100 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation, and a decrease of 3.2 total workyears. The increases reflect additional workforce costs and additional resources for implementation of enhanced inspection/maintenance (I/M) programs. The decrease in workyears is a result of the government-wide reduction in workyears that is part of the President's program to reduce the size and cost of government.

In 1994 the Agency will continue regulatory work with the revision of motor vehicle and fuel standards that are already in place, and the development of new programs to address persistent air quality problems. EPA will promulgate emissions standards for motor vehicles fueled with Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) and Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG), emission control standards for designated non-road engines, and methanol test procedures, and will propose non-road marine standards. EPA will also promulgate standards and sale requirements for the California pilot program, conversion standards for the clean fuel fleets, and final standards for the reformulated gasoline/complex model in response to the mandates of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 (CAAA).

The emission factor program will continue its efforts to improve the availability of data on the contributions of mobile sources to air quality problems by focusing work on assessing the potential impact of new clean vehicles and fuels, and on non-road sources. This program collects data from in-use vehicles to assess the impact on emissions from using oxygenated fuels and other fuels that have been reformulated to be less polluting. The program also collects emissions data from in-use vehicles representing the new technologies required to meet the more stringent emission standards mandated by the CAAA. Work will continue to refine air quality projections and update the mobile source air quality model, MOBILEX.

The Agency will focus on the implementation of enhanced I/M programs and will continue to review state implementation plans (SIPs). EPA will provide technical support to states and local agencies in the implementation of high technology-based I/M programs and state and local clean fuels/vehicles fleet programs, including the development of market incentives to provide economically efficient ways to implement the requirements of the Clean Air Act. In 1994, an additional 22 cities and areas, which do not currently have new basic inspection programs, will be required by the CAA to implement the new program, and approximately 75 existing basic areas will need to upgrade I/M programs to meet the new I/M rule requirements.

1993 Program

The Agency is allocating a total of $20,957,800 supported by 146.9 total workyears for this program, of which $8,176,900 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $12,780,900 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1993 the mobile source program will continue to develop the emission standards mandated by the CAAA (e.g., reformulated gasoline, unregulated pollutants, and hydrocarbon reactivity from clean fuels). The Agency continues developing test protocols to assess the emission impact of new fuels and fuel additives prior to registration and will promulgate the final rule. As a follow-on to the mobile source air toxics study, required by the CAAA and to be published in 1993, EPA is developing emission control strategies for those air toxics from mobile sources that warrant control. EPA will propose emissions standards for motor vehicles fueled with CNG and LPG. In addition, the Agency will promulgate evaporative emissions standards for motor vehicles (running losses) to control excessive hydrocarbon emissions and will propose emission control standards for designated non-road engines.

The emission factor program continues its efforts, at reduced resource levels, to improve the availability of data on the contributions of mobile sources to air quality problems by focusing work on assessing the potential impact of new clean vehicles and fuels. This program collects data from in-use vehicles to assess the impact on emissions from using oxygenated fuels and other fuels that have been reformulated to be less polluting. The program also collects emissions data from in-use vehicles representing the new technologies required to meet the more stringent emission standards mandated by the CAAA. Work continues to refine air quality projections and update MOBILEX. The Agency is also testing the extent to which light-duty truck controls last the full useful life of the vehicle and new technology developed for heavy-duty vehicles reduces emissions.

EPA is developing technical guidelines for the clean fuel programs (e.g., reformulated gasoline, fuels and fuel additives, oxygenated and other fuels, and the California pilot program) at the state and local level. The Agency will propose clean fuel vehicle standards and promulgate clean fuel vehicle credit programs (for fleets and California programs). Also, EPA will issue a supplemental proposal and promulgate final standards for reformulated gasoline. The enhanced I/M regulations will be promulgated. The Agency will continue to review SIPs and to provide technical support to states and local agencies in the implementation of high technology-based I/M programs and state and local clean fuels/vehicles fleet programs, including the development of market incentives to provide economically efficient ways to implement the requirements of the new CAAA. Emissions benefits from these programs will depend largely on the effectiveness of their implementation.

Congressional Directives. Congress has provided $550,000 in 1993 for a high altitude in-use vehicle compliance program and for a high altitude research center.

1992 Accomplishments

The Agency obligated a total of $30,178,000 supported by 131.8 total workyears for this program, of which $8,194,100 was from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation and $21,983,900 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1992 the mobile source standards program emphasized control of ozone precursors and air toxics (e.g., reformulated gasoline, assessing unregulated pollutants, and characterizing hydrocarbon reactivity from clean fuels). As a result of regulatory development work on Low Emissions Vehicles (LEVs), EPA proposed clean fuel vehicle credit programs (for fleets and California programs). The emission factor program focused on emissions from in-use vehicles using oxygenated fuels, variables related to non-federal test procedure conditions, and new technology heavy-duty engines. In addition, the Agency published a study of emissions from non-road vehicles, showing that these sources account for 18 percent of the existing inventories of nitrogen oxides and volatile organic compounds (VOCs). The Agency continued the assessment of emissions performance of the in-use fleet for updating the MOBILEX model used by state and local agencies to calculate emissions.

EPA proposed regulations requiring that all gasoline sold in the nine worst ozone nonattainment areas be reformulated to be less polluting and published the final rule for the oxygenated fuel program. Additionally, the Agency continued to work on proposed emissions standards for motor vehicles fueled with CNG and LPG. These rules were developed to supplement established standards for methanol-fueled vehicles. The Agency continued work on a study of air toxics related to mobile sources to determine if additional emission standards for non-criteria pollutants were needed. Work continued on rules to control excess evaporative emissions from motor vehicles (running losses), and on developing test protocols to assess the emission impact of new fuels and fuel additives prior to registration.

Support to implement and review SIPs continued with emphasis on I/M programs for in-use vehicles. The enhanced I/M regulations were proposed. Technical support was provided to state and local jurisdictions enhancing existing programs (approximately 47 programs in serious or worse ozone nonattainment areas) or developing new programs (approximately 64 new basic programs in moderate ozone nonattainment areas). In addition, EPA performed 15 I/M audits.

TESTING, TECHNICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $17,268,500 supported by 101.1 total workyears for this program, of which $6,378,900 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $10,889,600 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $912,300 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation, an increase of $7,441,600 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation, and a decrease of 2.1 total workyears. The increases reflect increased workyear costs and the need to provide laboratory equipment and facilities to implement the CAAA. The decrease in workyears is a result of the government-wide reduction in workyears that is part of the President's program to reduce the size and cost of government.

In 1994 this program will continue to provide testing, technical, and administrative support to the operating programs of the Office of Mobile Sources. Implementation of new test procedures resulting from setting the standards mandated by the CAAA will continue. Testing on in-use vehicles in support of the emissions factors and recall programs will continue at a reduced level. EPA will perform approximately 1,000 in-use tests. In addition, the Agency will perform approximately 1,000 certification and fuel economy tests at the National Vehicle and Fuels Emissions Laboratory (NVFEL) to support the compliance program. In

1994, at least 80% of the new light-duty vehicle (LDV) fleet will be certified in compliance with the new LDV emission standards. Testing and analysis of fuel samples collected for enforcement purposes (including volatility and oxygenate control) will continue. Additionally, EPA will continue to perform tests on in-use heavy-duty engines to support the implementation and enforcement of the new standards for these engines.

New leased office space will be provided to replace trailers. Laboratory facilities will be expanded and upgraded. New equipment will be purchased to provide testing and technical support for the new test requirements for cold testing, evaporative emissions, and other mandates of the CAAA. These upgrades will return the NVFEL to its place as the premier vehicle and fuels emissions testing facility in the country.

Activities will continue to provide support for: automated data processing (ADP) timesharing services, local area networks (LANs), laboratory data acquisition, and computer operations; testing of motor vehicles to measure emissions and fuel economy; quality assurance and control and correlation services for EPA and industry testing programs; maintenance and engineering design of emission testing equipment; and personnel, safety, administrative, environmental compliance, and facilities support services.

1993 Program

The Agency is allocating a total of $8,914,600 supported by 103.2 total workyears for this program, of which $5,466,600 is from the Program Research and Operations appropriation and $3,448,000 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1993 this program continues providing testing, technical, and administrative support to the operating programs of the Office of Mobile Sources. Planning for the implementation of new test procedures resulting from setting the standards mandated by the CAAA continues. Testing on in-use vehicles in support of the emissions factors and recall programs will continue at a reduced level. EPA will perform approximately 1,200 in-use tests. In addition, the Agency will perform 800 certification and fuel economy tests at the NVFEL to support the compliance program as it addresses the new standards that vehicles must meet starting in 1993 for model year 1994. Testing and analysis of fuel samples collected for enforcement purposes (including volatility and oxygenate control) continues. Additionally, EPA continues performing tests on in-use heavy-duty engines to support the implementation and enforcement of the new standards for these engines.

General activities continue to provide support for: ADP timesharing services, LANs, laboratory data acquisition, and computer operations; testing of motor vehicles to measure emissions and fuel economy; quality assurance and control and correlation services for EPA and industry testing programs; maintenance and engineering design of emission testing equipment; and personnel, safety, administrative, environmental compliance, and facilities support services.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992 the Agency obligated a total of $9,943,900 supported by 118.4 total workyears for this program, of which $8,351,200 was from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation and $1,592,700 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

This program provided testing, technical, and administrative support to recall, tampering/fuel switching, standard setting, emissions characterization, technology assessment, clean fuels/vehicles, fuel economy, in-use vehicle emissions assessment, certification, and inspection/maintenance.

Testing support to the certification, fuel economy, and in-use compliance and assessment programs produced 2,149 tests. Routine testing and analysis of approximately 2,500 fuel samples collected in the field were completed to continue enforcement of fuels regulations for volatility and contaminants. Correlation programs to maintain equivalent test procedures between manufacturers and EPA continued. Test equipment maintenance, calibration, and repair services were provided. The adequacy of existing procedures and equipment to test newer technology was evaluated. When necessary, new equipment and procedures were designed.

The Agency provided support to: ADP timesharing services, laboratory data acquisition, LANs, and computer operations; quality assurance and control and correlation services for EPA and industry testing programs; maintenance and engineering design of emission testing equipment; environmental compliance, and facilities support services.

EMISSIONS AND FUEL ECONOMY COMPLIANCE

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $3,325,500 supported by 46.5 total workyears for this program, of which $2,898,400 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $427,100 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $114,700 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation, a decrease of $3,200 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation, and a decrease of 0.7 total workyears. The increase reflects increased workforce costs and the decreases are a result of the government-wide reduction in workyears that is part of the President's program to reduce the size and cost of government.

The emissions certification program will expect to oversee more than 100 original equipment manufacturers and to issue certificates of compliance for light-duty vehicles, heavy-duty engines, and motorcycles. In 1994 at least 80% of the new LDV fleet will be certified in compliance with the new LDV emission standards. Participation in the certification program by importers reselling vehicles will continue at a stabilized level. The mobile sources fees program will result in estimated collections of $10.3 million in fees associated with the issuance of certificates of conformity for motor vehicles and engines.

The in-use assessment program will continue to work on the Federal Test Procedure (FTP) to determine if the driving cycles and test parameters remain representative of in-use conditions. A revised FTP will be proposed if warranted. In addition, rules to incorporate into the FTP an inspection and maintenance short test cycle to improve the effectiveness of inspection and maintenance programs will be promulgated.

The statutory fuel economy information program will continue to produce labels, Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) calculations, and data for the Gas Mileage Guide, in accordance with the revised CAFE and fuel economy labeling requirements.

1993 Program

The Agency is allocating a total of $3,214,000 supported by 47.2 total workyears for this program, of which $2,783,700 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $430,300 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

The emissions certification program expects to oversee more than 100 original equipment manufacturers and to issue certificates of compliance for light-duty vehicles, heavy-duty engines, and motorcycles. Participation in the certification program by importers reselling vehicles is expected to continue at a stabilized level. The mobile sources fees program will collect an estimated $9,278,600 in fees associated with the issuance of certificates of conformity for motor vehicles and engines.

The in-use assessment program continues working on the FTP to determine if the driving cycles and test parameters remain representative of in-use conditions. The Agency will publish the FTP study and make the determination on whether the FTP should be revised. In addition, rules to incorporate into the FTP an inspection and maintenance short test cycle to improve the effectiveness of inspection and maintenance programs will be proposed. New requirements for on-board diagnostic systems will be promulgated.

The statutory fuel economy information program continues producing labels, CAFE calculations, and data for the Gas Mileage Guide, in accordance with the revised CAFE and fuel economy labeling requirements. EPA will promulgate revisions to light-duty durability procedures. Revisions will include improvements to the current mileage accumulation cycle and provisions for alternative accelerated durability procedures.

1992 Accomplishments

The Agency obligated a total of $3,356,000 supported by 50.2 total workyears for this program, of which $3,128,900 was from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation and $227,100 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

Work continued on suspected problems with manufacturers' use of defeat devices. The emissions certification program assessed the validity of applications for certification of 100 original equipment manufacturers of light-duty vehicles, heavy-duty engines, and motorcycles. Reforms implemented during the last several years, including abbreviation of certification procedures, revision of the application format, and computerization of much of the data communication between EPA and manufacturers, has eased EPA's workload and reduced the burden on manufacturers. Participation in the certification program by independent commercial importers (ICIs) has stabilized. EPA issued 56 certificates of conformity to ICIs. Certification engineering review continued to deter the production of vehicle designs incapable of meeting emission standards. The mobile sources fees program collected $851,300 in fees associated with the issuance of certificates of conformity for motor vehicles and engines.

New standards for carbon monoxide emissions in cold ambient conditions were promulgated. In addition, the rule to implement the mobile source fees program was promulgated. Light-duty durability procedures revisions were promulgated. The statutory fuel economy information program was carried out, with 1,522 labels, 32 CAFE calculations, and data for the Gas Mileage Guide.

AIR
Resource Assistance For State, Local & Tribal Agencies

		ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
		(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
PROGRAM								
Resource Assistance For State, Local, and Tribal Agencies								
Abatement Control and Compliance		$163,818.9	$174,550.0	$176,171.7	$174,588.6	$172,888.6	-$1,700.0	-$1,661.4
	TOTAL	$163,818.9	$174,550.0	$176,171.7	$174,588.6	$172,888.6	-$1,700.0	-$1,661.4
Training								
Program & Research Operations		$293.8						
	TOTAL	$293.8						
TOTAL:								
Program & Research Operations		$293.8						
Abatement Control and Compliance		$163,818.9	$174,550.0	$176,171.7	$174,588.6	$172,888.6	-$1,700.0	-$1,661.4
Resource Assistance For State, Local and Tribal Agencies	TOTAL	$164,112.7	$174,550.0	$176,171.7	$174,588.6	$172,888.6	-$1,700.0	-$1,661.4
PERMANENT WORKYEARS								
Training		4.0						
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS		4.0						
TOTAL WORKYEARS								
Training		4.1						
TOTAL WORKYEARS		4.1						

Resource Assistance for State, Local and Tribal Agencies

Budget Request

The Agency requests a total of $172,888,600 supported by no workyears for 1994, a decrease of $1,700,000 and no change in workyears from 1993. Of the request, $172,888,600 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents a decrease of $1,700,000 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

RESOURCE ASSISTANCE FOR STATE, LOCAL AND TRIBAL AGENCIES

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $172,888,600 all of which will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an decrease of $1,700,000 which will reduce the Agency's efforts in PM-10 SIP development and regional ozone modeling, and the initiation of state air permit fee programs.

In 1994 the multi-state, state, local and tribal agencies will continue to play a primary role in implementing the new Clean Air Act amendments. EPA will support these efforts through grants awarded under authorities provided by sections 103, 105, 106 and 112 of the Act. The agencies will continue efforts to attain the ozone NAAQSs, giving priority to completing and submitting revised SIPs with attainment demonstrations due in November 1994. The agencies will develop and submit SIP revisions to account for 15 percent reductions in volatile organic compounds (VOCs). The agencies will also continue to develop projected attainment year inventories and develop and implement programs to track reasonable further progress (RFP) and to provide for the annual reporting of emission statements by source operators.

State and local agencies will focus on implementation of regulations for both stationary and mobile sources. These include inspection and compliance activities for Class A and Class B VOC sources and nitrogen oxides sources. Upgrading and replacing ozone and carbon monoxide monitoring networks will continue. Activities in the Northeast resulting from establishment of the Northeast Transport Commission and the follow-on efforts of the regional ozone modeling efforts (ROMNET) will continue. Programs for enhanced ozone sampling and for long-term sampling of ozone precursors will continue. State and local agencies will continue to implement programs for assessing and reducing exposure to air toxics. Efforts associated with the air toxics early reduction program will continue including the review and processing of permit applications from candidate sources. PM-10 SIP development activities will continue for areas designated as "serious" nonattainment areas and for newly designated nonattainment areas. Quality assurance and quality control efforts relating to emissions inventories for ozone, carbon monoxide, and PM-10 will continue.

State and local agencies will continue to develop and begin implementation of operating permit program requirements for major sources of criteria pollutants and air toxics. Operating permit program activities will be continued to provide for review of submitted permit programs, implementation of approved programs and support for development of programs in states where programs have not been submitted. Outreach and training programs for states developing and implementing permit programs will be provided. Acid rain program development will also continue. States will continue to operate sulfur dioxide and PM-10 monitoring networks and inspect major sulfur dioxide and PM-10 sources. State prevention of significant deterioration and new source review programs will also continue as well as continued support for Indian tribes. Support will continue for visibility monitoring in Class I areas and for the Grand Canyon Visibility Commission . Support will also continue for upgrading existing air pollution control training courses with an emphasis on providing delivery of courses addressing the new Clean Air Act needs and requirements. Studies and control strategy planning will continue to address the U.S.-Mexico border air quality problem. Efforts are continued at the state level to provide for staff training, inspection, and outreach to address stratospheric ozone depletion. States and selected local agencies will provide technical assistance and guidance to small manufacturing and business establishments that may be affected by the requirements of the new Clean Air Act.

1993 Program

In 1993 the Agency is allocating a total of $174,588,600 all of which will be from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. These resources are supporting implementation of new or expanded Clean Air Act requirements for operating permit programs, mobile source controls, small business technical assistance, early reductions activities, market-based approaches, phase-out of chlorofluorocarbons, and enhanced ozone monitoring networks.

In 1993 the state and local agencies continue to play a primary role in implementing the new Clean Air Act amendments. State and local agencies are continuing efforts to attain the ozone and carbon monoxide NAAQSs, giving priority to completing and submitting revised Ozone SIPs with attainment demonstrations. The agencies are developing and submitting SIP revisions to account for 15 percent reductions in volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Activities in the Northeast resulting from establishment of the Northeast Transport Commission continue and the follow-on efforts of the regional ozone modeling efforts (ROMNET) are being completed. States are also developing projected attainment year inventories and developing and implementing programs to track reasonable further progress (RFP) and to provide for source operators to submit annual emission statements.

State and local agencies are adopting and implementing regulations for both stationary and mobile sources. These new regulations are resulting in inspection and compliance activities for Class A and Class B VOC sources and nitrogen oxides sources. Ozone and carbon monoxide monitoring networks continue to be upgraded and obsolete equipment replaced. Enhanced ozone sampling networks and networks for long-term sampling of ozone precursors are being established. State and local agencies are implementing programs for assessing and reducing exposure to air toxics. Efforts associated with the air toxics early reduction program have expanded and include the review and processing of permit applications from candidate sources. PM-10 SIP development activities continue for areas designated as "serious" nonattainment areas. States are providing quality assurance and quality control reviews of emissions inventories for ozone, carbon monoxide, and PM-10.

State and local agencies continue to develop operating permit programs for major sources of criteria pollutants and air toxics. Operating permit program activities have expanded to provide for development of approvable interim permit programs and outreach and training programs. The development of state acid rain programs continue. States continue to operate and maintain sulfur dioxide and PM-10 monitoring networks and operate quality assurance and quality control programs for these networks. States continue to maintain the prevention of significant deterioration and new source review programs as well as provide support for Indian tribes. Support is being provided for visibility monitoring in Class I areas and for the Grand Canyon Visibility Commission. The upgrading of existing air pollution control training courses and the development of new courses addressing the new Clean Air Act needs and requirements is in the third year of a three-year effort. New efforts have been initiated at the state level to provide for staff training, inspection, and outreach to address stratospheric ozone depletion. States and selected local agencies are initiating new programs to provide technical assistance and guidance to small manufacturing and business establishments that may be affected by the requirements of the new Clean Air Act. Studies and control strategy planning are being expanded to further address the U.S.-Mexico border air quality problem.

Congressional Directives. A total of $1,700,000 is being provided for two special projects: A PM-10 ambient air quality study in Central Valley, California and additional funding for the Northeast States for Coordinated Air Use Management (NESCAUM) for interstate pollution control and ozone reduction.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992 the Agency allocated a total of $163,818,900 all of which was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1992 the control agency support program focused on implementation of the requirements contained in the new Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. A principal portion of that effort was the development and implementation of strategies to attain NAAQSs for ozone and carbon monoxide. Base year emissions inventories in ozone and carbon monoxide nonattainment areas were developed and updated with particular emphasis on expanding the inventories to include small point sources and source category tracking requirements. Included in this effort were the initial efforts at developing projection year inventories for ozone. States adopted and implemented additional stationary and mobile source control programs in 1992, including reasonably available control technology (RACT) for existing and new VOC stationary sources and enhanced vehicle inspection/maintenance programs. States also continued their efforts in evaluating the effectiveness of current VOC control programs in order to better account for the overall reductions in emissions. The Northeast Transport Commission was established to oversee and coordinate efforts to further identify ozone transport and to assess control options for the northeast areas. Ozone and carbon monoxide monitoring networks were upgraded and expanded and obsolete monitors continued to be replaced. Initial design and planning efforts for the enhanced ozone/precursor networks were completed. Both the inspection and compliance level of Class A and B VOC sources continued to improve in 1992.

State and local agencies continued development of programs for assessing and reducing exposure to air toxics and developed strategies for achieving both near-term and long-term air toxic reductions. States developed demonstration programs to incorporate market based incentive programs to aid in compliance efforts associated with smaller toxic point and area sources. States also continued development and upgrading of their air toxics programs to provide for the implementation of the hazardous air pollutant provisions of the Clean Air Act amendments. States also developed and implemented the air toxics Early Reduction Program. Inspection and compliance activities associated with sources of hazardous emissions expanded. Initial development of an urban air monitoring network began in 1992. States continued their efforts in developing operating permit programs.

States prepared and submitted required SIPs for areas designated as nonattainment for PM-10. In addition, states updated and performing quality assurance reviews of emissions inventories associated with these SIPs. Efforts continued by the states to achieve and maintain the NAAQS for lead through coordinated activities that addressed source inspections, monitoring, and SIP planning. States continued to expand staff capabilities to better coordinate acid rain activities with EPA and provided review and verification of utility data. States continued to operate sulfur dioxide and PM-10 monitoring networks and inspect major sulfur dioxide and PM-10 sources. State prevention of significant deterioration and new source review programs also continued. Support for Indian tribes increased to allow for identification and assessment of air quality problems on Indian lands.

Increased support was provided for expanding visibility monitoring in both the northeast and western Class I areas. The Grand Canyon Visibility Commission was established to coordinate efforts by those affected states to address visibility problems in the Grand Canyon. Resources were directed specifically to assessing the air quality problems associated with the U.S.-Mexico border and to the development of control strategies to address these problems. Existing air pollution training courses were upgraded and new courses are being developed to addressing the needs and requirements stipulated in the new Clean Air Act amendments.

Congressional Directives: A total of $2,074,900 was provided for three special projects: Northeast interstate nonattainment and visibility problems, the South Coast Air Quality Management District's alternative fuels options demonstration project, and a small business technical assistance program.

TRAINING

1994 Program Request

This program does not exist in FY 1994.

1993 Program

The Agency request for this program is included under State Program Guidelines and Air Standards Development.

1992 Accomplishments

THe Agency allocated a total of $293,800, supported by 4.1 total workyears to this program, all of which was from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation.

In 1992, the Agency trained and provided self-instructional materials to persons involved in air pollution control at the state and local level. The program developed and revised short courses to address the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. Some technical support was also provided to the states and Regions for specialty workshops and training courses.

AIR
Air Quality Management Implementation

	ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)							
PROGRAM							
Air Quality Management Implementation							
Program & Research Operations	$18,470.9	$21,590.3	$22,271.6	$22,191.9	$22,841.0	$649.1	$1,250.7
Abatement Control and Compliance	$1,167.6	$322.9	$936.9	$963.7	$357.3	-$606.4	$34.4
TOTAL	$19,638.5	$21,913.2	$23,208.5	$23,155.6	$23,198.3	$42.7	$1,285.1
TOTAL:							
Program & Research Operations	$18,470.9	$21,590.3	$22,271.6	$22,191.9	$22,841.0	$649.1	$1,250.7
Abatement Control and Compliance	$1,167.6	$322.9	$936.9	$963.7	$357.3	-$606.4	$34.4
Air Quality Management Implementation TOTAL	$19,638.5	$21,913.2	$23,208.5	$23,155.6	$23,198.3	$42.7	$1,285.1
PERMANENT WORKYEARS							
Air Quality Management Implementation	327.0	394.2	398.7	394.8	388.7	-6.1	-5.5
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS	327.0	394.2	398.7	394.8	388.7	-6.1	-5.5
TOTAL WORKYEARS							
Air Quality Management Implementation	341.2	394.2	398.7	394.8	388.7	-6.1	-5.5
TOTAL WORKYEARS	341.2	394.2	398.7	394.8	388.7	-6.1	-5.5

Air Quality Management Implementation

Budget Request

The Agency requests a total of $23,198,300 supported by 388.7 total workyears for 1994, an increase of $42,700 and a decrease of 6.1 workyears due to the Administration's government streamlining efforts. Of the request, $22,841,000 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $357,300 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase in the Program and Research Operations appropriation of $649,100 due to increased workforce costs and a decrease in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation of $606,400.

AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT IMPLEMENTATION

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $23,198,300 supported by 388.7 total workyears for this program, of which $22,841,000 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $357,300 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $649,100 for the Program and Research Operations appropriation to reflect increased workforce costs and a decrease of $606,400 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance Appropriation. The decrease of 6.1 total workyears is a result of the government-wide reduction in workyears that is part of the President's program to reduce the size and cost of government.

In 1994 the Regional air quality management program will continue to focus on providing assistance to the states in developing ozone state implementation plans (SIPs) to implement the many requirements of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. The Regions will oversee the development of plans to achieve a 15 percent reduction in volatile organic compounds (VOCs), data bases and control strategies needed to demonstrate attainment and the development of SIP revisions, and state programs for the reporting of annual emission statements by operators of sources of VOCs and nitrogen oxides. During 1994 the Regions will review state submitted regulatory changes for approvability.

Regional Offices will also provide assistance and guidance to states in developing processes and methods to allow for the periodic updating (every three years) of emissions inventory data for ozone, carbon monoxide, and size-specific particulate matter (PM-10). In order to provide the capability to track actual emissions reductions and to verify the states' reasonable further progress (RFP) requirements, efforts will be directed at development and implementation of RFP tracking systems.

Requirements for PM-10 will focus on developing attainment demonstrations in areas classified as "serious." Assistance will be provided to state and local agencies in developing regulations to implement best available control measures (BACM) for PM-10 sources.

Regions will continue efforts to help states to remove sulfur dioxide SIP deficiencies in order to provide a compliance base for sources applying for operating permits.

States must establish operating permit program requirements for all major stationary sources. Regional Offices will be required to provide assistance and guidance to states as they develop and implement operating permit programs. As permit programs are submitted by the states, Regional Offices will review the acceptability of permit programs and take rulemaking action to approve or disapprove them. Regional Offices will also develop and implement audit programs to oversee state permitting activities.

During 1994 EPA Regions will integrate the administration of toxics and permits programs since operating permit program applies to sources of air toxics as well as sources of the criteria pollutants. With an expanded universe of sources to permit and provisions and stipulations in the Clean Air Act that allow toxic sources to seek early reductions in emissions, Regional Offices will provide review of these toxic source requests and assess alternate compliance programs for sources. Efforts will also be continued in support of an air toxic deposition study in the Great Lakes.

Regions will provide guidance and support to states in establishing small business technical assistance programs. Efforts will also continue to assess air quality and emissions along the U.S. - Mexico border and begin to develop shared control strategy responsibilities.

1993 Program

In 1993 the Agency is allocating a total of $23,155,600 supported by 394.8 total workyears to this program, of which $22,191,900 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $963,700 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1993 the Regional air quality management program continues to focus on providing assistance to the states in developing ozone/carbon monoxide SIPs to implement the many requirements of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. These requirements include developing and adopting reasonably available control technology (RACT) regulations for newly designated nonattainment areas, completing the correction to RACT regulations in existing nonattainment areas, completing base year emission inventories to reflect 1990 emissions and expanding inventories to include additional sources based upon the requirements stipulated by the area's classification (i.e. moderate, serious, severe or extreme). The Regions are working with the states to develop emission inventory data bases and control strategies that are needed to demonstrate attainment. Regions are providing assistance in the development of SIP revisions and programs for the submission of annual emission statements by operators of sources of VOCs and nitrogen oxides. Regions are also performing detailed reviews of base year inventories and continue to expand programs to quality assure critical inventory components. State submitted regulatory changes are being reviewed for approvability.

Regional Offices are also providing assistance and guidance to states in developing processes and methods to allow for the periodic updating (every three years) of emissions inventory data for ozone, carbon monoxide, and PM-10. In order to provide the capability to track actual emissions reductions and to verify the states' RFP requirements, Regional efforts are being directed at development and implementation of RFP tracking systems.

Assistance is being provided to state and local agencies in developing regulations to implement reasonably available control measures (RACMs) for PM-10 sources and for the development of SIP revisions for lead. Regions are reviewing PM-10 and lead SIP revisions and preparing rulemaking packages addressing these SIP revisions.

Regions are expanding efforts to help states remove sulfur dioxide SIP deficiencies in order to provide a compliance base for sources applying for operating permits under the soon to be implemented permit programs.

Under the permit programs, states must establish operating permit program requirements for all major stationary sources. Regional Offices are providing assistance and guidance to states as they develop and implement operating permit programs. A number of states do not have sufficient legislative authority to meet all the requirements of the operating permit program as defined in the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 Regional Offices are working with these states to review legislative authorities and provide assistance in assuring state law meets the legal requirements of the operating permit program. As interim permit programs are developed by the states, Regional Offices are reviewing them for acceptability. Regional offices are also reviewing source permits issued under such programs. Regional Offices are beginning to develop and implement audit programs to oversee state permitting activities.

Regional offices are integrating the administration of toxics and permits programs since operating permit program applies to sources of air toxics as well as sources of the criteria pollutants. With an expanded universe of sources to permit and provisions and stipulations in the Clean Air Act that allow toxic sources to seek early reductions in emissions, Regional Offices are providing expanded review of these toxic source requests and are assessing alternate compliance programs for these sources. Efforts are also being expanded to support an air toxic deposition study in the Great Lakes.

Regions are providing guidance and support to states in establishing small business technical assistance programs. Efforts are being expended to assess air quality and emissions along the U.S. - Mexico border and begin the development of shared control strategy responsibilities.

Congressional Directives: In 1993 a total of $600,000 is being provided to fund an alternate fuels demonstration project for the South Coast Air Quality Management District.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992 the Agency allocated a total of $19,638,500 supported by 341.2 total workyears to this program, of which $18,470,900 was from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation and $1,167,600 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1992 Regions were involved in implementing the requirements of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. Guidance and assistance was provided to the states in a number of areas including emissions inventory quality assurance and quality control, correction of existing VOC stationary source regulations, and procedures and techniques for determining required emission reductions. Additionally, Regions also provided assistance in evaluating and selecting control measures, and preparing attainment demonstrations. Many of the state and local control regulations were reviewed for effectiveness.

Regions reviewed state submitted SIPs and rulemakings were initiated as a result of these reviews. SIP revisions reviewed included VOC rule correction revisions and PM-10 SIPs for moderate nonattainment areas. Regions continued to work closely with state agencies regarding emissions inventory management. Regions provided quality assure guidance to states and worked to ensure correction of identified deficiencies in the various state submitted draft inventories prior to their formal submission. Guidance was provided to states for VOC and PM-10 emissions inventories. Regions provided assistance in refining base year inventories, tracking RFP requirements and completing projection year inventories. Follow-on activities regarding regional transport work in the northeast continued along with the establishment of the Northeast Transport Commission. Regions provided guidance and assistance to states for the development and submission of SIPs for PM-10 nonattainment areas designated as "serious." Technical assistance and support was provided to state and local governments regarding the development and implementation of operating permit programs for both criteria pollutants and air toxics. Regions also provided assistance in reviewing existing state legal authorities needed for implementation of the operating permit program. Regions provided guidance and oversight to states as they developed their early reduction toxic programs. Regions provided support to state and local programs to control air toxics under the new Act, as well as supporting state efforts to mitigate high-risk urban impacts. Efforts were initiated this year to study air toxic deposition in the Great Lakes. Assistance was also provided in revising sulfur dioxide SIPs to ensure compliance with the integrated sulfur dioxide program. A number of other ongoing air quality management activities continued including review/oversight of the air grants process, providing support to Indian tribes, supporting litigation activities, and supporting state new source review and prevention of deterioration programs.

Congressional Directives: In 1992 a total of $600,000 was provided for a multi-year study on high risk pollution in the Baton Rouge/New Orleans corridor.

AIR
Trends Monitoring & Progress Assessment

		ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
		(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
PROGRAM								
Ambient Air Quality Monitoring								
Program & Research Operations		$4,655.0	$5,219.6	$5,136.2	$5,136.2	$5,447.3	$311.1	$227.7
Abatement Control and Compliance		$96.7	$122.8	$188.5	$198.8	$198.8		$76.0
	TOTAL	$4,751.7	$5,342.4	$5,324.7	$5,335.0	$5,646.1	$311.1	$303.7
Air Quality & Emission Data Management & Analysis								
Program & Research Operations		$6,809.3	$7,895.0	$7,091.7	$7,071.6	$6,955.5	-$116.1	-$939.5
Abatement Control and Compliance		$23,092.9	$26,398.4	$19,160.1	$19,256.2	$19,875.6	$619.4	-$6,522.8
	TOTAL	$29,902.2	$34,293.4	$26,251.8	$26,327.8	$26,831.1	$503.3	-$7,462.3
TOTAL:								
Program & Research Operations		$11,464.3	$13,114.6	$12,227.9	$12,207.8	$12,402.8	$195.0	-$711.8
Abatement Control and Compliance		$23,189.6	$26,521.2	$19,348.6	$19,455.0	$20,074.4	$619.4	-$6,446.8
Trends Monitoring & Progress Assessment	TOTAL	$34,653.9	$39,635.8	$31,576.5	$31,662.8	$32,477.2	$814.4	-$7,158.6
PERMANENT WORKYEARS								
Ambient Air Quality Monitoring		82.5	95.3	95.1	94.1	92.7	-1.4	-2.6
Air Quality & Emission Data Management & Analysis		104.9	115.8	111.2	110.1	108.5	-1.6	-7.3
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS		187.4	211.1	206.3	204.2	201.2	-3.0	-9.9
TOTAL WORKYEARS								
Ambient Air Quality Monitoring		88.2	95.3	95.1	94.1	92.7	-1.4	-2.6
Air Quality & Emission Data Management & Analysis		108.3	115.8	111.2	110.1	108.5	-1.6	-7.3
TOTAL WORKYEARS		196.5	211.1	206.3	204.2	201.2	-3.0	-9.9

Trends Monitoring and Progress Assessment

Budget Request

The Agency requests a total of $32,477,200 supported by 201.2 total workyears for 1994, an increase of $814,400 and a decrease of 3.0 workyears from 1993. The decrease in workyears is a result of the government-wide reduction in workyears that is part of the President's program to reduce the size and cost of government. Of the request, $12,402,800 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $20,074,400 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase in the Program and Research Operations appropriation of $195,000 due to increased workforce costs and an increase of $619,400 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

AMBIENT AIR QUALITY MONITORING

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $5,646,100 supported by 92.7 total workyears for this program, of which $5,447,300 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $198,800 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $311,100 for the Program and Research Operations appropriation for increased workforce costs, no change in the Abatement, Control and Compliance Appropriation, and a decrease of 1.4 total workyears which is a result of the government-wide reduction in workyears that is part of the President's program to reduce the size and cost of government.

In 1994 the ten EPA Regional Offices will continue overview and management of state air monitoring programs including grants review, coordination of emission and air quality data bases, and validation of data from the National Air Monitoring System (NAMS) and the State and Local Air Monitoring System (SLAMS) data base. Data analyses including air quality trend information will be developed as input to the Regional Trend Reports.

In the area of quality assurance, significant resources will be used for on-site systems audits of state networks and monitors. In addition, the Regional laboratories will continue to participate in the national air audit program. Size-specific particulate matter (PM-10) monitors established or moved during 1993 will require review and site visits to verify compliance with EPA air monitoring regulations. Reviews of PM-10 ambient data and sampling frequency will be performed and will include data critical to classification determinations and identification of possible control strategies. The Regions will continue to provide quality assurance support to Indian tribal units and to assist in developing ambient monitoring programs.

Technical oversight and support will be provided to state and local programs in refining and validating data bases needed to prepare state implementation plans (SIPs) for 97 ozone areas and 42 carbon monoxide areas. Support to the upgrading of the ambient networks for these areas will be expanded with special emphasis on planning and implementing enhancements to ozone and precursor networks in areas classified as "serious," "severe" and "extreme." Efforts for 1994 will focus on assisting state and local agencies in establishing the second sites in each area, providing consultation on the acquisition and operation of state-of-the-art equipment for sampling volatile organic compounds, assisting in the refinement of quality assurance programs, and fostering programs to analyze ambient precursor data.

The Agency's toxic monitoring program will continue with support to pilot programs for organics, support to other state and local sampling on methods, siting and quality assurance, and support to control agencies in evaluating the impact of specific toxic emission sources and refining toxic emission data bases. Support will also be given to new Agency efforts to establish ambient toxics sampling in the vicinity of the Great Lakes and other major boundary waters. To address key requirements of section 815 of the 1990 Amendments, the Regions will expand their support to ambient sampling programs along the U.S. - Mexico border. Support will be provided in several border areas and will focus on network planning, program oversight, and providing guidance to Mexican environmental staff.

1993 Program

In 1993 the Agency is allocating a total of $5,335,000 supported by 94.1 total workyears for this program, of which $5,136,200 will be from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $198,800 will be from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1993 the ten EPA Regional Offices will continue overview and management of state air monitoring programs including grants review, coordination of emission and air quality data bases, and validation of data from the NAMS and SLAMS data base. Data analyses including air quality trend information will be developed as input to the Regional Trend Reports.

In the area of quality assurance, significant resources will be used for on-site systems audits of state networks and monitors. In addition, the Regional laboratories will continue to participate in the national air audit program. PM-10 monitors established or moved during 1992 will require review and site visits to verify compliance with EPA air monitoring regulations. Reviews of PM-10 ambient data and sampling frequency will be performed and will include data critical to classification determinations and identification of possible control strategies.

During 1993 the Regional Offices will continue oversight of a toxic pilot program for organic species in ten cities established in 1992. Initially, the organics collected at these sites are only being analyzed for toxic species. During the summer of 1993 these sites will become part of the enhanced ozone/precursor network. Resources will also be used to provide monitoring/quality assurance support and technical assistance to states in evaluating the source impact of specific toxic air pollutants from sources considered for regulation under state control programs. Support for state and local toxics efforts in urban areas will continue with management, coordination, and technical assistance provided to complete or refine toxics emission data bases and to improve state and local ambient monitoring capabilities.

Technical oversight and support will be provided to state/local programs developing data bases needed to prepare SIPs. This will include data bases for 97 ozone areas and 42 carbon monoxide areas as well as additional areas identified through recent exceedances. Significant support is being provided in planning networks and selecting the initial sites for enhanced ozone and precursor networks to be established in 1993. Oversight of revisions to the carbon monoxide and ozone ambient networks will continue with emphasis on evaluating networks for nonattainment areas designated since 1991 and implementing corrective actions. The Regions will continue to provide quality assurance support to Indian tribes and to assist in developing tribal monitoring programs. To address key requirements of section 815 of the 1990 amendments, the Regions are supporting ambient sampling programs along the U.S. - Mexico border. Support will be provided in three border areas and will focus on network planning, program oversight, and providing guidance to Mexican environmental staff.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $4,751,700 supported by 88.2 total workyears, of which $4,655,000 was from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation and $96,700 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1992 the Regional Offices coordinated the collection, validation and submission of ambient data with emphasis on areas developing revised SIPs for ozone and carbon monoxide. Ambient network support focused on eliminating air monitoring sites having marginal utility and in identifying changes needed to adequately monitor current or projected areas of ozone and carbon monoxide nonattainment. In addition, the Regions assisted states in implementing network plans for ambient monitoring of PM-10, completing quality assurance plans necessary to meet EPA requirements, and in updating multi-year plans for replacement of ambient monitors and related equipment. On-site audits of 285 monitors were conducted including 121 newly established PM-10 samplers. The Regions also assisted 25 state and local agencies in assessing potential risks from toxic pollutants through ambient sampling and 12 agencies in developing emission inventories. The Regions also provided quality assurance support to Indian tribes and assistance in developing tribal monitoring programs.

AIR QUALITY AND EMISSION DATA MANAGEMENT AND ANALYSIS

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $26,831,100 supported by 108.5 total workyears for this program, of which $6,955,500 will be for the Program and

Research Operations appropriation and $19,875,600 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents a decrease of $116,100 for the Program and Research Operations appropriation, an increase of $619,400 for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation, and a decrease of 1.6 workyears from 1993. The decrease in workyears is a result of the government-wide reduction in workyears that is part of the President's program to reduce the size and cost of government.

The increases will allow support of modifications to EPA data systems which will support the Regional Offices and states in management of operating permits information. Emission Testing support to the development of Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) standards will be decreased. All three of the Aerometric Information Retrieval System (AIRS) Subsystems will be maintained and guidance will be provided to users. Two states and three to five additional local agencies will be provided with access to the Facility Subsystem (AFS). New software to support high priority reports and analyses will be implemented including modifications to AFS which will support Regional Office and state management of data on operating permits. Additional AIRS software to track, summarize, and display air quality and emission data relating to ozone, carbon monoxide and PM-10 regulatory programs will be developed.

Support of Headquarters, Regional Office, and state and local modeling of both criteria and toxics pollutants will be continued as will ongoing efforts to evaluate model accuracy and provide refined models and guidance. Implementation of the Agency's toxic monitoring strategy will continue and include planning and coordination of efforts to establish toxic sampling in the vicinity of the Great Lakes and other major boundary waters. Support to the development of MACT standards will be continued through accelerated programs to test candidate sources and develop test methods. Technical support to state and local test programs will be continued. The program will continue emission tests of selected criteria pollutant sources and to publish emission factors and related guidance to support state toxics programs. The program will also continue to prepare analyses of ambient and emission trends, issue status and trends reports, and provide national oversight of SIP ambient monitoring.

Technical support to the ozone/carbon monoxide program will be continued at a high level in seven critical areas: (1) Refinement of baseline software for storing, retrieving, and analyzing emissions inventory data on smaller (area) sources and for mobile sources. This will complement related EPA capabilities for handling inventory data from large (point) sources; (2) Technical support to state and local programs to enhance carbon monoxide, ozone, and ozone precursor monitoring networks; (3) Technical support to the application of urban grid models in about 30 ozone areas; (4) National oversight and quality assurance of the SIP (baseline) emission inventories and support to the development of periodic inventories and other data bases which will be used for attainment demonstrations; (5) Development of VOC, nitrogen oxides and carbon monoxide emission factors; (6) refinement and management of systems for tracking future reductions to baseline emissions; and (7) technical support to application of EPA's Regional Oxidant Model in the Southeast, Northeast, and Midwest.

The program will continue to provide technical guidance to Regional Offices and state and local agencies in applying PM-10 dispersion and receptor models, applying PM-10 emission factors and inventory guidance, evaluating monitoring networks and ambient data, conducting special studies, and applying methods for testing sources of particulates. Efforts to develop emission factors for additional PM-10 source categories will be continued. Guidance will be provided concerning the application of improved factors and dispersion models in assessing the air quality impact of emissions from surface coal mines.

1993 Program

In 1993 the Agency is allocating a total of $26,327,800 supported by 110.1 workyears for this program, of which $7,071,600 will be from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $19,256,200 will be from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1993 active support is provided for implementation of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. Emphasis will be placed on developing required rules and guidance on modeling and monitoring, participation in several required studies and on generally providing expanded technical support to the ozone/carbon monoxide program and to the toxics program. For the ozone/carbon monoxide program, implementation support will focus on: completion of baseline software for a new system for storing, retrieving, and analyzing emissions inventory data on smaller (area) sources and on mobile sources; issuance of final rules requiring the establishment of long-term networks for sampling ozone precursors, and technical support to the planning and implementation of enhanced networks; technical support to the application of urban grid models used in ozone attainment demonstrations; provision of technical and operational support to state/local modeling efforts for both carbon monoxide and ozone areas; continuation of work on long-term application of Regional Oxidant Models in three regions; continuation of programs for managing, tracking, and quality assuring emission inventory data including data quality reviews of SIP inventories for national consistency. Also, efforts will be initiated to develop prescriptive requirements for preparing point and area source inventories in the future.

Efforts to develop improved methods for compiling future PM-10 inventories will be continued as will efforts to develop and issue emission factors for significant sources of particulates. Support of Headquarters, Regional Office and state/local modeling of both criteria and toxic pollutants will be continued as will ongoing efforts to evaluate model accuracy and provide refined models and guidance. Implementation of the Agency's toxic monitoring strategy will continue. The program will also continue to prepare analyses of ambient and emission trends, issue status and trends reports and provide national oversight of SIP ambient monitoring. Additional analyses will be done for a completed study of the impact of emissions from the Mohave Power Plant on visibility in and near Grand Canyon National Park.

Air toxics support will continue in four areas: (1) development of emission test methods for MACT standards to be issued within four and seven years of enactment; (2) provision of technical support to states on test method application; (3) development of emission factors to support state implementation of toxics programs; and (4) dispersion analyses for proposed MACT standards and guidance for screening analyses.

The AIRS Subsystems will be maintained and guidance provided to users. Six to eight additional agencies will be provided access to the Facility Subsystem and new software to support high priority reports and analyses will be implemented. Special assistance and additional AIRS software will be provided to facilitate the quality assurance of emission inventories for ozone and carbon monoxide and their incorporation in AIRS. The program will complete development of the initial software to allow the review of operating permit applications and the tracking of key events within AIRS and through micro-computer software for non-AIRS users.

Congressional Directives: A total of $550,000 is provided for Congressionally directed projects: $150,000 to identify and evaluate sources of visibility impairment in Class I areas, and $400,000 to conduct air quality studies in the Southern Appalachian Mountains.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992 the Agency obligated a total of $29,902,200 supported by 108.3 total workyears, of which $6,809,300 was from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation and $23,092,900 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1992 comprehensive user support and enhanced software was provided to 50 agencies using the AIRS Air Quality Subsystem. Additional emission and compliance data bases were converted and refined and the baseline software and files for the AIRS Facility Subsystem were enhanced. AIRS Facility Subsystem user training was provided to staff from Regional Offices, 15 states, 1 territory and 12 local agencies. User support was provided to 51 agencies that opted to access the Facility Subsystem directly. To support future inventory efforts, development was accomplished on a system for storing and retrieving area source and mobile source data. Support was provided to future ozone and carbon monoxide SIP revisions with emphasis on guidance for preparing emission inventories, review of draft inventory components, assistance in preparing data bases and applying grid and statistical models, and application of Regional Oxidant Modeling analyses to support the Northeast Ozone Transport Commission and state control strategy planning by the states. Other major activities included: significant efforts on the initial software for storing and managing operating permits information within AIRS; publication of the Air Quality and Emissions Trend Report for 1990; development of new PM-10 emission factors for eight source categories; technical support to the Regional Offices and states on application of factors for PM-10 and other pollutants; and emission test support to Headquarters offices developing emission standards and to state and local agencies in applying test methods.

Congressional Directives: $700,000 was provided to evaluate visibility impairment in Class I areas and to refine dispersion modeling techniques used in such assessments.

AIR
Atmospheric Programs

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

		ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
PROGRAM								
Acid Rain Program								
Program & Research Operations		$3,702.1	$4,686.3	$4,033.7	$4,013.0	$4,330.9	$317.9	-$355.4
Abatement Control and Compliance		$5,416.6	$6,481.8	$6,250.7	$6,198.8	$6,529.9	$331.1	$48.1
	TOTAL	$9,118.7	$11,168.1	$10,284.4	$10,211.8	$10,860.8	$649.0	-$307.3
Stratospheric Protection Program								
Program & Research Operations						$2,173.6	$2,173.6	$2,173.6
Abatement Control and Compliance						$20,371.4	$20,371.4	$20,371.4
	TOTAL					$22,545.0	$22,545.0	$22,545.0
Global Change Program								
Program & Research Operations		$3,067.3	$3,944.5	$4,463.9	$4,449.5	$2,402.5	-$2,047.0	-$1,542.0
Abatement Control and Compliance		$15,947.8	$28,126.9	$22,534.3	$21,683.5	$22,554.6	$871.1	-$5,572.3
	TOTAL	$19,015.1	$32,071.4	$26,998.2	$26,133.0	$24,957.1	-$1,175.9	-$7,114.3
TOTAL:								
Program & Research Operations		$6,769.4	$8,630.8	$8,497.6	$8,462.5	$8,907.6	$444.5	$276.2
Abatement Control and Compliance		$21,364.4	$34,608.7	$28,785.0	$27,882.3	$49,455.9	$21,573.6	$14,847.2
Atmospheric Programs	TOTAL	$28,133.8	$43,239.5	$37,282.6	$36,344.8	$58,362.9	$22,018.1	$15,123.4
PERMANENT WORKYEARS								
Acid Rain Program		52.4	65.8	65.7	65.1	63.1	-2.0	-2.7
Stratospheric Protection Program						30.7	30.7	30.7
Global Change Program		35.7	52.7	62.7	62.1	33.9	-28.2	-18.8
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS		88.1	118.5	128.4	127.2	127.7	5	9.2
TOTAL WORKYEARS								
Acid Rain Program		54.1	65.8	65.7	65.1	63.1	-2.0	-2.7
Stratospheric Protection Program						30.7	30.7	30.7
Global Change Program		39.8	52.7	62.7	62.1	33.9	-28.2	-18.8
TOTAL WORKYEARS		93.9	118.5	128.4	127.2	127.7	5	9.2

Atmospheric Programs

Budget Request

The Agency requests a total of $58,362,900 and 127.7 total workyears for 1994, an increase of $22,018,100 and 0.5 total workyears from 1993. Of the request, $8,907,600 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and $49,455,900 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $444,500 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation and an increase of $21,573,600 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

ACID RAIN PROGRAM

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $10,860,800 and 63.1 total workyears for this program, of which $4,330,900 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $6,529,900 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $317,900 for Program and Research Operations, an increase of $331,100 for Abatement, Control and Compliance and a decrease of 2.0 total workyears. The increase in Abatement, Control and Compliance will support efforts to implement the acid rain rulemaking agenda within the Regions. The decrease in workyears is a result of the government-wide reduction in workyears that is part of the President's program to reduce the size and cost of government.

In 1994 the acid rain program will continue to provide both guidance for sources and administrative procedures for Headquarters, Regions, and states on the implementation of Continuous Emissions Monitoring (CEM) certification, alternative monitoring systems, computerized emissions reporting and tracking, permitting for sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxide, state program development for Phase II allowance transactions, auctions and sales, conservation verification protocol, opt-ins and environmental and economic program evaluation.

The acid rain program will conduct the annual auction as well as the annual direct sale of allowances. The program will review and approve applications for allowances from independent power producers and small diesel refineries as well as applications for allowances from the Conservation and Renewable Energy Reserve. The acid rain program will review, approve, and record official transfers of allowances at the request of affected sources. In addition, the program will offer implementation training.

In 1994 the program will operate the integrated acid rain data system, including: tracking hourly emissions data from each certified source; tracking allowance allocations and transfers, including results of the annual auction and sales; and permit processing for each Phase I source.

The acid rain program will review and approve permit applications and compliance plans, and CEM certifications. The primary tasks that the program must perform to make the national market-based system work include:

-- Review and issue Phase I permits
-- Review and approve over 2,000 CEM certifications
-- Review and approve up to 50 state authorization documents
-- Review opt-in applications and issue permits
-- Process emissions monitoring data and permits information for the acid rain data system

1993 Program

In 1993 the Agency is allocating a total of $10,211,800 supported by 65.1 total workyears to this program, of which $4,013,000 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $6,198,800 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

During 1993, the acid rain program is shifting its emphasis toward operational issues -- from "rule writing" to "rule implementation." Specifically, the program is focusing resources in five operational areas: (1) processing permits; (2) managing the allowance system; (3) certifying CEMs; and (4) evaluating the effectiveness of the acid rain program.

The acid rain program is issuing both guidance for sources and administrative procedures for headquarters, Regions, and states on the implementation of CEM certification, alternative monitoring systems, computerized emissions reporting and tracking, permitting for sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides, allowance transactions, auctions and sales, conservation verification protocol, and state program development.

The majority of the 263 Phase I units require Agency action for permits and CEMs during 1993 in order to meet their statutory deadlines. In addition, because over 2,000 Phase II CEMs must be certified by the end of 1994, the acid rain program expects sources to request certification of a large number of Phase II CEMs in 1993.

In March 1993 the acid rain program is conducting the first annual auction. In June the first annual direct sale of allowances will be held. The program is processing applications for allowances from independent power producers and small diesel refineries as well as applications for allowances from the conservation and renewable energy reserve. The acid rain program is beginning to review, approve, and record official transfers of allowances at the request of affected sources. In addition, the program offers limited implementation training.

The program is developing, testing and will begin operation of initial acid rain data systems for tracking hourly emissions data from each certified source; tracking allowance allocations and transfers, including results of the annual auction and sales; and tracking permit processing for each Phase I source.

The program is also continuing to develop an ongoing acid rain program evaluation component, and continuing participation in the National Acid Precipitation Assessment Program. The acid rain program continues to work on reports to Congress on the industrial sulfur dioxide emissions inventory and on the feasibility of an acidic deposition standard. The acid rain program continues to promote energy conservation and encourages the improvement of energy efficiency as a compliance strategy.

Under the U.S. - Canadian Bilateral Air Quality Committee, the acid rain program is preparing the second biannual report on the progress of the acid rain programs in both countries.

Congressional Directive: A total of $750,000 for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation is for the National Acid Precipitation Assessment Program.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992 the Agency obligated a total of $9,118,700 supported by 54.1 total workyears, of which $3,702,100 was from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation and $5,416,600 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

The acid rain program continued to implement the statutory mandate established in Title IV of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 by proposing a series of major regulations including: (1) permitting --- which includes a source's emissions control plans and requirements and allows a source to benefit from the allowance trading system; (2) allowance tracking and transfers --- which provides a source the flexibility to meet its sulfur dioxide emissions limitation requirements economically while providing environmental accountability for collective compliance with the national cap on sulfur dioxide emissions; (3) continuous emissions monitoring --- which not only ensures source compliance but also instills confidence in the market-based approach by certifying the existence of the commodity being traded; and (4) excess emissions --- which defines the consequences for failing to comply with the acid rain program's sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides emissions requirements.

The program began development of an ongoing acid rain program evaluation component and continued participation in the National Acid Precipitation Assessment Program. In addition, the acid rain program initiated work on reports to Congress required by statute. The program also promoted energy conservation and encouraged the improvement of energy efficiency as a compliance strategy.

Under the U.S. - Canadian Bilateral Air Quality Committee, the acid rain program prepared the first biannual report on the progress of the acid rain programs in both countries.

STRATOSPHERIC PROTECTION PROGRAM

1994 Program Request

In 1994 the Agency requests for this program a total of $22,545,000 supported by 30.7 total workyears, of which $2,173,600 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $20,371,400 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. The stratospheric protection program is a new program element in 1994. In 1993 the stratospheric protection program is a component of the Global Change program element.

The United States has signed the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. In accordance with agreements made under the Protocol and its amendments, the EPA will implement and enforce rules, support domestic implementation of rulemakings under the Protocol, continue refinements, initiate risk and economic assessments to monitor progrees made under the Protocol, and coordinate with other groups and countries on technical and scientific developments and use of alternative chemicals to curtail ozone depletion.

The Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund is used to provide financial assistance to developing countries to help pay for meeting the incremental cost of shifting away from ozone depleting chemicals. In addition, the Multilateral Fund provides resources to expand the Parties to the Montreal Protocol to include all developed countries, all major regional economic integration organizations, and all major developing countries. In 1994 the Environmental Protection Agency has budgeted $17 million dollars for the Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund.

In 1994 the stratospheric protection program will expand outreach activities. These activities are critical to a smooth transition out of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and methyl chloroform in 1996. The goal of the outreach program is to assist small companies and industries in shifting out of the use of ozone depleting substances. The program will also increase efforts to minimize impacts of a phase-out on existing capital equipment by encouraging timely shifts to retrofits or replacements. In addition, the Agency will continue to develop guidance materials on the phase-out of CFCs.

The Significant New Alternatives Program (SNAP) program, required under the Clean Air Act, will be established to review the environmental and health effects of safe substitutes to be used in place of ozone depleting substances. The program will include a comprehensive evaluation of developing substitutes, and examine the environmental benefits and hazards of using (or not using) substitute chemicals. A list of safe substitutes will be developed and made available to industry as they begin to transition into the use of chemicals and manufacturing processes that are safer to human health and the environment. The program will work to remove institutional/regulatory roadblocks to allow full implementation of CFC alternatives by reforming standards and codes currently restricting the use of promising alternative refrigerants, foam blowing agents, solvents and halons. Finally, a program will be established to ensure that federal procurement policy specifies the use of energy efficient, CFC-free technology that is cost effective.

1993 Program

In 1993 the stratospheric protection program is a component of the global change program element. The program plan for the stratospheric protection program is described within the global change program element for 1993.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992 the stratospheric protection program was a component of the global change program element. The accomplishments for the stratospheric protection program are described within the global change program element for 1992.

GLOBAL CHANGE PROGRAM

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $24,957,100 and 33.9 total workyears for this program, of which $2,402,500 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $22,554,600 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents a decrease of $2,047,000 for Program and Research Operations, an increase of $871,100 for Abatement, Control and Compliance and a decrease of 28.2 total workyears. The decreases reflect the movement of the stratospheric protection program out of the global change program element in 1994. Excluding the stratospheric protection program, in 1994 the global change program reflects an increase of $14,242,500 for Abatement, Control and Compliance and an increase of 2.5 total workyears. The increase in Abatement, Control and Compliance reflects a significant expansion to EPA's voluntary, profitable "Green Programs."

The "Green Programs" focus on energy-efficient technologies that can dramatically reduce energy consumption and prevent pollution while delivering better products to the marketplace. Use of energy-efficient technologies everywhere they are profitable can dramatically reduce electricity requirements and emissions of sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, and carbon dioxide. In addition to preventing the emission of air pollutants, saving energy through energy-efficient products also reduces the environmental damage caused by electricity generation.

Over the past two years the global change program has launched highly successful pollution prevention programs. The programs are voluntary, profitable partnerships between the private sector and the federal government. EPA will work with the Department of the Interior and other Federal Agencies to implement these Green Programs in the Federal sector.

The 1994 global change program will expand in three specific areas. First, the Green Lights program, a voluntary program for installing energy-efficient lighting wherever it is profitable, will augment its marketing and sales effort, intensify its implementation assistance, and launch new auditing and technical assistance programs. Special emphasis will be placed on accelerating investments corporations have already committed to make in contracts with EPA.

Second, in the area of energy productivity and pollution prevention, a series of programs including Energy Star Buildings (heating, ventilation and air conditioning), Energy Star Computers, and Residential (e.g. "Golden Carrot") programs are aimed at increasing the productivity of energy systems wherever profitable. In the buildings area, EPA will significantly augment its marketing and sales effort, intensify its implementation assistance, and launch new auditing and technical assistance programs. As a result of its efforts, the program anticipates a major increase in electronics used for speed control in ventilating and air conditioning systems, significant price reductions, and an expansion of manufacturing capacity for energy efficient products. In terms of Energy Star Computers, the program will target a community-based outreach program to local vendors and users of computer equipment. Up to one-third of all computer equipment is bought and sold in small retail outlets that are currently unaware of the economic and environmental benefits of Energy Star equipment. In the residential sector, the focus will be to begin providing incentives to builders and vendors to begin development of innovative financing mechanisms for advanced heat pumps, water heating systems, increased insulation, and a number of additional residential technologies (including those using natural gas).

Finally, the 1994 program will expand the methane program. Since methane has energy value, its emission to the air is equivalent to energy evaporating before use. Lack of motivation and know-how, as well as institutional obstacles, have prevented this resource from achieving effective utilization. The methane program will seek to profitably capture this "lost energy" in five areas: coal mines, natural gas, agricultural wastes, livestock and landfills. The coal mines component will be aimed at generating methane capture in Appalachia during coal mining. The natural gas program is a voluntary effort with industry that will be aimed at accelerating investments to reduce pipeline leaks in the U.S. and increase exports to the former Soviet Union of this technology. The agricultural wastes component focuses efforts on accelerating farmer utilization of waste as an energy source by investing in collection systems and generators and/or absorption refrigeration. The livestock program will aim at partitioning carbon to useful products (milk and meat) by nutritional supplements and/or range improvements. Finally, in the area of landfills, the 1994 program will aim at helping small communities meet local energy demand and the need for acceptable landfills by creating a recovery industry profitable for these communities.

1993 Program

In 1993 the Agency is allocating a total of $26,133,000 supported by 62.1 total workyears to this program, of which $4,449,500 is for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $21,683,500 is for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1993 the focus of the global change program is on four voluntary programs. First, the "Green Lights" program is successfully working with industry to implement high-efficiency lighting in major U.S. corporations. High-efficiency lighting systems have been demonstrated to lower electricity costs, improve lighting quality and increase worker productivity. Over 750 partners have already committed to the "Green Lights" program. EPA is also working with other Federal Agencies to implement the Green Programs in the Federal sector.

Second, the Energy Star Computers program is a voluntary program working with computer equipment manufacturers to achieve efficiency improvements in computer products by 1995. Partnerships with 40 manufacturers will introduce desktop computers that can cut energy use by 50% without sacrificing performance or raising prices. Third, the Energy Star Buildings program is a voluntary program working with corporations to install highly-efficient heating, ventilation, air conditioning and water heating technologies, achieving reductions in energy consumption at a profit.

Fourth, the Methane program is focusing on reductions in methane emissions from coal mining, natural gas pipelines, agricultural waste, livestock and landfills. Significant methane emission reductions are possible at a profit. However, market obstacles exist in the development and deployment of technologies and techniques to control methane emissions. Obstacles include: (1) access and dissemination of information, (2) development of financing, and (3) regulatory and legal issues. In 1993 the global change program is expanding the methane program to institute support systems to remove institutional obstacles and financial disincentives to capturing profitable emission reductions for methane. This involves working with industry representatives to outline major obstacles and to design and implement effective solutions.

In 1993 the stratospheric protection program is focussing on four program response areas: (1) earlier domestic and international elimination of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), halons, and methyl chloroform; (2) further limitations on hydro-chlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs); (3) more intensive recycling programs in the U.S. and abroad; and (4) earlier voluntary phaseout from developing nations of CFCs and HCFCs.

The stratospheric protection program continues to work on recycling rulemakings that require EPA to set the lowest achievable emissions for CFC-using equipment, to restrict the sale of small canisters containing CFC refrigerants, and to set safe disposal requirements of refrigerants. The national recycling program will also investigate options to recycle or recover chemicals at disposal and to expand the list of recyclable chemicals to include HCFCs. In addition, full implementation of the national recycling program, as required by the Clean Air Act, will be implemented for the major air-conditioning and refrigeration sectors to minimize the costs of the phase-out required under the amendments to the Protocol and the Clean Air Act. The stratospheric protection program is also working on a rule to establish the SNAP program which will list safe alternatives to ozone depleting substances.

In addition to the above regulatory activities, the stratospheric protection program is engaged in many outreach activities. The goal of this campaign is to educate the industries on the upcoming phaseout schedule for CFCs and to encourage the industry to begin to conserve existing supplies of CFCs and begin to purchase replacement equipment. A similar campaign is planned for the general public in the spring of 1993. The goal is to educate the public on the legal maintenance and repair of air conditioning and refrigeration equipment and proper disposal of appliances with refrigerants.

The management of existing halon supplies is another 1993 program initiative. The development of halons will be phased out in 1994. The halon banking initiative keeps track of existing halon quantities, educates halon users on the proper handling of halon emissions, and encourages organizations to transition to the use of halon alternatives. Halons that are replaced by the use of a halon substitute are banked and made available only for critical fire protection needs.

In 1993 the stratospheric protection program is continuing to provide technical data, technical support, and regulatory initiatives to meet the implementation requirements of the Montreal Protocol. In addition, the program provides financial support through a multi-lateral fund to help developing countries finance the incremental cost of shifting away from ozone depleting chemicals.

Congressional Directive: A total of $2,750,000 for the Abatement, Control and Compliance Appropriation is for two: methane energy and agriculture development and green market incentives promotion.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992 the Agency obligated a total of $19,015,100 supported by 39.8 total workyears, of which $3,067,300 was from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation and $15,947,800 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

To implement the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, the global change program collected production, import, and use data on regulated chemicals and prepared periodic reports to Congress based on this information. The program responded to petitions that requested that EPA expedite the schedule for the phase-out of ozone depleting chemicals, and evaluated exemptions to the schedule for medical purposes, fire suppression, essential uses, and national security.

The global change program facilitated national and international technology transfer through ad-hoc working groups and trade conferences and, through the implementation of the Multi-lateral Fund under the Protocol. The program also: (1) participated in scientific and technical assessments that are required under the Montreal Protocol, (2) facilitated the transfer of technologies to developing countries, and (3) maintained its lead role in meetings of the Protocol members.

The global change program expanded the tracking and administrative controls used to operate the regulatory program. To fully implement the amendments to the Montreal Protocol and the new Clean Air Act, the administrative controls and tracking system required incorporation of additional chemicals, regulated companies, and more frequent electronic reporting by companies. More effective communication with the U.S. Customs Bureau will be required to monitor possible import violations.

To address global warming issues, the program evaluated options to reduce production of greenhouse gases by stabilizing methane from livestock and coal mining and prepared reports as required under the Clean Air Act. The program expanded efforts to promote cost-effective energy conservation and pollution prevention. The program examined renewable sources of energy such as an energy efficient lighting program and energy efficient appliances and equipment in the residential and commercial sectors.

AIR
Indoor Air Program

	ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
	(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
PROGRAM							
Indoor Air Program							
Program & Research Operations	$1,540.5	$2,191.5	$2,021.9	$2,021.0	$2,040.6	$19.6	-$150.9
Abatement Control and Compliance	$5,021.6	$5,911.5	$4,127.7	$4,127.2	$4,828.4	$701.2	-$1,083.1
TOTAL	$6,562.1	$8,103.0	$6,149.6	$6,148.2	$6,869.0	$720.8	-$1,234.0
TOTAL:							
Program & Research Operations	$1,540.5	$2,191.5	$2,021.9	$2,021.0	$2,040.6	$19.6	-$150.9
Abatement Control and Compliance	$5,021.6	$5,911.5	$4,127.7	$4,127.2	$4,828.4	$701.2	-$1,083.1
Indoor Air Program TOTAL	$6,562.1	$8,103.0	$6,149.6	$6,148.2	$6,869.0	$720.8	-$1,234.0
PERMANENT WORKYEARS							
Indoor Air Program	20.4	32.5	31.4	31.1	31.0	-1	-1.5
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS	20.4	32.5	31.4	31.1	31.0	-1	-1.5
TOTAL WORKYEARS							
Indoor Air Program	21.3	32.5	31.4	31.1	31.0	-1	-1.5
TOTAL WORKYEARS	21.3	32.5	31.4	31.1	31.0	-1	-1.5

AIR

Indoor Air

Budget Request

In 1994 the Agency requests a total of $6,869,000 supported by 31.0 total workyears, of which $2,040,600 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $4,828,400 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $19,600 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation, an increase of $701,200 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation, and a decrease of 0.1 total workyears.

INDOOR AIR PROGRAM

1994 Program Request

In 1994 the Agency requests a total of $6,869,000 supported by 31.0 total workyears, of which $2,040,600 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $4,828,400 will be for Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $19,600 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation, an increase of $701,200 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation, and a decrease of 0.1 total workyears. The increase in the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation will support the Building Assessment Survey Evaluation (BASE) and outreach efforts to address the Environmental Tobacco Smoke (ETS) issue. The decrease in workyears is a result of the government-wide reduction in workyears that is part of the President's program to reduce the size and cost of government.

In recent years, comparative risk studies performed by EPA and its Science Advisory Board have consistently ranked indoor air pollution among the top five environmental risks to public health. Working in close cooperation with other EPA offices, other federal agencies, and the private sector, the goal of the indoor air program is to reduce human exposure to air pollutants in offices, homes, schools and other indoor environments where they live, work and play. The primary pollutants of concern indoors include: ETS, volatile organic compounds, biological contaminants, combustion gases, respirable particulates, lead, formaldehyde, asbestos and radon.

In 1994 the indoor air program will be developing training programs and other outreach strategies to ensure that key audiences access and implement core guidance on improving indoor air quality. Audiences targeted with specific guidance documents and training or outreach programs include school facilities managers, architects and design engineers, new home buyers, stationary engineers, physicians and other health care professionals, government officials and other decision makers with responsibility for determining or implementing smoking policies in indoor spaces. These audiences will be reached through cooperative agreements and partnerships with multiplier groups.

A key outreach initiative will be the continued development and implementation of a partnership program similar to EPA's successful Green Lights program which will allow partners to implement voluntary, incentive-based initiatives to improve indoor air quality through memoranda of understanding with EPA. The program will seek partners who commit to institute certain essential indoor air and pollution prevention measures derived from EPA's publication entitled *Building Air Quality: A Guide for Building Owners and Facility Managers*. After an initial pilot phase of the program in 1993 with owners and managers of commercial buildings, the program will move to implementation in 1994. Additional phases of the partnership program may include partnerships for schools and public buildings.

Building on its first and highly successful year of operation in 1993, the indoor air quality INFO clearinghouse will continue to operate to meet the growing demand for indoor air information through publications and direct telephone response to public concerns. The clearinghouse will be a source for EPA indoor air related training schedules and materials, and will provide support information to aid in the implementation of the partnership program.

Public sector training will continue to receive attention as states and localities pursue the development of staff capabilities to solve indoor air quality problems. Building on regional training approaches initiated in 1992 and expanded in 1993, deliveries of training for public sector environmental health officials, for owners and managers of public and commercial buildings, and for other related indoor air quality professionals will be continued through training institutions such as the Regional Radon Training Centers and other training providers. A public sector training needs assessment conducted in 1993 will identify additional curriculum development and delivery needs to be addressed in 1994 and beyond.

The brochure *What You Can Do About Secondhand Smoke*, targeted to address the general public, will be used as the centerpiece of an active campaign to inform the public about the health hazards presented by environmental tobacco smoke (ETS) in indoor air. A cooperative agreement with the American Lung Association initiated in FY 1993 will develop an information campaign targeted to minorities and high risk populations to alert them about the documented health risks posed by ETS exposure. The *Guide to Smoking Policies*, targeted to private sector businesses, will be used in developing partnerships with businesses to promote fair and effective smoking policies. Additional efforts will develop information materials encouraging action by parents and institutions serving children to protect children from ETS exposure, assist state and local governments in developing effective regulations protecting non-smokers from ETS in public access facilities, provide guidance on construction of smoking rooms, and share information and experiences with the international community.

The indoor air program will also continue to provide leadership and coordination of indoor air quality issues within the federal government through its provision of staff and dollar support to the interagency Committee on Indoor Air Quality (CIAQ).

The Building Assessment Survey and Evaluation (BASE) program, which is a national study of indoor air quality in public and commercial buildings, will build upon the 1993 pilot study and begin its first full year of a three to five year investigation. The program will develop baseline information on factors believed to affect indoor air quality in large buildings and assess their relationship to occupant health symptoms. These data will reside in a publicly accessible data base. The planning phase for extending BASE to include schools will conclude in preparation for future implementation.

In cooperation with other EPA offices and outside groups, the indoor air program will complete the planning stage for construction of its test and demonstration house (s). These residences are designed to demonstrate features which promote healthy indoor air quality while incorporating radon resistant construction and high energy efficiency.

The multi-year development of a comprehensive inventory of indoor pollutant source emissions will enter its third year of activity. The program will perform tests on paints and coatings to determine their emissions contribution to the indoor environment. The database will be finalized.

1993 Program

In 1993 the Agency is allocating a total of $6,148,200 supported by 31.1 total workyears, of which $2,021,000 is for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $4,127,200 is for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1993 the indoor air program is completing core guidance documents and developing training and outreach programs for audiences such as owners and managers of public and commercial buildings; architects and design engineers; school facility managers; homebuilders; public sector environmental health officials; physicians and other health care professionals, and decision makers with responsibility for smoking policies inside buildings. These efforts will be accomplished in partnership with the trade and professional organizations that represent the intended target audiences.

One example of a key outreach program under development is a voluntary partnership program with owners and managers of large commercial buildings. Participants will be asked to commit to key indoor air pollution prevention, operation and maintenance, and problem resolution approaches based on the guidance in EPA's "Building Air Quality: A Guide for Building Owners and Managers."

In the beginning of 1993 the program launched the Indoor Air Quality Information Clearinghouse, which provides a range of information services to the public, federal, state and local indoor air personnel, the private sector, and the research community. The services are being modified and expanded to better serve the needs of the users.

The Building Assessment Survey and Evaluation (BASE) Program (a national study of indoor air quality in public and commercial buildings) will complete planning this year and conduct a pilot study, in preparation for the planned three to five year study. The two major objectives of the study are to: (1) develop baseline information on the factors believed to determine indoor air quality in large buildings and assess their relationship to occupant health symptoms; and (2) improve and standardize the IAQ investigative approach. During FY 1993, data from the pilot study will be used to refine the study design and protocol. The information from the study will be useful to public health departments and building diagnosticians; to indoor air/health effects researchers; to ventilation engineers and building designers; and, as input for the further development of Federal guidance on indoor air quality issues.

Public sector training continues to receive increasing attention as states and localities pursue the development of staff capabilities to solve indoor air quality problems. Building on regional training approaches begun in 1992, additional providers of training are being selected and supported to create and deliver training based on guidance provided by the indoor air program.

The multi-year development of a comprehensive inventory of indoor pollutant source emissions has entered its second year. A source-ranking database which considers such factors as emissions, extent of use, environment, and potential health effects is being developed and will provide the means to prioritize actions on source emissions. The growing body of information compiled is being put to a variety of uses, and is providing information needed to drive continuing non-regulatory dialogues with manufacturers to create lower-emitting products.

In January 1993 EPA issued a major assessment of the respiratory health effects of passive smoking, declaring second hand smoke a Group A or known human carcinogen, and estimating that 3,000 cases of lung cancer and 150,000-300,000 cases of childhood respiratory infections are due to secondhand smoke exposure. The indoor air program is preparing a brochure on reducing exposure to second hand smoke and a guide to developing effective smoking policies and is planning to enter into cooperative arrangements with key organizations such as the American Lung Association and the DHHS Office on Smoking and Health.

The Agency is cooperating with other EPA offices and outside groups in the design and construction of a demonstration/test house which will include indoor air quality, radon resistance, and energy efficiency features. Both the process of building the house and the finished house itself will afford the Agency opportunities to increase public awareness about residential indoor air pollution and energy conservation issues, while demonstrating to homebuilders, appliance and consumer goods manufacturers, the lending community, and home buyers, the cost effectiveness and compatibility of sound energy utilization and indoor air quality approaches.

The Agency continues to provide leadership and coordination of indoor air quality issues within the federal government through its support of the Interagency Committee on Indoor Air Quality, ensuring that all federal agencies with interest, expertise, and responsibility for indoor air quality are aware of one another's activities, and are given the opportunity to participate in the development and execution of one another's agenda.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $6,562,100 supported by 21.3 total workyears to this program, of which $1,540,500 was from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation and $5,021,600 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

Early in 1992, the indoor air program published a major guidance document for the owners and managers of large public and commercial buildings. The guide, "Building Air Quality," was aggressively promoted for use nationwide and a companion training course was made widely available.

In 1992 the regional training centers, selected to develop and offer indoor air quality training courses in 1991, were maintained and the network expanded.

The program initiated the Building Assessment Survey and Evaluation (BASE) Program, a study of indoor air quality in public and commercial buildings. This program will investigate public and commercial buildings to provide the data needed to define the indoor air quality of the nation's building stock. The study design and draft protocols including an occupant questionnaire, were developed through the consensus of national experts.

Expansion of the regional training center curriculum through the development of targeted courses for specific indoor air quality audiences has created a strong foundation for an effective partnership with state and local authorities. At the same time, initiation of an indoor air source emissions inventory provided an important tool for consumers and key decision-makers to select lower emitting materials in the indoor environment. This is a crucial element in an effective national response to indoor air quality concerns.

AIR
Enforcement

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

		ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
PROGRAM								
Stationary Source Compliance								
Program & Research Operations		$19,288.5	$22,353.5	$21,524.5	$21,546.1	$22,619.8	$1,073.7	$266.3
Abatement Control and Compliance		$6,045.9	$6,302.9	$4,666.1	$4,663.7	$6,015.1	$1,351.4	-$287.8
	TOTAL	$25,334.4	$28,656.4	$26,190.6	$26,209.8	$28,634.9	$2,425.1	-$21.5
Mobile Source Enforcement								
Program & Research Operations		$6,992.3	$7,733.9	$6,811.0	$6,761.2	$6,794.1	$32.9	-$939.8
Abatement Control and Compliance		$5,016.3	$5,990.1	$4,994.0	$4,985.9	$6,375.6	$1,389.7	$385.5
	TOTAL	$12,008.6	$13,724.0	$11,805.0	$11,747.1	$13,169.7	$1,422.6	-$554.3
TOTAL:								
Program & Research Operations		$26,220.8	$30,087.4	$28,335.5	$28,307.3	$29,413.9	$1,106.6	-$673.5
Abatement Control and Compliance		$11,062.2	$12,293.0	$9,660.1	$9,649.6	$12,390.7	$2,741.1	$97.7
Enforcement	TOTAL	$37,343.0	$42,380.4	$37,995.6	$37,956.9	$41,804.6	$3,847.7	-$575.8
PERMANENT WORKYEARS								
Stationary Source Compliance		342.4	392.5	389.2	385.3	379.5	-5.8	-13.0
Mobile Source Enforcement		111.5	124.3	111.9	110.8	109.0	-1.8	-15.3
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS		453.9	516.8	501.1	496.1	488.5	-7.6	-28.3
TOTAL WORKYEARS								
Stationary Source Compliance		358.6	392.5	389.2	385.3	379.5	-5.8	-13.0
Mobile Source Enforcement		113.9	124.3	111.9	110.8	109.0	-1.8	-15.3
TOTAL WORKYEARS		472.5	516.8	501.1	496.1	488.5	-7.6	-28.3

Enforcement

Budget Request

The Agency requests a total of $41,804,600 supported by 488.5 total workyears for 1994, an increase of $3,847,700 and a decrease of 7.6 total workyears from 1993. The decrease in workyears is a result of the government-wide reduction in workyears that is part of the President's program to reduce the size and cost of government. Of the request, $29,413,900 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $12,390,700 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase in the Program and Research Operations appropriation of $1,106,600 and an increase in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation of $2,741,100.

STATIONARY SOURCE ENFORCEMENT

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $28,634,900 supported by 379.5 total workyears for this program, of which $22,619,800 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $6,015,100 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $1,073,700 for the Program and Research Operations appropriation due to increased workforce costs, an increase of $1,351,400 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation, and a decrease of 5.8 in total workyears from 1993, as a result of the government-wide reduction in workyears that is part of the President's program to reduce the size and cost of government. The increase will support an expanded chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) compliance program and case development efforts.

In 1994 compliance monitoring and enforcement efforts (in concert with the states) will continue to ensure the compliance of sources covered by state implementation plans (SIPs), New Source Performance Standards (NSPSs) and National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs). Implementation of the strategies for addressing multi-state and multi-program violators and for corporate-wide patterns of non-compliance will continue, as will initiatives to enforce the newly adopted NESHAPs standard. The implementation of an expanded CFC compliance program will be supported through increased inspections of sources and initiation of enforcement actions. Additional resources will focus on monitoring the status of compliance of sources subject to the phase I acid rain requirements and on the implementation of an EPA wide goal of improving data quality from sources applying for permits and reporting their compliance.

A comprehensive program to determine the effectiveness of volatile organic compounds (VOC) rules, implementation of the compliance monitoring and inspection targeting program to ensure better use of inspection resources, and workshop and technical support will be emphasis areas. Efforts to enhance VOC compliance in ozone nonattainment areas, including small VOC sources, will continue. Inspections that may result in the need to issue administrative orders and the processing of litigation referrals will be conducted at major sources. State program building will be a high priority in an expanded SIP assistance program for assuring the enforceability of new requirements. Support will continue for inspections and enforcement of the CFC program, as well as the expanding air toxics program. Implementation of the field citation program will commence with focused enforcement efforts concentrated in nonattainment areas where EPA has primacy. Continuing support will be provided for the development of the operating permits program. Headquarters and Regional contract resources will support training for increased permitting inspections, administrative orders, and litigation referrals due to newly regulated sources.

We will continue to explore opportunities to solve significant multimedia environmental problems when addressing violating sources. We will also continue our analyses of major sources and their compliance practices. We will examine risk and compliance concerns and develop strategies to address them. These could include geographic, industrial or corporate type initiatives. Rulemaking activities will also continue to ensure prompt implementation of Clean Air Act requirements. This will include the promulgation of the enhanced monitoring and compliance certification provisions, the citizen suits requirements, the awards program, the field citation program and the contractor listing regulations. There will also be activity in the development of guidance and training material for the implementation of these programs.

1993 Program

The Agency allocated a total of $26,209,800 supported by 385.3 total workyears to this program, of which $21,546,100 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $4,663,700 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1993 the national compliance program, primarily through the ten EPA Regional Offices, is implementing compliance monitoring and enforcement efforts to ensure the compliance of SIP, NSPS, NESHAP, and stratospheric ozone protection sources. Implementation of the strategies for the NESHAP for the asbestos demolition and renovation program, radionuclides, and benzene continues. A comprehensive program to determine the effectiveness of rules is being expanded to cover VOC sources and other pollutant categories. Implementation of the compliance monitoring and inspection targeting program to ensure better use of inspection resources continues as well as conducting workshops and providing technical support. Resources are directed toward implementation of an effective enforcement program for reducing ozone in nonattainment areas.

In the area of PM-10, the Regions are reviewing proposed PM-10 SIPs for enforceability and ensured compliance of sources subject to newly promulgated PM-10 SIPs. Enforcement of continuous emission monitoring (CEM) requirements for federally regulated sources continues. Regions are providing support for the phase-down of CFC production to control importation of CFC chemicals and support the development and implementation of recycling regulations required by changes in the CAA of 1990. In addition, state program building is being emphasized in an expanded SIP assistance program for assuring the enforceability of new requirements in training and in the focus of resources for targeting compliance efforts toward significant multimedia environmental problems.

In 1993 EPA Headquarters continues to participate in the development of policy guidance, planning, and budgeting activities, and the review of selected Regional activities and program performance. Headquarters is also assuring the enforceability of proposed Agency regulations under Title III (NESHAP) and prevention of significant deterioration programs; managing the National Asbestos Registry System (NARS) and the compliance portion of the Aerometric Information Retrieval System (AIRS); managing the level of effort contracts; and conducting technical studies. Headquarters continues the implementation of the technical agenda by developing jointly with the Regions a planned list of technical projects to be initiated in 1993. In addition, this program area will assure the successful implementation of the revised asbestos demolition and renovation strategy, the woodstove NSPS and the CFC phase-out and use restriction program.

During 1993, EPA Headquarters is ensuring enhanced VOC compliance by providing VOC technical and training support to the Regions and state agencies, issuing policy guidance, monitoring compliance and enforcement activities, and overview of the implementation of the rule-effectiveness protocol. In addition, Headquarters is continuing the implementation of the laboratory program for woodstove testing, reviewing applications for woodstove certification, monitoring certification tests, and certifying production lines. The woodstove program is moving into the second phase of certification and enforcement including the implementation of the Random Compliance Audit and the Selective Enforcement Audit programs. The national enforcement strategy to address nationwide non-compliance issues continues and is being expanded to include additional types of industries which have a nationwide impact on air quality.

Support for the stratospheric ozone protection program is being continued through participation in rule development and the preparation of compliance monitoring strategies and guidance for automobile, commercial and residential air conditioning, and refrigeration recycling programs. This is in addition to a doubling of the number of production facilities which occurred in 1992 and which must still be monitored as a result of revisions to the Clean Air Act and the Montreal Protocol. Review of the phase-out of CFCs and halons through monitoring compliance of manufacturers and importers continues with the identification of violators and appropriate enforcement actions.

Support is being provided to ensure adequate direction and oversight of air toxics compliance and enforcement efforts resulting from new legislative requirements, particularly in those states where delegations of authority for both existing and prospective standards have not been requested. EPA is also actively pursuing the implementation of the early reductions program for air toxics.

Implementation of the administrative enforcement requirements resulting from the new Clean Air Act is continuing. Also, activity is continuing in the development of a field citation program for enforcement of the Clean Air Act requirements for stationary sources, citizen award provisions, citizen suit guidelines, and contractor listing procedures. The implementation of regulations for enhanced monitoring and compliance certification authority is continuing.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992 the Agency obligated a total of $25,334,400 supported by 358.6 total workyears, of which $19,288,500 was from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation and $6,045,900 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

The major activities in the ten Regional Offices included the enforcement of VOC source requirements in ozone nonattainment areas, the implementation of a comprehensive program to determine if adopted VOC measures were effectively implemented and the conduct of VOC compliance workshops to improve inspection quality to enable state and local air pollution agencies to improve their technical capabilities. Identification and enforcement actions were taken against 765 significant violators, a 26 percent increase over the previous year. VOC enforcement involved addressing 323 significant violators, a 42 percent increase over VOC violators addressed in the previous year. Federal enforcement actions focused on major violating sources in nonattainment areas. EPA worked closely with the states on finalizing the guidance on "timely and appropriate" enforcement actions to address the most significant environmental problems.

In 1992, EPA Headquarters continued oversight of Regional programs to assure consistency of rules and guidance through programmatic reviews and reviews of certain classes of enforcement actions. The headquarters' program continued to assure the enforceability of proposed EPA regulations; managed the AIRS Facility Subsystem; managed the level of effort contract support program; developed technical and program guidance; and conducted planning and budgeting activities.

Also in 1992, EPA Headquarters initiated several workgroups to implement the major provisions of Title VII of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. This effort focused on enhanced monitoring and compliance certification, administrative penalties, field citation, awards, citizen suits and contractor listing.

Implementation of the compliance monitoring and inspection targeting strategy continued. The Administrative Penalty Program resulted in the filing of 100 administrative complaints. Included as a result of the 1992 Clean Air Act Administrative Case Initiative were 52 cases with penalties in excess of $4,000,000. Implementation of the NSPS woodstoves program continued, including the review of applications for woodstoves certification, the monitoring of certification tests, and the evaluation of test results. Headquarters continued oversight and evaluation of Regional Random Compliance Audits and state efforts to implement the rule-effectiveness assessments.

In 1992, Headquarters continued to monitor the enforcement programs for PM-10 and lead for national consistency issues. A national enforcement strategy for lead sources was continued to assure full compliance with emission limitations and to adopt additional measures in geographical areas still experiencing violations of the lead National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS).

Support for the stratospheric ozone protection program was expanded through participation in rule development and the preparation of compliance monitoring strategies and guidance for automobile, commercial and residential air conditioning, and refrigeration recycling programs. This is in addition to a doubling of the number of production facilities which were monitored as a result of revisions to the Clean Air Act and the Montreal Protocol. Review of the phase-out of CFCs and halons through monitoring compliance of manufacturers and importers was increased with a growth in the number of violators identified and enforcement actions taken.

Support was provided to ensure adequate direction and oversight of air toxics compliance and enforcement efforts resulting from new legislative requirements, particularly in those states where delegations of authority for both existing and prospective standards will be requested. EPA also actively pursued the implementation of the early reduction program for air toxics. The Agency initiated a major enforcement strategy initiative to address non-compliance issues dealing with the woodproduct industry.

MOBILE SOURCE ENFORCEMENT

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $13,169,700 supported by 109.0 total work years for this program, of which $6,794,100 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $6,375,600 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $32,900 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation, an increase of $1,389,700 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation, and a decrease of 1.8 total work years. The increases reflect additional workforce costs and the additional resources needed to continue the implementation of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 (CAAA). The decrease in workyears is a result of the government-wide reduction in workyears that is part of the President's program to reduce the size and cost of government.

In 1994 the light-duty recall program will continue investigations of suspect light-duty vehicle classes, with related diagnostic evaluation and remedy development work, and high mileage, light-duty truck classes. The fuel inspection program will continue to enforce the more stringent Phase II fuel volatility requirements and sample for other fuel additives by collecting fuel samples from refiners, importers, distributors, and retail outlets throughout the country. Expanded fuel enforcement will address fuel quality issues for all conventional fuels, including volatility, diesel fuel sulfur, and oxygenates. Tampering inspection programs will continue as a deterrent to the removal of emission control components from vehicles. The fuel and fuel additives registration program activities will be augmented by the implementation of the new testing protocols program for fuel and fuel additives.

The EPA recall program will investigate approximately 30 suspect light-duty vehicle classes. In addition, the Agency will conduct two investigations to assess compliance with the more stringent full useful life standards of high mileage, light-duty truck classes. The Agency will continue its investigative efforts of heavy-duty gasoline engine classes but at a reduced level. The Agency will also continue investigations into the operations of importers of non-conforming vehicles to ensure that certification procedures are adequately implemented. The Selective Enforcement Audit (SEA) program will conduct approximately six audits of light-duty vehicle manufacturer facilities, eight audits of heavy-duty manufacturer facilities, and two production compliance audits in support of the non-conformance penalties (NCPs) program to ensure that new production vehicles and engines meet emissions and NCP requirements.

1993 Program

The Agency is allocating a total of $11,747,100 supported by 110.8 total workyears for this program, of which $6,761,200 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $4,985,900 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

EPA implemented the oxygenated fuel provisions of the CAAA allowing the use of marketable oxygen credits from gasolines with higher oxygen content to offset the sale or use of gasoline with a lower oxygen content in 39 areas throughout the country. Fuel samples will be collected from all points in the distribution chain to ensure that appropriate oxygen levels are present in gasoline to reduce carbon monoxide emissions at cold temperatures. The fuel inspection program also continues to enforce the more stringent Phase II fuel volatility requirements and samples for other fuel additives by collecting fuel samples from refiners, importers, distributors, and retail outlets throughout the country. The Agency continues to investigate reported incidents of tampering and to issue violations both to fleet operators and individuals who violate the provisions of the CAAA.

The EPA recall program will continue to investigate approximately 32 suspect light-duty vehicle classes. The Agency will continue its investigative efforts of heavy-duty gasoline engine classes but at a reduced level. The Agency will also continue investigations into the operations of importers of non-conforming vehicles to ensure that certification procedures are adequately implemented. The SEA program will conduct approximately six audits of light-duty vehicle manufacturer facilities, eight audits of heavy-duty manufacturer facilities, and two production compliance audits in support of the NCP program to ensure that new production vehicles and engines meet emissions and NCP requirements. The Agency will promulgate regulations for revised volatility, for lead substitutes, and for the revised fuel and fuel additives registration. Additionally, EPA will provide oxygenated fuels guidance, and will promulgate the oxygenated labelling regulations.

1992 Accomplishments

The Agency obligated a total of $12,008,600 supported by 113.9 total workyears for this program, of which $6,992,300 was from the Salaries and

Expenses appropriation and $5,016,300 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

EPA promulgated rules allowing the use of marketable oxygen credits from gasolines with higher oxygen content to offset the sale or use of gasoline with a lower oxygen content for 39 areas throughout the country. The fuel inspection program began to enforce the more stringent Phase II fuel volatility requirements and also sample for alcohol and other fuel additives by collecting approximately 8,000 fuel samples from refiners, importers, distributors, and retail outlets throughout the country. These inspections led to approximately 100 notices of violations. A total of 585 tampering investigations resulted in 173 notices of violation. The Agency audited the incidence of tampering and fuel switching at 10 sites primarily to gauge the effectiveness of the anti-tampering programs implemented by state and local jurisdictions.

The EPA recall program investigated 36 suspect light-duty vehicle classes and carried out related diagnostic evaluation and remedy development work. The Agency also conducted two investigations to assess compliance with the more stringent full useful life standards of high mileage, light-duty truck classes. In addition, the Agency implemented a small heavy-duty recall program and conducted one investigation of heavy-duty engine classes. The Agency continued investigations into the operations of importers of non-conforming vehicles to ensure that certification procedures are adequately implemented. The SEA program conducted three audits of light-duty vehicle manufacturer facilities, 12 audits of heavy-duty manufacturer facilities, and one production compliance audit in support of the NCP program to ensure that new production vehicles and engines meet emissions and NCP requirements.

WATER QUALITY

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

APPROPRIATION	ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
Program & Research Operations	$128,766.7	$138,440.1	$136,297.8	$136,177.5	$138,879.9	$2,702.4	$439.8
Abatement Control and Compliance	$315,235.3	$273,763.4	$259,158.4	$264,930.4	$231,845.4	-$33,085.0	-$41,918.0
Research & Development	$15,587.2	$17,275.8	$16,716.8	$16,716.8	$13,677.9	-$3,038.9	-$3,597.9
Construction Grants			$50,000.0	$50,000.0	$80,000.0	$30,000.0	$80,000.0
Oil Spills Trust Fund		$19,661.1	$17,077.1	$17,076.1		-$17,076.1	-$19,661.1
TOTAL, Water Quality	$459,589.2	$449,140.4	$479,250.1	$484,900.8	$464,403.2	-$20,497.6	$15,262.8
Ocean Dumping Fund	$619.9						
PERMANENT WORKYEARS	2,146.0	2,373.9	2,356.0	2,326.1	2,206.9	-119.2	-167.0
TOTAL WORKYEARS	2,235.3	2,373.9	2,356.0	2,326.1	2,206.9	-119.2	-167.0
OUTLAYS	$381,345.6	$406,615.1	$447,224.9	$451,503.6	$387,177.2	-$64,326.4	-$19,437.9

AUTHORIZATION LEVELS Authorization for the Clean Water Act as amended in 1987 expired on September 30, 1989. Reauthorization is pending.

WATER QUALITY

	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	DIFFERENCE		
				ENACTED VS PRES. BUD	EST. VS PRES. BUD	EST. VS ENACTED
			(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)			
APPROPRIATION						
Program & Research Operations	$138,440.1	$136,297.8	$136,177.5	-$2,142.3	-$2,262.6	-$120.3
Abatement Control and Compliance	$273,763.4	$259,158.4	$264,930.4	-$14,605.0	-$8,833.0	$5,772.0
Research & Development	$17,275.8	$16,716.8	$16,716.8	-$559.0	-$559.0	
Construction Grants		$50,000.0	$50,000.0	$50,000.0	$50,000.0	
Oil Spills Trust Fund	$19,661.1	$17,077.1	$17,076.1	-$2,584.0	-$2,585.0	-$1.0
TOTAL, Water Quality	$449,140.4	$479,250.1	$484,900.8	$30,109.7	$35,760.4	$5,650.7
PERMANENT WORKYEARS	2,373.9	2,356.0	2,326.1	-17.9	-47.8	-29.9
TOTAL WORKYEARS	2,373.9	2,356.0	2,326.1	-17.9	-47.8	-29.9

The following points list the major reasons that the dollars devoted to this media have changed from submission of the President's FY 1993 Budget Request to the FY 1993 Current Estimates:

ABATEMENT, CONTROL AND COMPLIANCE

- +$42 M in Congressional add-on projects.
- -$29 M in Congressionally directed reductions.
- -$26 M transferred to Construction Grants for Nonpoint Source Grants.

PROGRAM AND RESEARCH OPERATIONS

- -$5.1 M for Agency Priorities.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

- +$525 K for Congressional add-on projects for the NAS Wetlands Study and Great Lakes Research.
- Congressionally directed add-ons for Great Lakes research, Zebra Mussels research, the Water Environment Research Foundation, the Center for Analysis of Environmental Change, and nutrient loading research in Boston Harbor and Massachusetts Bay.
- Congressionally directed general reductions to the Research and Development appropriation.

OIL SPILL RESPONSE

- -$2.6 M in Congressionally directed reduction.

MEDIA BRIDGE TABLES

MEDIA Water Quality

NPM Water

Water Quality

	PRO	AC&C	WIF	R&D	Oil	Total
FY 1993 CURRENT ESTIMATE	$136,177.5	$264,930.4	$50,000.0	$16,716.8	17,076.1	$484,900.8
Changes by Category:						
Workforce Costs (+/-)	$2,702.4	-$517.1	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$2,185.1
Legislative Initiatives (+/-)	$0.0	$2,000.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$2,000.0
Program Initiatives (+/-)	$0.0	$7,577.1	$30,000.0	$250.0	$0.0	$37,827.1
Discontinuation of Specific Increases to FY 1993 Request (-)	$0.0	-$41.980.0	$0.0	-$2,874.9	$0.0	-$44,854.9
Others (+/-)	$0.0	-$165.0	$0.0	-$413.8	-$17,076.1	-$17,654.9
FY 1994 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET	$138,879.9	$231,845.4	$80,000.0	$13,677.9	$0.0	$464,403.2

WATER QUALITY

OVERVIEW AND STRATEGY

The fundamental philosophy behind the 1994 water quality program is an ecosystem-based, risk-targeted approach to pollution prevention and control. This approach consists of a continued focus on our existing, and expanding, statutory responsibilities for traditional pollution sources, and an increased emphasis on our most significant non-traditional unaddressed pollution source, wet weather runoff (stormwater, nonpoint source [NPS] and combined sewer overflows [CSOs]).

Over the past two decades the water program has made great strides in improving the nation's water quality, a success which can be attributed to nationwide regulations limiting point source discharges from industrial and municipal facilities. Through legislation such as the Water Quality Act of 1987, which amended the Clean Water Act (CWA), our responsibilities continue to grow. The CWA ratified existing programs such as technology-based and water quality-based effluent limits for point source dischargers, and provided new tools, such as mandatory permits to control sewage sludge contamination, administrative penalties to streamline enforcement actions, and the State Revolving Fund program, which authorized funds for municipal wastewater treatment. Other statutory mandates have been added through the Great Lakes Critical Programs Act (GLCPA), Water Resources Development Act of 1992 and the Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments (CZARA). During 1994 we will continue to place emphasis on our traditional, legislatively-mandated programs which are crucial to maintaining the improved water quality the nation enjoys today.

However, many significant water quality challenges remain. Wet weather runoff is a major cause of impairment of our nation's waters. High volumes of pollutants are carried into surface waters due to everyday flows from the landscape and as rains temporarily overflow the traditional water quality infrastructure of storm and sanitary sewers. The results pose risks to human health, threaten aquatic habitats and public water supplies, and impair the use and enjoyment of surface waters. The 1994 program places strong emphasis on working with states, Tribes and local governments to develop needed programs for stormwater, CSOs, sludge use and disposal, and nonpoint sources, and to provide them with the necessary science and data to develop, defend and effectively implement those programs.

EPA carries out these programs at the national level and through specific geographic initiatives targeting critical watersheds. To further the strategic goals of the water program in 1994 and beyond we must maintain a strong national program on which states and localities can base their implementation efforts.

1994 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

EPA is working with other Federal, state and local agencies and private interest groups and citizens to refocus and operate existing water pollution control programs in a more comprehensive and coordinated manner. There is a growing consensus that our remaining water quality problems can best be solved by increasing our focus on basin-wide approaches that take into account all pollution sources in a watershed and target actions for coordinated responses by all interested parties.

The 1994 program strengthens the base upon which the Watershed Protection Approach (WPA) is built by shifting resources and adding new resources to accelerate the development and implementation of national programs for monitoring, permitting, and enforcing permit conditions with respect to stormwater and CSO discharges, and sludge use and disposal. These national programs will be developed with the increased involvement of key stakeholders including state and local governments, industry and environmental organizations.

WET WEATHER RUNOFF

Also, the Agency will begin the watershed restoration grants program, in which Clean Water Act Section 319 funds will be targeted to specific state-designated local watershed projects designed to restore wetlands, stream banks, shorelines, seagrass beds and other aquatic habitats. Such watershed projects will include: restoration of riparian habitats in man-altered watersheds; urban lake renewal; improvement and restoration of important wetland habitats; shaping or restoration of altered stream channels and riparian habitats; and protection and restoration of eroding shorelines and their habitats.

The Agency will also provide section 319 grants to assist states in implementing their EPA-approved nonpoint source (NPS) management programs. In 1994, these grants are supporting continuing statewide base NPS implementation activities, including the upgrade of the level and quality of NPS controls being applied in the high priority watersheds to reflect the best economically achievable management measures available. In particular, these funds are being focused on several specific priority NPS categories -- agriculture, silviculture, urban, and hydro-modification -- in cooperation with other Federal agencies to begin implementation of the Agency's management measures guidance for coastal areas developed under the Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments (CZARA) of 1990.

Our monitoring support will help states begin to use environmental indicators and other "non-traditional" monitoring approaches that are essential to watershed-based data collection, analysis and decision-making consistent with the WPA. These approaches are being considered by the Interagency Task Force on Monitoring (ITFM).

The water quality standards program will focus on developing guidance and providing assistance and training to state and local communities. These activities will strengthen states' abilities to adopt water quality standards reflective of wet weather events and assist states, within the total maximum daily load framework, to develop permit limits addressing water quality standards for wet weather runoff, including CSOs. It will provide the primary analytical basis for developing watershed-specific prevention and control strategies and trading schemes.

We will develop scientifically sound and easily usable models for waste load allocations and mixing zones. Effective and scientifically defensible waste load allocations for CSOs, stormwater discharges, and load allocations for agricultural and other nonpoint sources will be developed and applied in order to more effectively control these sources. The Agency will undertake a variety of activities to control wet weather discharges in accordance with CWA mandates and WPA goals.

ADDRESSING STATUTORY MANDATES

To meet the statutory mandate of Section 304(m) of the CWA, which was subsequently incorporated in the 1992 Consent Decree between EPA and Natural Resources Defense Council, the Agency must develop effluent limitation guidelines for industries that present the most significant risk to public health and the environment. The development of these guidelines is supported by detailed engineering, economic and statistical analyses and analytical methods for toxic and hazardous pollutants. Potential impacts on other environmental media are considered as virtually all guidelines are developed in coordination with other media. Pursuant to the Water Resources Development Act of 1992, the Agency must develop a comprehensive national survey of sediment quality. The resulting contaminated sediment inventory will serve to target water quality standards adoption and control program implementation.

MEETING SCIENCE AND DATA NEEDS

The water quality program will focus on improving the quality and application of our scientific and technical tools. These tools underlie water programs, support water quality decisions and are essential to the protection of human health and the environment. In particular, efforts will focus on scientific improvements in assessing human and ecological risk and contamination of fish and sediment; controlling and preventing industrial toxic releases; assisting and guiding in implementation of these tools; and measuring the success of our prevention and control programs.

The Agency will enhance its scientific capabilities for developing consistent methodologies for human health and ecological risk assessments, specifically through development of environmental indicators. This focus will support development of improved methods to quantify and describe risks. The program will support application of new risk studies, microbiological quality of water research and microbial methods development. Similarly, in the wetlands program, a categorization approach will be implemented as a means to better tailor regulatory efforts to the functions and values of these natural resources.

The quality and access to water quality data systems will be improved to facilitate public use of these systems and ensure national consistency. We will enhance the effectiveness of targeted nonpoint source implementation, including needed changes to U.S. Geological Survey systems. We will continue to emphasize greater consistency in water quality data collected by the states under CWA section 305(b). Improving this data will strengthen our basis for targeting resources among different watersheds and geographic areas. These efforts are key because our ability to defend project selections based on baseline environmental data will largely dictate our success in evaluating these efforts in the future.

The Agency will also focus on ecosystem management. The tools that enable Regions and states to assess environmental impacts on a system-wide base include scientifically sound national water quality criteria; tools to tailor criteria to site-specific circumstances; methods for assessing the health of ecological communities and models to predict the impact of stressors on ecosystems. EPA will work with states and dischargers to revise criteria to reflect increased knowledge of environmental and human health impacts and under the Total Maximum Daily Load program identify: (1) the site-specific needs for pollution control and (2) the most effective means of obtaining water quality objectives.

SPECIAL PROGRAM WATER QUALITY EFFORTS

In 1994, the emphasis is on activities that address significant human health needs or ecological threats identified in targeted watersheds.

The Great Lakes National Program Office (GLNPO) will continue to be guided by Five-Year-Strategy goals for toxics reduction and habitat protection and restoration. GLNPO is leading state and Federal air and water programs in a joint effort to develop integrated open water, tributary, biota, and air monitoring in the Great Lakes Basin to develop baseline information on toxic loadings and concentrations. Habitat protection and restoration projects in the Basin will support healthy and diverse communities, emphasizing habitats necessary to maintain bio-diversity in the Great Lakes Basin.

The Chesapeake Bay Program Office (CBPO) will encourage private sector involvement in nonpoint source pollution efforts throughout the watershed. Outreach efforts will encourage expanded public involvement in efforts to reduce the effects of nonpoint sources of pollution. The CBPO will continue its nutrient reduction effort to meet the goal of a 40-percent reduction by the year 2000 through the implementation of tributary-specific nutrient reduction strategies.

Efforts by the Gulf of Mexico Program will target the most critical and vulnerable marine life with pollution prevention and control activities so as to expand shellfish-growing waters. Support will continue for demonstration projects and other important efforts of the Gulf Program's technical subcommittees.

The Agency will address environmental problems at the Mexican Border, including major water-related sanitation issues raised by the Integrated Border Environmental Plan (IBEP). The 1994 program supports the effort to provide needed services to U.S. colonias and Mexican border cities through construction of wastewater treatment facilities funded under the Water Infrastructure Financing (WIF) appropriation.

Working with the Army Corps of Engineers and other Federal agencies, EPA will continue to build a strong, consistent wetlands protection program. Consistent with the watershed protection approach, the wetlands program will direct its efforts to those wetlands at greatest risk. Activities will include continued enhancement of our state partnerships, including attention to sound management of the state grants program and development of State Wetlands Conservation Strategies.

WATER QUALITY RESEARCH

The water quality research program will develop and improve scientific data and technologies to help protect and enhance the designated uses of our nation's waters and related ecosystems, including research on coastal and marine waters, large lakes and rivers, wetlands, contaminated sediments, aquatic eco-criteria, nonpoint sources of pollution, habitat and bio-diversity, and wastewater and sludge.

To help implement a national policy of "no net loss of wetlands," the Agency is carrying out a multi-year research plan endorsed by the Science Advisory Board in 1991 to develop a risk-based approach for wetland protection and management. Research will be conducted to describe the water quality functions of wetlands, develop the methods for assessing the cumulative impacts of wetlands losses, and evaluate the creation and restoration of wetlands. Increased resources will be used to evaluate the restoration potential of agriculturally converted wetlands in the prairie pothole region.

The Agency will also conduct research to improve our ability to understand and predict the impact of human activities on large lakes and rivers by focussing on the Great Lakes and extrapolating results to other lakes and rivers. The research program is designed to develop the scientific data needed to establish realistic ecological and public health goals for such ecosystems, help develop a management program that strategically directs resources, and provide ecological indicators that document progress toward achieving these goals.

The agency research program will develop aquatic eco-criteria and other methods for assessing and predicting the long-term cumulative effects of anthropogenic stresses on the Great Lakes, the Gulf of Mexico, and other coastal and marine ecosystems. Research will be conducted to develop and apply a risk-based framework to identify and prioritize the major risks to habitat and bio-diversity. The scale and intensity of habitat modification and the subsequent loss and degradation of critical natural functions has become immense in the United States, with long-term adverse consequences to both ecological and socioeconomic values.

Work will continue to provide the scientific and engineering basis to effectively protect benthic habitats and implement pollution control and prevention strategies that will someday obviate the contaminated sediment problem. The Agency will also carry out research to develop the technology and methods necessary to ensure the most cost effective and environmentally sound management and disposal of wastewater and sludge, including research on wet weather discharges and innovative treatment technologies and pollution prevention for industrial wastewater processes.

The Agency will continue to develop the scientific data necessary to prevent or reduce nonpoint sources of pollution by focusing research on the environmental and ecological impacts of alternative agricultural management systems. The research, carried out in conjunction with USDA, will study the ecological benefits from new farm and watershed management methods including those promoted for voluntary adoption throughout the midwest.

Consulting Services Activities

The Agency uses consulting resources to fulfill the requirements of its authorizing legislation. Specifically, EPA uses these resources to provide technical assistance to Regions, states, and local governments; collect data and monitor background levels as a basis for future regulatory actions; and conduct studies and analyses which support new programs.

WATER QUALITY

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES	ACTUAL 1992	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	ESTIMATE 1994	INCREASE(+) DECREASE (-) 1994 vs.1993
INCREMENTAL OUTPUTS				
Ocean Dumping Dredged Material				
Permit Review	187	237	230	-7
Ocean Dumping				
Site Designations	1	4	3	-1
Ocean Discharge Criteria Eval.				
General	3	5	3	-2
Major	21	24	20	-4
Minor	23	23	13	-10
Construction Grants				
Awards	31	15	10	-5
Active Construction Workload (EOY)	3839	3070	2180	-890
Permits Issued by EPA Municipal [1]				
Major	173	149	160	+11
Sludge Requirements	50	150	225	+75
Non-Municipal [2]				
Major	152	150	170	+20
General	13	50	100	+50
Adjudicatory Hearings				
Settled	116	150	150	0
Enforcement Actions				
Inspections	2068	2305	2400	+95 [3]
Admin Compliance Orders	759	675	555	-120 [4]
Admin Penalty Orders	233	235	354	+119
Civil Litigation	57	91	73	-18
Criminal Litigation	28	32	34	+2
Clean Lakes				
Projects/Studies/Assessments	90	85	0	-85
Water Quality Criteria				
Aquatic Life	4	4	0	-4
Sediment	0	5	0	-5

WATER QUALITY

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES	ACTUAL 1992	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	ESTIMATE 1994	INCREASE(+) DECREASE (-) 1994 vs.1993
CUMULATIVE OUTPUTS				
Operation SRF Programs [5]	51	51	51	0
Effluent Guidelines Categories				
New Final Rules [6]	51	52	52	0
Regulations/Support Documents for Sludge Reuse/Disposal	4	3	1	-2
NPDES State Approvals	39	40	41	+1
General Permit State Programs	32	35	38	+3
National Estuary Projects	17	18	21	+3
Water Quality Criteria				
Aquatic Life	39	43	43	0
Sediment	0	5	5	0

1. Majors --The permit issuance total for major municpals issued by EPA will increase slightly over this three year period as Regions are beginning to be able to handle the more complex permits and states have adopted new water quality standards which will be reflected as necessary.

   Sludge -- Both majors and minors are combined as one number.

2. Majors -- The permit issuance total for major non-municipals issued by EPA decreases as states are able to handle more complex permits.

   General -- 1993 general permits will cover storm water dischargers. A general permit is an administrative mechanism to allow the state or Region to cover more than one discharger with similar characteristics with one permit (e.g., storm water discharges associated with industrial activities, boat yards, fish hatcheries).

3. Includes inspections for sludge.

4. Outputs for majors only.

5. Fifty states and Puerto Rico have operational SRF programs.

6. Offshore Oil and Gas only; other rules are revisions to categories already counted in the 51 .

WATER QUALITY
Water Quality Research

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
PROGRAM							
Water Quality Research							
Program & Research Operations	$12,895.3	$15,375.6	$14,994.8	$14,925.7	$15,398.5	$472.8	$22.9
Research & Development	$15,587.2	$17,275.8	$16,191.8	$16,191.8	$13,677.9	-$2,513.9	-$3,597.9
TOTAL	$28,482.5	$32,651.4	$31,186.6	$31,117.5	$29,076.4	-$2,041.1	-$3,575.0
Congressional Directive Water							
Research & Development			$400.0	$400.0		-$400.0	
TOTAL			$400.0	$400.0		-$400.0	
Congressional Directive Water							
Research & Development			$125.0	$125.0		-$125.0	
TOTAL			$125.0	$125.0		-$125.0	
TOTAL:							
Program & Research Operations	$12,895.3	$15,375.6	$14,994.8	$14,925.7	$15,398.5	$472.8	$22.9
Research & Development	$15,587.2	$17,275.8	$16,716.8	$16,716.8	$13,677.9	-$3,038.9	-$3,597.9
Water Quality Research TOTAL	$28,482.5	$32,651.4	$31,711.6	$31,642.5	$29,076.4	-$2,566.1	-$3,575.0
PERMANENT WORKYEARS							
Water Quality Research	207.6	236.9	226.3	223.5	214.2	-9.3	-22.7
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS	207.6	236.9	226.3	223.5	214.2	-9.3	-22.7
TOTAL WORKYEARS							
Water Quality Research	219.0	236.9	226.3	223.5	214.2	-9.3	-22.7
TOTAL WORKYEARS	219.0	236.9	226.3	223.5	214.2	-9.3	-22.7

WATER QUALITY

Water Quality Research

Principal Outputs

1994: o Initial report on the state of scientific information relating to the causes of toxic and nuisance algal blooms in coastal waters

o GIS-based Decision Support System for Midwestern Watershed Management Planning

o Watershed Landscape Design for Aquatic, Terrestrial, and Groundwater Improvements for Walnut Creek

o Standard methods for in situ capping of sediments

o Standard chronic toxicity methods for selected benthic species

1993: o Completion of Green Bay mass balance model

o Completion of Green Bay pelagic food web model

o Report on organic contaminant and heavy metal concentrations in zebra mussel tissue from western Lake Erie

o Revised guidelines for the development of aquatic life water quality criteria

o Completion and delivery of report on Phase I of the coastal Biomarkers Research Program

o Model for predicting toxicity of PAH contaminated sediments in the field

o SAB Briefing Report: Proposed Methods for Deriving Sediment Quality Criteria for metals.

o Development and testing of marine microcosm conditions needed to simulate site-specific coastal habitats for the purpose of quantifying risks to marine systems posed by anthropogenic pollutants.

o Report on state-of-the-science review on stressors, impacts, and indicators of function of urban emergent wetland types.

1992: o SAB Briefing Report: SAB Briefing Report: Technical basis for Sediment Quality Criteria for non-ionic organic chemicals

o Report on synthesis of methods to predict bioaccumulation of sediment pollutants

- A Synoptic Approach to Cumulative Impact Assessment: A Proposed Methodology for Wetlands and Watersheds
- Completed field study of subsurface-flow constructed wetlands systems for use in developing preliminary design guidance.
- Report on sludge incineration studies
- RREL Treatability Data Base Version 4.0.
- Methods for the Determination of Chemical Substances in Marine and Estuarine Environmental Samples
- Report on bioassessment protocols to support implementation of biocriteria
- Completed the design and testing of methods to assess the time-to-recovery of Boston Harbor sediment communities.
- Pathogen risk assessment methodology for landfilled sludge.
- Provide technical support to the regions and states on existing water quality standards and revise ambient water quality criteria as necessary.

WATER QUALITY

Water Quality Research

BUDGET REQUEST

1994 Budget Request

The Agency requests a total of $29,076,400 supported by 214.2 total workyears for 1994, of which $15,398,500 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $13,677,900 will be for the Research and Development appropriation. This represents an increase of $472,800 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation, a decrease of $3,038,900 in the Research and Development appropriation, and a decrease of 9.3 total workyears. The increase to the Program and Research Operations appropriation reflects additional personnel compensation and benefits (PC&B), and travel expenses associated with funding ORD's staff of scientists, managers and support personnel in such areas as quality assurance, extramural resource management, and high priority research. The decrease for the Research and Development appropriation reflects the redirection of resources to higher priority activities which is partially offset by an increase for wetlands research. The decrease for the Research and Development appropriation reflects the elimination of Congressionally directed projects funded in 1993 and the redirection of resources to support the Multimedia Program Element.

1993 Budget

The Agency is allocating a total of $31,642,500 supported by 223.5 total workyears for this program element, of which $14,925,700 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $16,716,800 is from the Research and Development appropriation.

1992 Budget

The Agency obligated a total of $28,482,500 supported by 219.0 total workyears for this program element, of which $12,895,300 was from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $15,587,200 was from the Research and Development appropriation.

RESEARCH ISSUES

The sections below describe research program issues by each fiscal year:

COASTAL AND MARINE

1994 Program Request

Coastal and marine ecosystems are at risk from long-term cumulative effects of multiple pollutant discharges and habitat degradation. Stresses on these systems include point and non-point (including atmospheric) inputs of toxic wastes and excess nutrients, eroding sediment, and the effects of coastal wetland and bottom habitat degradation. We do not know the capacity of coastal ecosystems to assimilate pollutants and other stresses without significant loss of ecological integrity, productivity and sustainability. To protect these ecosystems, ORD is conducting research which will produce methods to identify, assess, predict and manage the cumulative effects of human activities on coastal and marine ecosystems. The products of this research will provide EPA regions and coastal states with conceptual, analytical, and practical tools to assess the relative effects of nutrients, organic matter, toxic chemicals, and other anthropogenic stresses on coastal systems. These tools will include dose-response models for nutrients and toxic chemicals, system-level indicators of pollution-related problems, and standard analytical methods. These methods will provide the scientific basis for cost-effective protection of coastal ecosystems through correctly-targeted pollution control measures and resource management.

1994 will be a transition year in which the focus of research will begin to shift from individual stressor research to a more integrated program aimed at understanding the cumulative impacts of multiple stresses. The research will be organized around a matrix of program areas (problem characterization, marine ecological processes, risk assessment) and specific threats to coastal water quality and ecological integrity (nutrient and organic overenrichment, toxic chemical contamination, eutrophication, and toxic algal blooms). In this way, researchers will focus on the highest priority threats to coastal ecosystems as identified in EPA Report on the Quality of the Nation's Water (the 305(b)Report). Another component of the research program will address the monitoring activities necessary to implement the National Coastal Monitoring Act of 1992.

1993 Program

ORD is conducting research to develop methods for assessing and predicting the long-term accumulation effects of multiple anthropogenic stresses on coastal and marine ecosystems. Researchers are carrying out work in the area of toxic chemical contamination to produce reports on the occurrence and effects of toxic chemicals in free-ranging marine mammals and other endangered species; methods for assessing biological and ecological impacts of drilling waste in the Gulf of Mexico; better understanding of the effects of toxic chemicals (including PCB's) on the reproductive systems of marine fish; chemical markers of pollution sources in marine environments; and biological mechanisms (biomarkers) of chemical-induced cancers in marine shellfish. ORD is also supporting further development and delivery of technical assistance to coastal states and regions for the application of mathematical models of ocean outfalls plumes in areas including Puget Sound, San Francisco Bay, Santa Monica Bay, and San Diego Bay. In the area of ecological processes, researchers are completing a microcosm-based study of the time-to-recovery of Boston Harbor and planning work on marine ecological processes in the Massachusetts Bays region. ORD is also conducting risk assessment case studies in Portsmouth Harbor, NH, and Greenwich Bay, RI., and carrying out new research activities in the areas of nutrient pollution, organic overenrichment, and toxic algal blooms, and national coastal ecosystems monitoring.

Congressional Directives. A total of $400,000 is for the Congressionally directed project for a nutrient loading research project in Boston Harbor and Massachusetts Bay.

1992 Accomplishments

Researchers produced several peer-reviewed reports in the area of toxic contamination including reports on the reproductive effects of PCB's on marine fish, Outfall Plume Modeling Manual for computer models of pollutant transport and fate from ocean outfalls, and Synthesis of Methods to Predict Bioaccumulation of Sediment Pollutants. In the area of ecological processes, researchers developed a CAT-scan method for quantifying community-level responses to pollution of marine benthic communities, and a report on the importance of the seawater surface microlayer on the sea-air exchange of PCB's in New Bedford Harbor.

LARGE LAKES AND RIVERS

1994 Program Request

ORD will conduct research to improve our ability to understand and predict the impact of human activities on large lakes and rivers. The large lakes and rivers of the Nation are subject to disturbances from the activities of man that result in loadings of toxic chemicals and nutrients as well as loss of habitat and the invasion of non-indigenous species. For the purposes of the ORD research effort, the Great Lakes and the rivers serving as connecting channels are considered to represent both the geographic target of research and the model from which to extrapolate the approaches and results to other lakes and rivers. In addition to persistent chemical insults, the Great Lakes have been subjected to a variety of physical and biological alterations including the invasion of non-indigenous nuisance species such as the zebra mussel and major losses of wetlands and shoreline structure which impact on the sustainability of the lake ecosystems.

The ORD research program is designed to develop the scientific data needed to establish realistic ecological and public health goals for such ecosystems, to help develop a management program that strategically directs resources, and provides ecological indicators that document progress toward achieving these goals. Researchers will focus on: developing mass balance and food web models to establish and predict relationships of chemical loadings (emphasizing both sediment and atmospheric loadings) to residues in aquatic life and wildlife; developing watershed models to understand and predict the relationship of watershed conditions and management activities to loadings into rivers and lakes; determining the ecosystem effects of exposure to chemicals and changes in habitat conditions; validating fate and transport models used to predict chemical residues in fish; and evaluating the impact of new invading species on existing ecological relationships.

1993 Program

Results from the multi-agency Green Bay (Lake Michigan) mass balance study are being made available to lake managers planning future studies in support of lake-wide management plans, and to local regulatory agencies responsible for the clean-up of the Fox River. This study will show the utility of the mass balance approach in addressing and prioritizing remedial actions for large systems. The model incorporates the importance of sediment resuspension and sediment contamination in predicting residues in fish over a twenty-five year timeframe. Researchers are initiating work on the design of an atmospheric data collection program for the coupling of atmospheric input models to water quality mass balance food chain residue models.

Congressional Directives. A total of $1,000,000 is for the Congressionally directed projects for continued research on zebra mussels ($250,000) and for research in support of the Great Lakes National Program office ($750,000).

1992 Accomplishments

ORD developed hydrodynamic driven sediment models for use in understanding the role of sediments in controlling fate of toxic substances. Sediments are known to contain tremendous reservoirs of toxic substances that continue to recontaminate the water columns and biota well after the sources of contamination have been eliminated. During 1992, a management level mass balance food chain model for Lake Michigan was completed and presented to the Lake Michigan Management Committee. The model results are being used to design future loading and open lake monitoring studies.

WETLANDS

1994 Program Request

Wetlands are the interface between terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems and contribute to environmental quality by purifying water, storing flood waters, recharging groundwater, and providing habitat. Despite growing recognition of their ecological value, there was a net loss of over 2.6 million acres between the mid-1970's and mid-1980's. To help implement a national policy of "no net loss of wetlands, ORD is carrying out research to develop a risk-based approach for wetlands protection and management. Research goals are to: 1) determine how wetland functions contribute to environmental quality, both individually and as an aggregate within the landscape, and develop methods for assessing and enhancing function; 2) quantify the effects of stressors and landscape factors on wetland functions and use the information to assess the risks posed by the associated loss of wetlands and their functions; 3) develop design guidelines and performance criteria to reduce risk through wetland restoration and creation; and 4) improve the design and performance of wetlands constructed or restored for water quality improvement and identify the ecological risks and benefits of their use.

ORD will continue to carry out the multi-year wetlands research plan endorsed by the SAB in 1991. Increased resources will be used to evaluate the restoration potential of agriculturally converted wetlands in the prairie pothole region. This research will support the Food Securities Act and the Northern Waterfowl Reserve. Researchers will also fully implement another major study of the wetlands of the prairie pothole region. This study will include landscape and site-specific work on wetland function, and an evaluation of wetland restoration in the region. The results from this multi-scale study will be integrated into a risk assessment for the region. ORD will also study the ecological consequences of wetlands constructed to treat wastewater and begin to revise the 1988 design manual for this type of constructed wetland. Researchers will complete the first studies to develop an approach to setting priorities for siting restoration projects in watersheds in the arid West.

1993 Program

ORD is carrying out the five-year wetlands research plan endorsed by the SAB in 1991. Workers are continuing to identify the functions of individual and small groups of wetlands and how they are affected by environmental impacts. They are developing information needed to characterize and compare levels of function attainable in populations of natural, restored, and created wetlands. Researchers are developing methods for assessing and protecting landscape function in the prairie pothole region. ORD is also continuing to evaluate the performance of wetlands constructed for wastewater treatment and to propose improved designs for such systems. Researchers will use the research on landscape function, wetlands function, and characterization and restoration to develop and test a risk-based approach to wetland management.

1992 Accomplishments

1992 was a year of transition from the research conducted under the five year plan adopted in 1986 to the research proposed in the new five year plan. In concluding the work under the 1986 plan, researchers completed two major studies which represented a synthesis of the major research work. An Approach to Improving Decision Making in Restoration and Creation uses the results of five years of research evaluating wetland mitigation projects to illustrate a strategy that uses monitoring of populations of natural wetlands and projects to develop performance criteria and design guidelines. The Synoptic Approach to Cumulative Impact Assessment documents a method for rapidly assessing impacts of wetland loss on the landscape that uses readily available data. Results of research done over the past five years are used as case studies to illustrate how the approach can be used at a variety of scales.

CONTAMINATED SEDIMENTS

1994 Program Request

Toxic chemicals and conventional pollutants have steadily accumulated in the sediments of coastal, estuarine and freshwater ecosystems over the past century. Studies by the Office of Water and the National Academy of Sciences indicate that the extent of sediment contamination may be large with potentially far reaching effects. It appears that sediments at hundreds of locations across the country, in all types of waterbodies, are contaminated at levels that will harm benthic and other aquatic communities; and potentially threaten human health and wildlife due to bioaccumulation of sediment contaminants through the food chain. ORD is carrying out research to provide the scientific basis to effectively protect benthic habitats through meaningful regulatory practices as identified through the Agency's Contaminated Sediment Management Strategy. Research results will provide the scientific and engineering basis to implement pollution control and prevention strategies that will someday obviate the contaminated sediment problem.

ORD research will focus on development and validation of scientific and engineering approaches to identify contaminated sediments in aquatic environments; assess their potential impact on aquatic life, wildlife, and human health; and remediate contaminated sediment sites in a cost-effective and environmentally consistent manner.

Researchers will develop and validate methods for deriving national sediment quality criteria for the protection of aquatic life, wildlife, and human health. They will develop assessment methods to predict the fate and effects of contaminated sediments in aquatic systems, including the potential of sediment associated contaminants to bioaccumulate in human food chains. Researchers will also develop methods to identify toxic constituents in sediments and determine contaminant sources to aquatic systems.

ORD will conduct develop and evaluate innovative and cost effective remediation techniques, such as in situ contaminant biological treatment, and metals treatment and reclamation, for freshwater marine and estuarine habitats. Rates of natural recovery of benthic communities will also be examined to insure that appropriate remediation options are considered.

1993 Program

Researchers are focusing on the development and validation of methods for deriving national sediment quality criteria for the protection of aquatic life, wildlife, and human health. They are developing chemical specific sediment quality criteria documents for endrin, dieldrin, fluoranthene, phenanthrene, and acenapthrene. To improve assessment methods, they are developing chronic sediment toxicity tests. For remediation research, they are completing a report on biological treatment of sediments.

1992 Accomplishments

Researchers completed laboratory and field studies on the equilibrium partitioning approach for deriving sediment quality criteria for dieldrin and endrin. They also completed research on ionizable organic partitioning, including solubility coefficients relationships and initiated research to assess treatment techniques for the remediation of contaminated sediments.

AQUATIC ECOCRITERIA

1994 Program Request

Aquatic ecosystems are sensitive to pollution and disturbance and, as such, serve as a sentinel in assessing the health of our ecological resources. Aquatic communities will likely be among the first to show the impacts of global climate change. Current scientific knowledge allows EPA to control specific pollutants in our waters through the use of water quality criteria, and to control toxic discharges using toxicity-based permitting of point sources of pollution. However, scientific knowledge is insufficient to formulate comprehensive approaches to protect aquatic ecosystems from the cumulative impact of diffuse sources of pollution and from a large variety of non-pollutant stresses or disturbances. To overcome this problem, ORD must develop the scientific basis to extend the concepts of water quality criteria to that of ecological criteria which address multiple impacts over larger spatial scales.

Aquatic ecocriteria research is designed to extend the concept of water quality criteria by developing analogous ecological criteria to protect the environment from any stressor which diminishes ecosystem integrity. By developing such criteria, ORD will create the required next generation of methods and guidance to identify risks associated with human activity to shape pollution prevention programs and to select restoration approaches in areas of diminished ecological integrity. Ecological criteria must apply to specific geographic regions and this work will initially focus primarily on the Gulf of Mexico and to a lesser extent the Great Lakes. Subsequent work will include aquatic ecocriteria for the Chesapeake Bay.

ORD will conduct studies in all five areas that make up aquatic ecological criteria. These include chemical criteria, complex effluent, biocriteria, ecosystem criteria, and ecosystem diagnostics. The main emphasis in the chemical criteria will be reduce the uncertainties associated with some of the criteria for important chemicals. Specifically, researchers will conduct studies to more accurately express the bioavailability form of the heavy metal criteria. Workers conducting complex effluent research will focus on developing methods to identify chemicals that bioaccumulate in aquatic organisms and wildlife. Researchers will also develop indicators for biological criteria for near coastal areas and large lakes; initiate diagnostic procedures to identify the causes of aquatic community dysfunction for headwater rivers and large lakes; and identify ecosystem criteria (which include many of the determinate factors controlling the biological communities present) for rivers and large lakes. Additional effort will be placed on identifying ecological measurements that will assist in determining the ecological condition, and causes of that condition, of marine communities and ecosystems.

1993 Program

ORD is initiating a major effort to develop aquatic ecocriteria with initial focus on the Gulf of Mexico and the Great Lakes. Researchers are beginning work to provide fundamental knowledge of the ecology of near Gulf Coast ecosystems to better enable formulations of ecological risk assessment. The research will provide tools to assist the Agency is determining how effective management decisions are in protecting estuaries including: 1) development of procedures to measure the current health, predict future health and to assess recovery of estuaries (a diagnostics protocol will be field tested to assess its applicability and predictive capability); 2) identification and prioritization of the causes of impact on the biotic communities, e.g., point and non-point toxics; and 3) determination of the tolerance limits of major floral and fauna communities and establishment of effective biocriteria to protect the biota.

Work in the Great Lakes watershed is focusing on low order (headwater) streams and Great Lakes coastal wetlands. Researchers studying low order streams will extend previous work in the Saginaw River Watershed dealing with biocriteria evaluation and the relationship between watershed land use practices and the nature and degree of aquatic ecological disturbances in low order streams. Great Lakes coastal wetlands are an integral component of the Great Lakes ecosystem for which much more study is required. Scientists are directing their research efforts on such wetlands towards developing a classification system for defining the ecological integrity of these wetlands, developing indicators of disturbance, and developing restoration strategies for degraded wetlands in the Great Lakes. Results of the research on both wetlands and low order streams in the Great Lakes region is expected to be transferable to a large extent to other regions of the United States. This work will be integrated with other components of the ecocriteria program further along in development (e.g. biocriteria). It will also be coordinated with research on other wetlands, non-point source contaminants and global climate change effects.

1992 Accomplishments

Researchers completed initial work to develop ecocriteria including: extensive biological, chemical and physical characterization of the very diverse Saginaw River MI water shed through field sample collection and analysis; development of a GIS system to receive and integrate information on terrestrial and aquatic, natural and human-activity related features of the watershed; and development of program plans for the in-house and extramural components of the ERL-Duluth ecocriteria program. Other accomplishments included: development of six chemical-specific criteria for aquatic life and development of the first four chemical-specific criteria for the protection of Great Lakes wildlife.

NONPOINT SOURCE POLLUTION

1994 Program Request

Reports by the Office of Water, Science Advisory Board (SAB), the States, and GAO have identified nonpoint source pollution (NPS) as the largest remaining category of contamination threatening our nation's water quality. ORD research efforts on NPS focus on agriculture and the most pervasive pollutants -- nitrogen and pesticides. Agriculture NPS is the largest NPS, affecting about 50 to 70 percent of the impaired surface waters.

ORD will conduct research on the environmental and ecological impacts of alternative agricultural management systems being implemented as part of the President's Water Quality Initiative for agricultural systems administered by USDA. This effort, the Midwest Agriculture Surface/Subsurface Transport and Effects Research program (MASTER) is being carried out in close cooperation with the USDA and USGS. The research is being conducted in concert with the USDA Management Systems Evaluation Area (MSEA) Program in the midwest, and will concentrate on the water quality and ecological benefits of watershed management approaches. The research in 1994 will study the ecological benefits from new farm and watershed management methods including those promoted for voluntary adoption throughout the midwest. Water quality impacts from agricultural chemicals, sediment, and habitat alteration will be measured and assessed for experimental watersheds and extrapolated to similar midwestern conditions. A companion piece of this work focusing on drinking water aspects of the problem is funded under the Drinking Water Research budget.

1993 Program

ORD is initiating a limited research effort to study the impact of multimedia nitrogen on estuarine and near coastal ecosystems, particularly the Chesapeake Bay. Researchers are developing a framework for mass balance studies to enable allocation of source loads among the various media including watershed drainage, atmospheric deposition, and point sources. The study will include sources from and assimilation by various land types (e.g. forests, croplands, etc.), municipal and industrial discharges and various air emissions (autos, power plants, etc.). Future work on this research initiative would allow EPA and the States to evaluate the ecological consequences of alternative nitrogen control options and to select the wisest combinations of policies.

The MASTER program was entirely funded in 1993 under the Drinking Water Research budget. A shift of part of the resources for the MASTER program from Drinking Water Research to Water Quality Research is being made in 1994 to properly reflect the fact that the MASTER program also deals with surface water quality research issues.

1992 Accomplishments

The MASTER program was entirely funded in 1992 under the Drinking Water Research budget.

HABITAT/BIODIVERSITY

ORD will carry out the second year of a research plan to assess the major threats to habitat/biodiversity. The scale and intensity of habitat modification and the subsequent loss and degradation of critical natural functions has become immense in the United States, with long-term adverse consequences to both ecological and socioeconomic values. ORD is developing methods and data to support risk-based approaches to habitat assessment, management, and monitoring. The assessment component will rank relative risks to major habitat types based on their associated value and major stressors. The management component will evaluate how high value habitats will respond to specific protection and restoration strategies. The monitoring component will develop landscape level indicators of habitat condition in coordination with EMAP.

Researchers will develop and apply a hierarchical, landscape-scale assessment framework to prioritized relative risks to habitat and biodiversity considering value, exposure to anthropogenic stresses, and restoration potential. Pilot studies will be carried out to ascertain the best methods and data bases to conduct a national comparative risk assessment for habitat and biodiversity.

The pilot studies will use species occurrence data from The Nature Conservancy and National Heritage Programs; 2) habitat and landscape data from the Advanced Very High Resolution Radiometer (AVHRR) satellite land classification data base and Fish and Wild Life Service Gap Analysis Project vegetation maps; and 3) stressor data on housing, population census variables by townships, groundwater data, transportation data and other stressor information when available. The pilot studies will include Idaho-Oregon, Southern California, Utah, Chesapeake Bay Watershed/Pennsylvania, as well as a national study to assess the consistency, comparability and interpretability of the AVHRR satellite land classification system.

1993 Program

ORD is initiating work to develop and apply a risk-based framework to identify and prioritized the major risks to habitat values, including wetland habitats. ORD has formed a biodiversity research consortium to develop generally accepted data bases and analytical methods for assessing and managing risks to biodiversity. Initially, membership will include the US Fish and Wildlife Service, the USDA Forest Service, the USDI Geological Survey, the US Environmental Protection Agency, and The Nature Conservancy (TNC) who additionally represent the Network of State Natural Heritage Programs. In the future, membership may be expanded to include the Bureau of Land Management, the National Park Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Defense, the Smithsonian Institution, and additional governmental agencies and non-governmental organizations. Although the program's objectives are national in scope, several scientific issues will be addressed initially and resolved in an integrated series of pilot projects. These pilot studies were initiated in 1993 and will be completed over a three-year period (1993-95). The pilot studies will enable us to make an informed judgment about the most rigorous methods and suitable databases to use for a national scale analysis. All of the information to be gathered in this study will be synthesized to help make the decision on the best direction for the national implementation.

Congressional Directives. A total of $250,000 is for the Congressionally directed project for the Center for the Analysis of Environmental Change to provide comprehensive approaches needed for the wise management of the Columbia and Snake rivers ecosystem resources.

1992 Accomplishments

There was no funding for this activity in 1992.

WASTEWATER AND SLUDGE

1994 Program Request

EPA will carry out research to develop the technology and methods necessary to ensure the most cost effective and environmentally sound management and disposal of wastewater and sludge. Wastewater and Sludge research focuses on three research areas: 1) municipal wastewater/sludge treatment, 2) urban wet-weather discharges and 3) industrial wastewater management. Municipal wastewater/sludge management includes: monitoring methods and quality assurance for microbiological and chemical methods, sludge pathogen and chemical risk assessment, municipal wastewater sludge disposal including beneficial use. Urban wet-weather discharges research focuses on monitoring methods and quality assurance for microbiological methods, risk assessments and reduction of discharges from urban sources. Industrial wastewater treatment research includes monitoring methods and quality assurance, pollution prevention for industrial wastewater processes and innovative treatment technologies.

1993 Program

ORD is placing primary emphasis on research which supports the Office of Water in the development of Section 503 Sludge regulations. Workers are carrying out research, development, and demonstration activities which stress development and evaluation of specific gene probes for pathogens, risk assessment methods for pathogens, and the fate of and techniques for controlling pathogens in sludge prior to its final disposition. Researchers are continuing studies on annual water pollution performance evaluations and the annual Discharge Monitoring Report-QA performance evaluations for the QA reference materials program. They expect to complete the following products: development of gene probe methods for Shigella, Salmonella, and viruses; a pathogen risk assessment methodology for the landfilling of municipal sludge; and a preliminary evaluation of best management practices for stormwater pollution control.

Congressional Directives. A total of $700,000 is for the Congressionally directed project for the Water Environment Research Foundation.

1992 Accomplishments

Wastewater and sludge research products have been used by the EPA program offices, Regions, States, local governments and the industrial sector for regulation and management of wastewater and sludge. Researchers developed sample processing procedures for recovering intestinal viruses from wastewater and sludge and a method for non-radioactive detection of Norwalk viruses from wastewater sludge. They also completed a preliminary human health risk assessment for viruses in municipal sludge applied to land and developed new and revised analytical methods for the NPDES Point Source and Nonpoint Source programs which reduce or eliminate hazardous laboratory waste, lower detection limits and meet requirements of EPA's Environmental Monitoring Management Council.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

1994 Program Request

No work will be done in Water Quality Research in 1994. Resources are being moved to pollution prevention research in the Multimedia Program Element.

1993 Program

Support is being provided for research on the assimilative capacity of subsurface soils for agricultural chemicals.

1992 Accomplishments

There were no Water Quality Research resources in the pollution prevention research area in 1992.

INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES

1994 Program Request

As mandated by the Small Business Development Act of 1982 (Public Law 97-219), EPA will allocate 1.50% of its extramural Research and Development budget for the Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) Program. These funds will be used to support small businesses engaged in the development of equipment for pollution abatement and control, and instrumentation for monitoring environmental trends and conditions. Under this program, ORD will take advantage of unique solutions to water quality problems and other environmental issues that may be offered by the private sector. Resources will be identified in the operating plan and consolidated into the Multimedia Program Element once enactment occurs.

1993 Program

As mandated by the Small Business Development Act of 1982 (Public Law 97-219), EPA is allocating 1.50% of its extramural Research and Development budget for the Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) Program. These funds are used to support small businesses engaged in the development of equipment for pollution abatement and control, and instrumentation for monitoring environmental trends and conditions. Under this program, ORD is able to take advantage of unique solutions to water quality related problems and other environmental issues that may be offered by the private sector.

1992 Accomplishments

Resources and accomplishments supporting this program were budgeted in the Multimedia program element for 1992.

INFRASTRUCTURE

1994 Program Request

Adequately funded infrastructure is critical to ORD's success in conducting the quality science needed to assure that the Agency's decisions are scientifically sound. The most critical part of ORD's infrastructure is its staff. The assumption underlying all our research activities includes a productive workforce.

ORD has established a cohesive, cross-cutting issue for infrastructure based upon the importance of this activity to planned and ongoing research activities. Program and Research Operations appropriation funding for the Water Quality Research PE will be centralized within the infrastructure issue to provide improved management for ORD's personnel compensation and benefits, and travel costs associated with managing research programs.

1993 Program

ORD's current infrastructure program provides compensation and benefits, and travel for ORD scientists and engineers. ORD's workforce carries out scientific programs in support of the Agency's mission.

1992 Accomplishments

ORD funded its workyears in scientific support of the Agency's mission, providing the necessary personnel compensation and benefits, and travel for ORD scientists and engineers.

CROSS PROGRAM

1994 Program Request

EPA will continue to produce and improve standardized analytical methods for quantifying pollutants or their metabolic products in fresh water, wastewater, biological tissue sediment, and sludge. Researchers will focus on the development of more sensitive and lower cost chemical analytical methods required to detect substances at concentrations compatible with federal and state water quality criteria. The goal is to provide analytical methods which minimize or eliminate the use of hazardous solvents and reagents, thereby reducing exposure by laboratory workers and minimizing waste which must be disposed of in accordance with Resource Conservation and Recovery Act regulations.

1993 Program

This activity provides analytical chemical methods for quantifying pollutants or their metabolic products in fresh water, wastewater, biological tissue, sediment, and sludge. These standardized methods ensure comparability of ambient water quality monitoring data generated by the EPA and the regulated community. Currently available methods are being revised to improve sensitivity and robustness, reduce costs, and increase ease of use.

1992 Accomplishments

A compilation of analytical methods to determine a wide variety of pollutants in marine water was provided to the Regions. ORD completed and delivered five improved methods that significantly reduce the use of hazardous organic solvents and chemicals used as reagents.

1993 Research and Development Congressional Directives in the Office of Water

1994 Budget Request

No funds requested for this program in 1994.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES STUDY OF WETLANDS

1993 Program

Congressional Directive. A total of $400,000 if for the Congressionally directed "Study of Wetlands Characterization" to the National Academy of Sciences.

GREAT LAKES RESEARCH WITH INTERNATIONAL JOINT COUNCIL

1993 Program

Congressional Directive. A total of $125,000 is for the Council of Great Lakes Research Managers to coordinate research on Great Lakes Basin issues.

WATER QUALITY
Water Quality And Grants Program Management

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
PROGRAM							
Great Lakes Program							
Program & Research Operations	$3,140.3	$3,562.2	$3,121.8	$3,069.1	$2,894.6	-$174.5	-$667.6
Abatement Control and Compliance	$9,608.0	$10,873.7	$15,856.3	$15,856.3	$11,538.0	-$4,318.3	$664.3
TOTAL	$12,748.3	$14,435.9	$18,978.1	$18,925.4	$14,432.6	-$4,492.8	-$3.3
Chesapeake Bay Program							
Program & Research Operations	$2,035.1	$1,545.6	$872.9	$872.9	$741.7	-$131.2	-$803.9
Abatement Control and Compliance	$16,531.6	$18,248.8	$20,017.5	$20,017.5	$19,209.7	-$807.8	$960.9
TOTAL	$18,566.7	$19,794.4	$20,890.4	$20,890.4	$19,951.4	-$939.0	$157.0
TOTAL:							
Program & Research Operations	$5,267.3	$5,107.8	$3,994.7	$3,942.0	$3,636.3	-$305.7	-$1,471.5
Abatement Control and Compliance	$26,169.6	$29,122.5	$35,873.8	$35,873.8	$30,747.7	-$5,126.1	$1,625.2
Water Quality And Grants Program Management TOTAL	$31,436.9	$34,230.3	$39,868.5	$39,815.8	$34,384.0	-$5,431.8	$153.7
PERMANENT WORKYEARS							
Great Lakes Program	45.5	48.4	49.4	48.4	48.4		
Chesapeake Bay Program	18.2	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0		
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS	65.0	60.4	61.4	60.4	60.4		
TOTAL WORKYEARS							
Great Lakes Program	47.1	48.4	49.4	48.4	48.4		
Chesapeake Bay Program	19.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0		
TOTAL WORKYEARS	67.4	60.4	61.4	60.4	60.4		

WATER QUALITY

Water Quality & Grants Program Management

Budget Request

The Agency requests a total of $34,384,000 supported by 60.4 total workyears for 1994, a decrease of $5,431,800. Of the request, $3,636,300 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $30,747,700 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents a decrease of $305,700 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation and a decrease of $5,126,100 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

GREAT LAKES PROGRAM

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $14,432,600 supported by 48.4 total workyears for this program, of which $2,894,600 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $11,538,000 will be for the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation. This represents a decrease of $174,500 in Program and Research Operations and a decrease of $4,318,300 in Abatement, Control, and Compliance. This decrease reflects the elimination or completion of 1993 Congressional directives more appropriate for state and local government.

Great Lakes National Program Office (GLNPO) activities will continue to be guided by 5 Year Strategy goals for toxics reduction and habitat protection/restoration.

GLNPO is leading State and Federal air and water programs in a joint effort to develop integrated open water, tributary, biota, and air monitoring in the Great Lakes Basin to develop baseline information on toxic loadings and concentrations. Activities in 1994 include intensive Lake Michigan monitoring to quantify toxic pollutant sources and loads for the targeting of reduction efforts and the establishment of baseline information. Toxic pollutant screening will continue for Lake Superior tributaries and will begin for Lake Ontario. Satellite air deposition stations on Lakes Michigan and Superior will continue to supplement air toxic deposition monitoring done at master stations, while preparations are made to enhance satellite station support in Lakes Superior and Ontario. Open water surveys will be conducted on each Great Lake for toxics and for indicators of trophic condition and biological integrity. Identification of sources and quantification of loadings will continue to support remedial efforts and allow measurements of environmental progress under Lakewide Management Plans (LaMPs) and Remedial Action Plans (RAPs).

Pursuant to the Science Advisory Board's recommendation of improving data integration and analytical methodologies, GLNPO will be providing better and more efficient access to existing information to States and Regions. Resources will establish the capability for the management of information pertaining to the loadings, fate, and transport of toxic substances and will support state and Regional hardware, training, and infrastructure to provide basin-wide sharing of environmental data. Increased resources to data management will improve EPA's knowledge base and be used to deliver the data management system to states and other Great Lakes partners, enhancing the decision-making of environmental managers.

Under a coordinated habitat protection strategy involving GLNPO, states, other Federal organizations, and private entities, the most important Basin habitat sites will be identified and protection/restoration activities will commence. Restoration and protection will continue at habitat projects begun in 1993 to address significant losses of habitat quality and quantity in the Great Lakes Basin. Projects will support healthy and diverse communities, emphasizing habitats necessary to maintain biodiversity in the Great Lakes Basin.

GLNPO's Assessment and Remediation of Contaminated Sediments (ARCS) program (demonstrating alternative technologies for the remediation of contaminated sediments) will issue its final report to Congress on its findings. The Great Lakes sediments program will continue to support state and local groups needing contaminated sediment characterization and assessments leading to remediation projects. GLNPO will make necessary field sampling support available, as well as sediment expertise (through direct technical support, guidance documents, case studies, and workshops).

GLNPO will continue assisting the Regions and states in developing cross-media efforts to use tools such as LaMPs and RAPs while continuing technical and management support for pollution prevention and control activities. Specific pollution prevention support targeted at reductions of Great Lakes critical pollutants will be provided through state projects. LaMPs will be completed or nearing completion for Lakes Michigan, Ontario, and Superior and will be under development for Lake Erie. GLNPO will continue assisting the states and Regions in completing RAPs for Areas of Concern with assistance in identifying environmental problems, causes of use impairment, and specific remedial measures.

1993 Program

The Agency is allocating a total of $18,925,400 supported by 48.4 total workyears for this program, of which $3,069,100 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $15,856,300 is from the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation.

In support of the 5 Year Strategy goal for toxics reduction, GLNPO leads state and Federal air and water programs in a joint effort to develop integrated open water, tributary, biota, and air monitoring in the Great Lakes Basin to develop baseline information on toxic loadings and concentrations. 1993 activities include shakedown and screening level monitoring for Lake Michigan, toxic pollutant screening for Lake Superior, and integrated monitoring plan development for Lakes Ontario and Erie. Nine satellite air deposition stations on Lakes Michigan and Superior will supplement air toxic deposition monitoring done at the five master stations. Open water surveys will be conducted on each of the Great Lakes for toxics and for indicators of trophic condition and biological integrity. Identification of sources and quantification of loadings will support remedial efforts and allow measurements of environmental progress under LaMPs and RAPs.

GLNPO is working jointly with state and Federal environmental programs to afford environmental managers organized access to existing Agency data on the Great Lakes and to establish an architecture for loadings information in 1993. These are initial components of the Great Lakes multi-media environmental data management and analysis system.

In support of the 5 year Strategy goal of habitat protection/ restoration, GLNPO is completing five restoration and protection actions for high priority Basin habitat to address significant losses of habitat quality and quantity in the Great Lakes Basin. Other habitat related activities supporting the habitat goal of the 5 Year Strategy include development of a coordinated habitat protection strategy with states, other Federal organizations, and private entities. GLNPO's Assessment and Remediation of Contaminated Sediments (ARCS) program (demonstrating alternative technologies for the remediation of contaminated sediments) is assisting state and local groups with contaminated sediment characterization and assessments, representing the shift in this program to technology transfer. GLNPO is also preparing final ARCS reports required under the Great Lakes Critical Programs Act.

GLNPO is continuing assistance to Regions and states in the development of LaMPs for Lakes Michigan, Ontario, and Superior, and is initiating the LaMP for Lake Erie in 1993. GLNPO is assisting the states and Regions in completing RAPs for Areas of Concern through the identification of environmental problems and causes of use impairment and identification of specific remedial measures.

Congressional Directives. A total of $4,460,000 is for Congressionally-directed projects, including the clean-up of contaminated sediments in the Buffalo River; GLNPO activities, including enhanced monitoring; Great Lakes modeling activities; and support of the Lake Superior Binational program, including a mercury study.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $12,748,300 supported by 47.1 total workyears for this program, of which $3,140,300 was from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation and $9,608,000 was from the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation.

This program orchestrated completion of the Great Lakes 5 Year Strategy (to focus on toxic reduction, habitat protection/restoration, and species diversity) among 15 state, Federal, and tribal organizations. In support of that Strategy, the program championed integrated, multi-agency planning in the Great Lakes with a strong monitoring component. Working with Canada, GLNPO satisfied Great Lakes Critical Program Act requirements for establishing air toxics monitoring stations on each of the Great Lakes. GLNPO also conducted open water surveys on each Lake for toxics and for indicators of trophic condition and biological integrity.

Working with state and Federal partners, GLNPO completed on-site field scale demonstrations of contaminated sediment remediation technology (including bio-remediation) in satisfaction of the Great Lakes Critical Programs Act. Utilizing public/private partnerships, GLNPO supported development of a listing of priority Great Lakes habitat sites and protection/restoration demonstrations at seven sites. GLNPO also supported the Regions and states with development of Remedial Action Plans and Lakewide Management Plans.

CHESAPEAKE BAY PROGRAM

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $19,951,400 supported by 12.0 total workyears for this program, of which $741,700 will be for Program and Research Operations appropriation and $19,209,700 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents a decrease $131,200 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and a decrease of $807,800 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This decrease reflects the elimination ar completion of 1993 Congressional directives more appropriate for state and local governments. There is an increase for habitat restoration.

The Chesapeake Bay Program will continue to provide technical and management support for pollution prevention and control activities to protect living resource critical habitats, surface water, and ground water in the Chesapeake Bay watershed. Implementation of nonpoint source nutrient pollution control projects through state implementation grants and toxicity assessments of living resource habitats will be ongoing, but will place added emphasis on the private sector role, including opportunities for trading. To improve water quality, the program will establish baywide living resource distribution, abundance, and species diversity restoration goals. Activities to address toxics will involve a balance of research, monitoring, and actual prevention and control projects as dictated by the amended Toxic Reduction Strategy. New projects to improve living resources through improved fish passage and habitat construction will be developed.

The Chesapeake Bay Program will fulfill priority program tasks, including development of a "Tool Chest" of computerized information assistance to expand the ability of local governments to meet environmental goals. Resources are provided for outreach and expanded public involvement in programs to reduce the effects of nonpoint sources of pollution. The Agency will escalate the pace of the Nutrient Reduction Program to meet the goals of a 40 percent reduction of nutrient levels by the year 2000 through the implementation of tributary-specific nutrient reduction strategies. As a result, modelling and monitoring efforts will be increased in tributaries.

1993 Program

The Agency is allocating a total of $20,890,400 supported by 12.0 total workyears for this program, of which $872,900 is for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $20,017,500 is for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

The Chesapeake Bay Program is continuing to provide interstate leadership and technical and managerial support for the pollution prevention and control activities of numerous agencies for the restoration of the Chesapeake Bay and its living resources. Traditional coordination efforts among the Program and Bay states are being expanded to include and integrate other EPA programs and Federal agencies. The possibility of reducing nutrient loads faster and more cost-effectively through pollution reduction trading is being investigated.

Implementation of the Basin-wide Nutrient Reduction Strategy continues. To stay on course for achieving the goal of a 40 percent reduction in nutrients entering the Bay by the year 2000, the program is accelerating the pace of point and nonpoint source programs. Implementation grants to state agencies for nonpoint source pollution control yield a greater targeting of resources to the highest areas of pollutant load based upon monitoring data. These grants also provide for standardization of nutrient management methods on farmlands as well as expanded marketing of these methods to the private sector and the public. Special emphasis is placed on refining environmental indicators, modeling and management of air sources of nutrients and toxics, and integrating the multiple NPS control authorities of EPA and other Agencies.

Activities to address toxics involve a balance of research, monitoring and actual prevention and control projects. A reevaluation of the Basin-wide Toxics Reduction Strategy is being completed. The program is expanding the monitoring network to include air deposited-toxics.

Bay modeling and management strategies are being refined to incorporate new information about the impact of Clean Air Act Amendments requirements. Special emphasis is being placed on refining environmental progress indicators, modeling and management of air sources of nutrients and toxics. Cross-program coordination is also being enhanced through the continued integration of water quality and living resources management activities.

The program is establishing quantitative Bay-wide restoration goals for the diversity, abundance and distribution of living resources. Implementation of species management plans is being accelerated. The program is fostering habitat enhancement through priority fish passage projects, by the refinement of wetlands inventories in the region and by efforts to restore submerged grasses. Work on the oyster reef demonstration, funded in the 1992 and 1993 appropriations, will yield valuable experience for reversing the precipitous decline in this critical commercial species.

Congressional Directives: A total of $1,100,000 is for Congressionally directed projects. These activities are oyster reseeding in the Chesapeake Bay and the development of a strategy to enhance and protect the Potomac River.

1992 Accomplishments

The Agency obligated a total of $18,566,700 supported by 19.0 total workyears for this program, of which $2,035,100 was from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation and $16,531,600 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

The Agency continued to meet its expanded responsibilities under the Chesapeake Bay Agreement in concert with the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia; the District of Columbia; and the Chesapeake Bay Commission. The Program continued management of state coordination, computer services/data management, administrative and public information support.

Program participants completed a reevaluation of the 1987 goal to reduce nutrient levels to the Bay by 40 percent between 1985 and 2000. As a result, the Executive Council adopted amendments to the 1987 Agreements which reaffirm the 40 percent goal, commit to at least that level post-2000, recognize the need to act to reduce the contribution of air sources of nitrogen to the Bay, adopt the first specific living resource goal, dealing with Bay grasses, and require tributary specific plans for nitrogen reduction by August 1993.

Toxic studies, expanded monitoring data, pesticide management demonstrations and use surveys, analytical capabilities surveys and toxic loading inventories were a part of the continued implementation of the Basin-wide Toxics Reduction Strategy that ultimately refined and redirected the Strategy and improved regulatory efforts. New elements introduced through outreach and negotiation placed a greater emphasis on pollution prevention aspects and voluntary reductions of toxics through outreach and negotiation. A scheduled reevaluation of the Toxics Reduction Strategy was being developed for adoption by the program committees. Efforts continued to integrate and coordinate the work of the other EPA programs in support of the program. Targeted implementation projects by other programs continued to expand using models and protocols developed to date for the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System and Federal facility compliance improvements, air deposition modeling, Clean Air Act impacts analysis, Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program (EMAP) environmental indicators and wetlands baseline determinations. Efforts continued to focus to a greater extent on the funding of pollution prevention projects.

WATER QUALITY
Engineering and Analysis

	ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
	(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
PROGRAM							
Engineering and Analysis							
Program & Research Operations	$4,601.6	$5,742.4	$4,695.6	$4,688.6	$5,290.5	$601.9	-$451.9
Abatement Control and Compliance	$12,533.3	$15,884.1	$10,211.9	$12,818.6	$16,721.3	$3,902.7	$837.2
TOTAL	$17,134.9	$21,626.5	$14,907.5	$17,507.2	$22,011.8	$4,504.6	$385.3
TOTAL:							
Program & Research Operations	$4,601.6	$5,742.4	$4,695.6	$4,688.6	$5,290.5	$601.9	-$451.9
Abatement Control and Compliance	$12,533.3	$15,884.1	$10,211.9	$12,818.6	$16,721.3	$3,902.7	$837.2
Engineering and Analysis TOTAL	$17,134.9	$21,626.5	$14,907.5	$17,507.2	$22,011.8	$4,504.6	$385.3
PERMANENT WORKYEARS							
Engineering and Analysis	59.1	74.0	73.3	73.3	73.3		-.7
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS	59.1	74.0	73.3	73.3	73.3		-.7
TOTAL WORKYEARS							
Engineering and Analysis	61.5	74.0	73.3	73.3	73.3		-.7
TOTAL WORKYEARS	61.5	74.0	73.3	73.3	73.3		-.7

WATER QUALITY

Engineering & Analysis

Budget Request

The Agency requests a total of $22,011,800 supported by 73.3 total workyears for 1994. Of the request, $5,290,500 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $16,721,300 will be for the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $601,900 in the Program Research Operations appropriation and $3,902,700 in the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation.

ENGINEERING AND ANALYSIS

1994 Program Request

In 1994, the Agency requests a total of $22,011,800 supported by 73.3 total workyears for this program of which $5,290,500 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $16,721,300 will be for the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $601,900 in Program and Research Operations appropriation and $3,902,700 in the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation. The increases support rising workyear costs and additional funding required to meet court ordered effluent guidelines.

As required by the EPA-NRDC Consent Decree and 304(m) plan, the Agency will continue to develop effluent guidelines for industries that present the most significant risk to public health and the environment. These regulations are supported by engineering, economic, and statistical analyses, including the development of analytical methods for toxic and non-conventional pollutants.

In 1994 the Agency will propose rules for 4 industries: pulp and paper; pesticides formulating and packaging; centralized waste treatment (formerly waste treatment - Phase I); and pharmaceutical manufacturing. The program will continue the development of the guidelines started in 1993 (landfills and incinerators (formerly waste treatment - Phase II), industrial laundries, and transportation equipment cleaning), with a heavy emphasis in 1994 on wastewater testing at facilities to determine the performance of the various technologies being used. Development will continue on rules for the metal products machinery, and coastal oil and gas industries.

Where possible, guideline development activities will be done in cooperation with other agency programs. The pulp and paper and pharmaceuticals guidelines will be coordinated with the Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards; the centralized waste treatment rule with the Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; and the pesticides rule with the Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances.

The Agency will continue with the studies begun in 1993 and initiate studies of two additional industrial categories. In addition, the Agency will continue to support the Effluent Guidelines Task Force. The Agency will also continue to provide information and technical assistance to the wider Caribbean and Eastern European nations to manage discharge of industrial wastewater in their waters.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $17,507,200 supported by 73.3 total workyears for this program, of which $4,688,600 will be from the Program Research Operation appropriation and $12,818,600 will be from the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation.

In accordance with the EPA-NRDC Consent Decree and the 304(m) plan, EPA plans to promulgate final regulations for three industrial categories: offshore oil and gas, pesticides manufacturing, and organic chemicals, plastics, and synthetic fibers. In addition, the Agency continues the development of regulations for six additional industrial categories: pulp and paper; pesticides formulating and packaging; centralized waste treatment (formerly waste treatment-Phase I); machinery, manufacturing and rebuilding; pharmaceuticals; and coastal oil and gas. These industrial categories have been assessed by EPA to present the greatest existing risk to human health and the environment. As required in the Consent Decree and 304(m) plan, new guidelines are being initiated in 1993 for landfills and incinerators (formerly waste treatment - Phase II), industrial laundries, and transportation equipment cleaning facilities. The Agency continues work on two studies begun in 1992 and initiates studies of two additional industrial categories. In addition a new Effluent Guideline Task Force, mandated by the Decree, convenes in 1993 to advise the Agency on long-term strategy for the program.

The development of analytical methods, analytical service support, technical assistance to permit writers and publicly owned treatment works (POTW) operations continue to be high EPA priorities in 1993.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency allocated a total of $17,134,900 supported by 61.5 total workyears for this program, of which $4,601,600 was from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation and $12,533,300 was from the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation.

The effluent guidelines program successfully reached a settlement with the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) that required the Agency to: continue the development of nine rulemakings; begin development of three additional rules in 1993; continue and initiate eleven industry studies to determine industries for future regulation; and develop nine additional rules between 1995 and 2003. The settlement agreement also established a Task Force to advise the Agency on the effluent guidelines process. In conjunction with these activities, in January 1992 the Agency published the 1993 304(m) plan which included the court-ordered schedule for rulemaking activities.

Rulemakings continued for the following nine industrial categories: pesticides manufacturing; offshore oil and gas; pulp and paper; coastal oil and gas; organic chemicals; pharmaceuticals; pesticide formulating and packaging; waste treatment and metal products and machinery. The Agency negotiated with NRDC the extension of the final promulgation date for the offshore oil and gas rule to January 1993 and the proposed pesticide manufacturing rule was published in March 1992. Further, the Agency negotiated with the Environmental Defense Fund and the National Wildlife Federation a final settlement agreement on the content and schedule for the proposed pulp and paper rule. The Agency initiated a petroleum refining study and a metal finishing study in 1992. These projects developed several analytical methods to support regulatory development activities for the pulp and paper, pesticide manufacturing and oil and gas industries. All regulatory activities were supported by economic and regulatory impact analyses and were coordinated with other EPA headquarters and regional offices; e.g., the Office of Water initiated a cooperative effort with the Office of Air and Radiation to do a joint OAR/OW pulp and paper industrial rulemaking.

WATER QUALITY
Grants Assistance Programs

PROGRAM		ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
		(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
Control Agency Resource Supplementation (Section 106)								
Abatement Control and Compliance		$81,854.7	$81,700.0	$81,659.1	$81,659.0	$81,700.0	$41.0	
	TOTAL	$81,854.7	$81,700.0	$81,659.1	$81,659.0	$81,700.0	$41.0	
Clean Lakes Program								
Abatement Control and Compliance		$6,859.5		$4,000.0	$4,000.0		-$4,000.0	
	TOTAL	$6,859.5		$4,000.0	$4,000.0		-$4,000.0	
TOTAL:								
Abatement Control and Compliance		$88,714.2	$81,700.0	$85,659.1	$85,659.0	$81,700.0	-$3,959.0	
Grants Assistance Programs	TOTAL	$88,714.2	$81,700.0	$85,659.1	$85,659.0	$81,700.0	-$3,959.0	

WATER QUALITY

Grants Assistance Programs

Budget Request

The Agency requests a total of $81,700,000 supported by 0 total workyears for 1994, a decrease of $3,959,000 of which, all will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. The decrease results from the elimination of Congressionally directed programs more ap[propriately funded by state and local governments.

CONTROL AGENCY RESOURCE SUPPLEMENTATION (SECTION 106)

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $81,700,000 for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $41,000 which restores the reduction resulting from Congressionally-directed general reductions in 1993.

Section 106 grants will continue to support water pollution control programs operated by State, interstate and territorial agencies and approximately 60 Indian tribes qualified under Section 518(e). Grantees will continue to improve their abilities to assess water quality conditions and trends, and conduct comprehensive monitoring to identify areas impaired by point and nonpoint source toxic pollutants. Improvements will be made in response to EPA guidance responding to the recommendations of the Intergovernmental Task Force on Monitoring. The States will continue to administer water quality standards programs that reflect refinements to human health and aquatic life criteria and develop new standards based on criteria that consider the entire ecosystem including habitat, wildlife, and biological criteria.

Under the Office of Water's Wet Weather Flow effort, authorized States, primarily under general permitting authorities, will be issuing permits that incorporate the new stormwater pollution control criteria. States, located primarily in the Northeastern United States, will implement an expedited Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) control program and will work to develop appropriate controls for CSO discharges taking place during wet weather events. Authorized States will emphasize reissuance of expiring NPDES permits that incorporate toxic/toxicity-based limits and will modify permits to incorporate new limits based on findings from water quality analyses. Grantees will continue to focus on selected high priority permit modifications for Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs) to address pretreatment requirements.

States and qualified Indian Tribes will undertake activities to address priority ground water protection needs as they develop comprehensive approaches to implementing the Agency's Ground Water Strategy for the 1990s.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $81,659,000 for this program, all of which is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

States are implementing water quality-based controls for toxic discharges in high priority waters, and are continuing to assess water quality conditions and trends. States are also conducting comprehensive monitoring (including water column, biotic integrity, fish tissue and sediment) to justify risk-based control decisions at sites impacted by toxic and conventional pollutants. Grantees are administering water quality standards programs that focus on new standards for toxic pollutants based on EPA water quality criteria guidance and EPA review of standards, as required by the statute.

States are continuing to emphasize reissuance of expiring NPDES permits that incorporate toxic/toxicity based limits and are modifying other permits as needed. Resources are redirected at the State-level to ensure that statutory and regulatory deadlines are met for implementation of stormwater, CSO and sludge permitting programs. Grantees are also focusing on selected, high priority permit modifications for POTWs to address pretreatment requirements. States are continuing to develop and implement comprehensive ground water protection programs which serve as State-level mechanisms to integrate Federal ground water activities.

States and qualified Indian tribes are assessing their total ground water efforts; comparing them against the strategic activities to a comprehensive resource protection approach; identifying gaps and necessary actions. States are also enhancing their efforts to incorporate wellhead protection activities and pesticide management plans into their comprehensive programs.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $81,854,700 for this program, all of which was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

Section 106 grants provided funding assistance for water pollution control programs operated by 63 States, interstate and territorial agencies and approximately 60 qualified Indian tribes. Water quality programs focused on meeting legislative requirements and presidential mandates related to toxic contamination, nonpoint sources, wetland losses, coastal and marine pollution, stormwater, CSOs, and enforcement. States administered water quality programs which emphasized sustaining ecological resources and protecting human health and welfare through the protection, restoration, and enhancement of the Nation's water resources. States devoted resources to geographically targeted watersheds to improve water quality in critical areas.

EPA developed permit programs to address CSOs, stormwater, and sludge. States focused permitting, compliance, pretreatment and enforcement activities in waters at highest risk, particularly in critical aquatic habitats. Monitoring and assessment data were used to establish priorities for needed control measures and to develop wasteload allocations for permits. States continued to develop CGWPPs, to assess their ground water resources, to evaluate or rank the highest risk contaminants, and establish priorities and approaches to ground water protection.

CLEAN LAKES PROGRAM

1994 Program Request

No funds are requested for this program.

1993 Program

The Agency is allocating $4,000,000 for this program from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

The Agency is supporting state lake programs through a combination of assistance (1) for state-wide programs to assess and classify lakes, develop state-wide protection programs, support volunteer efforts, and coordinate lake protection with other water resource programs; and (2) for specific lake projects selected based on a competitive evaluation of environmental and public benefits.

Congressional Directives. A total of $4,000,000 is for Congressionally directed Clean Lakes activities.

1992 Accomplishments

The Agency obligated $6,859,500 for this program from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

The Clean Lakes program supported state-EPA cooperative agreements under section 314 of the Clean Water Act. The agreements were used to support the highest priority Phase I lake diagnostic feasibility studies, Phase II implementation activities to restore and protect lake water quality and Phase III post-restoration monitoring projects to enhance the scientific basis for various lake restoration methodologies. Projects were selected based on an evaluation of the environmental and public benefits of state Clean Lakes proposals.

WATER QUALITY

Water Quality Strategies Implementation

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

PROGRAM		ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
Wetlands Protection								
Program & Research Operations		$9,299.4	$10,639.5	$10,760.7	$10,757.0	$11,349.7	$592.7	$710.2
Abatement Control and Compliance		$6,779.5	$7,463.0	$8,108.2	$8,027.8	$5,864.4	-$2,163.4	-$1,598.6
	TOTAL	$16,078.9	$18,102.5	$18,868.9	$18,784.8	$17,214.1	-$1,570.7	-$888.4
NonPoint Source Grants								
Abatement Control and Compliance		$52,524.6	$26,000.0					-$26,000.0
Construction Grants				$50,000.0	$50,000.0	$80,000.0	$30,000.0	$80,000.0
	TOTAL	$52,524.6	$26,000.0	$50,000.0	$50,000.0	$80,000.0	$30,000.0	$54,000.0
Wetlands Program Implementation - Grants								
Abatement Control and Compliance		$8,499.9	$10,000.0	$10,000.0	$10,000.0	$10,000.0		
	TOTAL	$8,499.9	$10,000.0	$10,000.0	$10,000.0	$10,000.0		
Oil Spills Program								
Abatement Control and Compliance		$285.5						
	TOTAL	$285.5						
Ocean Disposal Permits								
Program & Research Operations		$2,710.7	$3,125.9	$2,953.4	$2,953.0	$3,190.1	$237.1	$64.2
Abatement Control and Compliance		$5,073.1	$5,456.9	$4,698.3	$4,844.8	$4,886.2	$41.4	-$570.7
Ocean Dumping Fund		$619.9						
	TOTAL	$8,403.7	$8,582.8	$7,651.7	$7,797.8	$8,076.3	$278.5	-$506.5
Environmental Emergency Response & Prevention								
Program & Research Operations		$3,230.6						
Abatement Control and Compliance		$9,579.0						
Oil Spills Trust Fund			$19,661.1	$17,077.1	$17,076.1		-$17,076.1	-$19,661.1
	TOTAL	$12,809.6	$19,661.1	$17,077.1	$17,076.1		-$17,076.1	-$19,661.1
Water Quality Criteria, Standards and Applications								
Program & Research Operations		$6,843.7	$7,472.9	$7,659.2	$7,635.0	$7,435.6	-$199.4	-$37.3
Abatement Control and Compliance		$9,366.8	$10,246.7	$11,597.1	$11,549.8	$10,962.6	-$587.2	$715.9
	TOTAL	$16,210.5	$17,719.6	$19,256.3	$19,184.8	$18,398.2	-$786.6	$678.6

WATER QUALITY
Water Quality Strategies Implementation

	ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)							
TOTAL:							
Program & Research Operations	$22,084.4	$21,238.3	$21,373.3	$21,345.0	$21,975.4	$630.4	$737.1
Abatement Control and Compliance	$92,108.4	$59,166.6	$34,403.6	$34,422.4	$31,713.2	-$2,709.2	-$27,453.4
Construction Grants			$50,000.0	$50,000.0	$80,000.0	$30,000.0	$80,000.0
Ocean Dumping Fund	$619.9						
Oil Spills Trust Fund		$19,661.1	$17,077.1	$17,076.1		-$17,076.1	-$19,661.1
Water Quality Strategies Implementation TOTAL	$114,812.7	$100,066.0	$122,854.0	$122,843.5	$133,688.6	$10,845.1	$33,622.6
PERMANENT WORKYEARS							
Wetlands Protection	164.0	184.9	184.5	184.5	184.5		-4
Ocean Disposal Permits	56.3	50.3	50.3	50.3	50.3		
Environmental Emergency Response & Prevention	54.6	84.8	84.8	84.0		-84.0	-84.8
Water Quality Criteria, Standards and Applications	109.5	120.1	119.0	116.0	114.0	-2.0	-6.1
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS	384.4	440.1	438.6	434.8	348.8	-86.0	-91.3
TOTAL WORKYEARS							
Wetlands Protection	169.1	184.9	184.5	184.5	184.5		-4
Ocean Disposal Permits	58.7	50.3	50.3	50.3	50.3		
Environmental Emergency Response & Prevention	58.7	84.8	84.8	84.0		-84.0	-84.8
Water Quality Criteria, Standards and Applications	113.7	120.1	119.0	116.0	114.0	-2.0	-6.1
TOTAL WORKYEARS	400.2	440.1	438.6	434.8	348.8	-86.0	-91.3

WATER QUALITY

Water Quality Strategies Implementation

Budget Request

The Agency requests a total of $133,688,600 supported by 348.8 total workyears for 1994. This represents an increase of $10,845,100 and a decrease of 86.0 total workyears from 1993 of which $17,076,100 and 84 workyears decrease is a result of transfer of the Environmental Emergency Response and Prevention program to the new Oil Spills Response appropriation. There is an increase of $30 million for Nonpoint Source Grants in the Water Infrastructure Financing appropriation. Of the request, $21,975,400 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $31,713,200 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $630,400 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation, an increase of $2,709,200 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation and $80 million will be for the Water Infrastructure Financing appropriation (formally Construction Grants).

WETLANDS PROTECTION

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $17,214,100 supported by 184.5 total workyears for this program, of which $11,349,700 will be for the Program and Research appropriation and $5,864,400 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $592,700 in Program and Research Operations and a decrease of $2,163,400 in Abatement, Control and Compliance. This decrease reflects the elimination or completion of 1993 Congressional directives more appropriate for state and local governments. There is an increase for the wetlands program.

Headquarters and the Regions will continue to build a strong, consistent regulatory (Clean Water Act Section 404) wetlands protection program working with the Army Corps of Engineers (COE) and other Federal agencies, with particular emphasis on tailoring wetlands protection activities to reflect the functions of wetlands at specific geographic areas/sites. EPA will proceed with development of a wetlands categorization approach under the Section 404 program. Consistent with the watershed protection approach, the program will direct its efforts to those wetlands at greatest risk. Specific guidance, assistance and oversight for this risk based approach will be provided.

The Agency will provide continued assistance to state wetlands programs, including increased attention to management of the state grants program. This will include support for developing guidance on new state Section 404 assumption regulations. There will be significant attention paid to providing national guidance on State Wetlands Conservation Strategies (including non-regulatory components and landowner incentives), and on the integration of wetlands protection with other ongoing programs, such as watershed protection.

The Agency, along with other Federal agencies such as the Departments of Agriculture and Interior, will continue work on targeted outreach/education on wetlands issues. Headquarters will support Regional strategies for direct communication with their agricultural communities to address the types of farming, wetlands and kinds of issues that are endemic to the Regions; these include wetlands locations, values, regulatory requirements and project alternatives. A key objective is to convince the public, including farmers, that wetlands possess great value in their natural state.

EPA will provide increased support for improving the scientific information base for wetland evaluation methods, categorization, mitigation banking, monitoring and ecological indicators.

The Agency will continue to support strong state programs through grants, technical assistance and technology transfer. EPA will assist states developing and implementing comprehensive state wetlands protection plans, ensure a strong state role in wetlands assessment and mitigation banking, and support cross-Regional geographically targeted/watershed initiatives, aimed at risk reduction in high priority areas. These initiatives will link state planning efforts, the advance identification (ADID) process, education/outreach actions, and cooperative efforts among all levels of government and the private sector.

1993 Program

The Agency is allocating a total of $18,784,800 supported by 184.5 total workyears for this program, of which $10,757,000 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $8,027,800 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1993, the Agency is continuing at a reduced level to build a strong, consistent Section 404 regulatory program working with the Army Corps of Engineers and other Federal agencies. The Agency is coordinating Federal agency support for the National Academy of Sciences wetlands delineation study as directed by Congress. Implementation of a watershed management approach to the protection/maintenance of water quality and protection of wetlands values and functions is continuing and expanding.

Support to states and Indian tribes is continuing to grow as they build on anticipatory approaches to wetlands protection with increased use of advance identification (ADID), special area management plans, and comprehensive state wetlands conservation plans, among others. The ADID process is a unique tool for achieving several objectives in a given geographic area; it involves both an extensive public education and outreach effort and contains the elementary components of a wetlands classification method at a particular watershed or site. The Corps of Engineers (COE) is increasingly willing to support ADIDs because the result may be a general permit for the geographic area, thus eventually reducing the permitting workload for the Corps.

The Agency is continuing to develop guidance regarding use of wetlands mitigation banking systems. Such systems can provide scientifically sound compensation for the unavoidable loss of wetlands in which compensatory mitigation for more than one project is aggregated and effected in advance at a single large site. This can both provide environmental benefits and streamline the permit review process. A guidance document for field staff, issued jointly with the COE, will clarify the appropriate role of mitigation banking in the Section 404 program.

Building on wetlands indicators work begun in 1992, Great Lakes wetlands protection activities will establish baselines for habitat restoration in the Great Lakes Basin by identifying indicator plants and animals. The program is also developing inventories of habitat areas necessary for the prevention of species loss or decline. The Agency is supporting the preparation of state protection strategies based upon status and trends analyses of Great Lakes wetlands and tributary habitats.

Congressional Directives. A total of $3,100,000 is for Congressionally directed projects, including the Susquehanna River Wetlands Demonstration, Hayward Marsh Wetlands, McKenzie River Basin Wetlands Study, Warrenton, Oregon Wetlands, Canaan Valley, West Virginia Wetlands, and the New Mexico Colonias Wetlands Demonstration Project.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $16,078,900 supported by 169.1 total workyears for this program, of which $9,299,400 was from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation and $6,779,500 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1992, the Agency worked with other Federal agencies to ensure a sound and consistent Federal approach to wetlands protection, assist with comprehensive planning for Federal land management agencies, and provide appropriate levels of compliance monitoring and enforcement. The program continued to improve consistency with the COE under the Section 404 regulatory program.

The Agency placed a high priority on implementing a watershed protection approach, which seeks to integrate EPA programs, along with other Federal agency, state, and local programs, to address watershed protection in a holistic manner. The integration of point and nonpoint source controls with wetlands protection can greatly enhance the prevention of pollution and the reduction of risks to public health and the environment. Wetlands protection activities were included as components of a number of watershed initiatives.

The wetlands program worked with the Marine and Estuarine Protection Program to implement the improved test methods and procedural guidance on sediment criteria and disposal of dredged material in coastal waters, and began development of comparable methods and guidance applicable to inland waters.

EPA continued to assist in the development of state and local wetlands protection programs through the Regions and states, including the development of state water quality standards in several states. Continued focus was placed upon anticipatory approaches to wetlands protection, including advance identification. The Agency implemented a variety of projects aimed at protecting special wetland ecosystems such as those in coastal Louisiana.

EPA disseminated new technical tools emerging from the Agency's research efforts in the areas of wetlands restoration and cumulative impact assessments. EPA played an active role in international activities, seeking opportunities to share U.S. experience and expertise with others, especially developing countries.

NONPOINT SOURCE MANAGEMENT GRANTS

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $80,000,000 for this program for the Water Infrastructure Financing appropriation. This represents an increase of $30,000,000 for watershed restoration grants.

The Agency and the states will continue to target high priority watersheds and state nonpoint source (NPS) management program needs, consistent with approved state Section 319 NPS programs. Additional targeted grant funding will be provided to support specific watershed restoration projects.

In 1994, a significant portion of Section 319 funds will be targeted to specific state-designated local watershed projects designed to restore wetlands, streambanks, shorelines, seagrass beds and other coastal and inland habitats. Such watershed projects will include: restoration of riparian habitats in man-altered watersheds; urban lake renewal; improvement and restoration of important wetland habitats; shaping or restoration of altered stream channels and riparian habitats; and protection/restoration of eroding shorelines and their habitats.

These grants will also support continuing statewide NPS implementation activities. This will include the upgrade of the level and quality of NPS controls being applied in the high priority watersheds to reflect the best economically achievable management measures available. In particular, these funds will be focused on several specific priority NPS categories -- agriculture, silviculture, urban, and hydromodification -- in cooperation with other Federal agencies to begin implementation of state coastal nonpoint source management programs under the Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments (CZARA) of 1990.

1993 Program

The Agency is allocating a total of $50,000,000 for this program from the Construction Grants/State Revolving Fund appropriation.

These funds support state implementation of their Section 319 NPS management programs. Headquarters and the Regions, based on careful analyses and oversight of state Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 319 management plans and grant submittals, is selecting state NPS activities for funding which: 1) support development of effective pollution prevention mechanisms to minimize generation of NPS pollution at the source, with emphasis on high priority watersheds; 2) support innovative state approaches to resolve NPS agriculture, mining and forestry problems in high priority watersheds; 3) assure performance, continuity, and self-sufficiency of NPS programs at the state level through hiring of staff and establishment of state-wide programs for education, technical assistance, and technology transfer; and, 4) support fully integrated urban pollution programs in high priority watersheds by enhancing CWA section 319 programs designed to address urban stormwater not regulated by National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits.

Congressional Directives: A total of $24,000,000 was directed by Congress to increase nonpoint source grants under CWA Section 319.

1992 Accomplishments

The Agency obligated a total of $52,524,600 for this program, all of which is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

The Agency and states targeted high priority watersheds and statewide activities for the abatement and prevention of NPS pollution. Projects included provisions for: (1) on-site assistance, education, outreach technology and information transfer; (2) innovative prevention and control techniques; (3) state and local regulatory and enforcement mechanisms; (4) programs and techniques to avoid groundwater contamination; and (5) institutional and financial arrangements that lead to long-term water quality improvements. All activities selected for funding achieved discrete, measurable results that reduce risk to the aquatic environment or human health and advanced states toward effective implementation of comprehensive NPS management programs (including, as appropriate, groundwater protection).

WETLANDS IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAM GRANTS

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $10,000,000 for this program, all of which is for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. There is no change from 1993.

States will continue to move toward the goal of no net loss of wetlands by strengthening their protection programs. Grant funds will be provided under the authority of Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 104, which calls for Federal, state, and local cooperation in conducting and promoting pollution prevention, reduction and elimination activities. These activities may include investigations, experiments, training, demonstrations and studies. Wetlands grants to states will support such projects that assist states in their efforts to assume responsibility for the CWA section 404 regulatory program. Projects that integrate state, local and private sector programs and activities that focus on integrated protection efforts in priority watersheds will be of highest priority. The Agency will also continue to place emphasis on encouraging and supporting the efforts of Indian tribes to develop and implement effective wetlands protection programs.

The Agency will expand the number of states developing comprehensive state wetlands protection plans and provide funding for state demonstrations that support geographically-targeted watershed initiatives aimed at risk reduction in high priority areas. Focus will be placed on state and Indian initiatives that link planning efforts, education and outreach actions and cooperative efforts among all levels of government and the private sector.

1993 Program

The Agency is allocating a total of $10,000,000 for this program, all of which is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

States are continuing to move toward the goal of no net loss of wetlands by strengthening their protection programs. Grant funds are being used for a wide variety of activities, including examining the feasibility of assuming responsibility for administration of the Section 404 program. States are developing water quality standards for wetlands, incorporating wetlands into the Section 401 state water quality certification process, developing comprehensive statewide or geographically targeted wetlands protection management plans, and working with local governments and citizen groups to promote wetlands protection programs. Projects that integrate state, local and private sector programs and activities and that focus on integrated protection efforts in priority watersheds are a high priority. The Agency is placing emphasis on encouraging and supporting the efforts of Indian tribes to develop and implement effective wetlands protection programs.

The Agency hopes to expand the number of states developing comprehensive state wetlands conservation plans that link planning efforts, education/outreach actions and cooperative efforts among all levels of government and the private sector.

1992 Accomplishments

The Agency obligated a total of $8,499,900 for this program, all of which was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1992, EPA received 157 grant applications from 43 states, 29 tribes, and 2 territories. Eighty grants were awarded to 41 states, 9 tribes, and 1 territory. These grants supported demonstration projects, outreach activities, investigations and training programs. Examples of funded activities were: development of state wetlands conservation plans or plan components; wetland water quality standards; evaluation of assumption of the Section 404 regulatory program; and integration of wetlands protection into watershed projects. In addition, several states used the grants to support wetlands mitigation banking programs.

OIL SPILLS PROGRAM

1994 Program Request

The Agency did not request funds for this program in 1994.

1993 Program

The Agency did not request funds for this program in 1993.

1992 Accomplishments

The Agency obligated a total $285,500 for this program in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. The Agency continued support for the Alaska Restoration Task Force which included review of restoration feasability studies and the development of the restoration planning process to ensure consistency with EPA policy.

OCEAN DISPOSAL PERMITS

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $8,076,300 supported by 50.3 total workyears for this program, of which $3,190,100 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $4,886,200 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $237,100 in Program and Research Operations and a $41,400 increase in Abatement, Control and Compliance to support increased workforce costs.

The Agency will propose revised regulations for management of dredged material disposal including ocean disposal site designation and ocean disposal of dredged materials. The Agency will develop, with the Army Corps of Engineers (COE), long-term management strategies for dredged materials. In addition, ocean disposal sites will continue to be monitored. Headquarters will continue to implement an environ~~mentally~~ protective ocean dumping program and assist in the development/implementation of the Agency's contaminated sediment strategy. A comprehensive management plan will be completed for dioxin which will serve as an example for other contaminants found in sediments. The plan will address management as well as technical issues related to contaminated sediments. Joint efforts with the COE will continue in the management of dredged material disposal. Joint guidance documents will be drafted on (1) site designation, management and monitoring, and (2) the role and technical aspects of capping. A memorandum of understanding (MOU) will be developed that will address management interactions between the two agencies and enforcement activities. The Agency, in cooperation with other Federal agencies, will develop a compliance and enforcement improvement program for ocean dumping to reduce the risk to human health and aquatic life. This program includes guidance, training and public awareness and support from Headquarters for Regional permit and regulatory compliance actions. The Agency will work with the COE to develop improved procedures for identifying illegal ocean dumping of dredged materials and with National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) on improving surveillance capabilities.

Headquarters will continue to control marine debris by identifying sources and developing and implementing control programs. As an example, the Agency is developing a demonstration program for beach clean up activities in two coastal states. The demonstration will serve to reduce marine debris, assess sources of marine debris, and educate and involve the public in maintaining beach quality. A national marine debris strategy will be produced with Regional assistance.

The Regions will continue ocean disposal site management and monitoring activities to ensure compliance and enforcement of ocean dumping criteria and permit requirements. The Regions will continue to implement the Ocean Dumping Ban Act (ODBA) by working with former sludge dumpers to ensure implementation of long-term alternatives to ocean dumping and by analyzing data collected at the disposal site.

1993 Program

The Agency is allocating a total of $7,797,800 supported by 50.3 total workyears for this program, of which $2,953,000 is from the Program and Research and Operations appropriation, $4,844,800 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

The Agency is developing a proposal to revise the Ocean Dumping regulations on disposal site designation and dredged material disposal. A regulation is being proposed that will amend the list of ocean dumping sites to update and correct the list. Work continues on developing regulations under the Shore Protection Act to address the transport of waste materials by vessels in coastal waters. Regions are continuing site designation actions and are initiating efforts with the Corps of Engineers to conduct site monitoring. Headquarters continues to support Regional implementation of the regulations through training, technical assistance, and the monitoring capability of the Ocean Survey Vessel Anderson. Headquarters continues to evaluate requests for ocean dumping permits such as deep ocean disposal of contaminated materials or intentional spills of oil for research purposes.

The Agency continues to meet the requirements of ODBA. Sludge dumping at the 106 Mile Site ceased in June 1992, but monitoring and assessment of findings continues. Regional oversight of the nine municipalities continues to assure that the enforcement agreement schedules are met for implementation of long term sewage sludge disposal activities.

The Agency continues to participate in activities under the London Convention of 1972 (previously called the London Dumping Convention), the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, and the Cartagena Convention to preserve coastal and marine environments. Major 1993 efforts are needed in development of amendments to the London Convention of 1972.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $8,403,700 supported by 58.7 total workyears for this program, of which $2,710,700 and 49.1 FTE were from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation, $5,073,100 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation and $619,900 and 9.6 FTE were from the Ocean Dumping Fund.

Support for ODBA programs continued in management and oversight of sludge dumper operations and in monitoring at the disposal site to assure compliance and to evaluate the effects of dumping. Sewage sludge dumping stopped on June 30,

1992. Additional support for Region II continued for monitoring of nearshore waters to address problems on the New York-New Jersey beaches.

Headquarters prepared a draft document on plastic pellets in the marine environment which provided guidance to industry on pollution prevention measures. The annual beach clean-ups of marine debris and the marine debris information center were co-sponsored with National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

The Regions continued their role in the development of environmental impact statements for ocean dredged material disposal sites, permit review, and in site management and monitoring as more interim dredged material disposal sites were designated as final sites. The Agency, in cooperation with other Federal agencies, began·to develop a compliance and enforcement improvement initiative; worked with the Corps of Engineer to develop improved procedures for identifying illegal ocean dumping of dredged materials; and worked toward improved surveillance programs.

ENVIRONMENTAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE & PREVENTION

1994 Program Request

The Agency is requesting funding for this program in 1994 under the new Oil Spills medium.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $17,076,100 ($12,108,900 extramural and $4,967,200 intramural) supported by 84.0 total workyears for this program from the Oil Spill Response Trust Fund. This is the first year that resources for this program are provided from the Oil Spill Response Trust Fund. Previously resources from the Salaries and Expenses and Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation supported the program. For a detailed explanation of the activities expected to be completed this year please refer to the new Oil Spills medium.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated $12,809,600 supported by 58.7 total workyears for this program, of which $9,579,000 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation and $3,230,600 was from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation. For a detailed explanation of the activities completed in 1992 please refer to the new Oil Spills medium.

WATER QUALITY CRITERIA, STANDARDS AND APPLICATION

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $18,398,200 supported by 114.0 total workyears for this program, decrease of $786,600. Of the request, $7,435,600 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $10,962,600 will be for the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation. This represents a decrease of of 2 total workyears and $199,400 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation and a decrease of $587,200 in the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation. The decrease in total workyears and in the Program and Research Operations appropriation reflects the elimination of wildlife criteria development and adjustments made to workyear costs. The decrease in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation reflects the elimination or completion of 1993 Congressional directives more appropriate for state and local governments.

An increasing Agency priority is the focus on ecosystem management. The tools that enable Regions and states to assess environmental impacts on a system-wide basis include scientifically sound national water quality criteria, including nutrient criteria; tools to tailor criteria to site-specific circumstances; methods for assessing the health of ecological communities; and models to predict the impact of stressors on ecosystems. In 1994, the ongoing development of those tools to facilitate ecosystem decision making will be the top program priority.

Through the program, EPA will work with states and dischargers to complete revision to the human health and ambient water quality criteria methodologies to reflect increased knowledge of environmental and human health impacts. Work on development and implementation of revised criteria developed using these revised methodologies will be initiated under a comprehensive framework which considers the entire ecosystem, including habitat and aquatic life. The framework will also be used to guide the development and implementation of the other water quality criteria activities that the Agency will be continuing and expanding in 1994. These include biological criteria, nutrient criteria, dissolved oxygen criteria, sediment criteria and criteria for specific bioaccumulative compounds such as dioxins and PCBs.

In conjunction with this activity and pursuant to the Water Resources Development Act of 1992, the Agency will develop a comprehensive national survey of sediment quality. The resulting inventory will serve to target the adoption of water quality standards and modify implementation of control programs.

The Agency, under the Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) program, identifies the site-specific needs for pollution control and the most effective means of obtaining water quality objectives. In 1994, the focus of this program will be to improve and make more user friendly existing models; develop additional models; and issue guidance within the TMDL framework to assist states in developing cost effective permit limits that meet water quality standards for wet weather runoff, including CSOs. In conjunction with this activity, assistance and training will be provided to strengthen states' abilities to adopt water quality standards reflective of wet weather events.

According to the Science Advisory Board, human consumption of fish is the primary route of exposure to carcinogens in surface water. This poses special concerns because a large segment of the disadvantaged, minority public eat large quantities of fish that are contaminated with cancer causing compounds. State/local abilities to identify the risks are limited and there is a little consistency in how pollutants are managed. EPA will develop consistent risk assessment methodologies for fish advisories that states have requested.

Development of Round II sewage sludge regulations will continue. The Round II regulation will reassess those aspects of Round I risk assessment which were identified as having the greatest uncertainty and evaluate additional pollutants for regulation. Work will begin on a comprehensive ecological evaluation of sludge management practices to provide additional input for the Round II regulation. Activities to assist states to adopt and utilize numeric toxic standards and identify priorities for the 1994-1996 triennium will also continue.

1993 Program

The Agency is allocating a total of $19,184,800 supported by 116.0 total workyears for this program, of which 7,635,000 is from Program and Research Operations appropriation and $11,549,800 is from Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation.

The Agency, in 1993, plans to propose the Great Lakes Water Quality Initiative guidance and the associated human health, aquatic life, and wildlife criteria. EPA plans to issue the contaminated sediment management strategy; propose final sediment criteria documents for five organic compounds; and present the methodology for sediment quality criteria for metals for the Agency's Science Advisory Board in 1993. The Agency continues to work with states to develop and implement narrative biological measures. Work on biological criteria continues: completion of criteria for streams; draft of criteria for lakes, reservoirs, estuaries and near coastal waters; and the initiation of criteria for rivers. The Agency is continuing to work with states and dischargers on providing input which leads to final guidance on aquatic life criteria for metals. Work on other types of water quality criteria is focused on: revision of the human health and aquatic life criteria methodologies; a comprehensive ecological assessment methodology that provides a framework for future development and implementation of water quality criteria; dissolved oxygen criteria for marine waters; wildlife criteria methodology and the development of a database which facilitates site-specific wildlife criteria. Work is being initiated to develop a policy to address the integrated application of various types of water quality.

The Final Round I sludge regulation was signed by the Administrator on November 25, 1992 and published in the Federal Register in February 1993. Comments on the cadmium criteria in the final Round I Sludge regulation are being addressed and work is being initiated on developing a comprehensive ecological evaluation of sludge management practices. A schedule and list of pollutants for Round II is being developed in accordance with the Consent Agreement.

Final water quality standards to cover states that failed to adopt numeric toxic standards were published on December 22, 1992. In conjunction with this activity, EPA works with states and Regions to identify priorities for the 1994-1996 triennium and continues to provide training for Tribes that qualify for treatment as states. The Agency also continues to: review standards for implementing recommendations for wet weather/CSO standards; implement the agreement between the Agency and the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and the water quality standards aspects of the Endangered Species Act; develop new fish consumption rates used in water quality criteria; and work with Regions/states to develop TMDLs to support integrated watershed approaches.

Congressional Directive. A total of $2,700,000 is for the Congressionally directed project, Coastal Sediment Decontamination Program.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $16,210,500 supported by 113.7 total workyears for this program, of which $6,843,700 was from the Salaries and Expense appropriation and $9,366,800 was from the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation.

The Agency continued to work on developing guidance for use by states to adopt minimum standards to protect the Great Lakes. The draft Great Lakes Water Quality Initiative guidance was completed at the end of 1992. Human health, aquatic life and wildlife criteria were developed to support this guidance. Interim guidance on Interpretation and Implementation of Aquatic Life Criteria for Metals was issued in May 1992 and the draft contaminated management strategy was published in March 1992. Draft sediment criteria for organic chemicals and a state-of-the art methodology for deriving sediment quality criteria for metals were completed. The Agency continued to develop methodologies for biological criteria; completed a preliminary revision of the methodology for deriving ambient water quality criteria for human health; and, on June 5, 1992, published interim guidance an aquatic life criteria for metals. Work on the final Round I sludge regulation was completed at the end of 1992 for signature by the Administrator and promulgation early in 1993.

Proposed water quality standards to cover states that fail to adopt numeric toxic standards were published on November 19, 1992. The Agency continued to work with states and Regions to develop their water quality programs by organizing and participating in conferences, workshops and meetings to discuss water quality issues. EPA continued to examine the appropriateness of water quality criteria, standards and TMDL policy and guidance as it relates to wet weather discharges. The Agency developed an electronic bulletin board on fish advisories and evaluated the fish consumption rate used in the water quality criteria for possible revision. EPA also signed a joint guidance with FWS and the NMFS on coordination of the requirements of the Endangered Species Act and the Clean Water Act with the water quality criteria and standards program.

WATER QUALITY
Water Quality Monitoring & Analysis

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
PROGRAM							
Coastal Environment Management							
Program & Research Operations	$8,471.9	$9,755.9	$10,324.0	$10,372.9	$8,776.2	-$1,596.7	-$979.7
Abatement Control and Compliance	$41,342.2	$38,129.0	$34,368.2	$37,688.0	$32,171.1	-$5,516.9	-$5,957.9
TOTAL	$49,814.1	$47,884.9	$44,692.2	$48,060.9	$40,947.3	-$7,113.6	-$6,937.6
Assessment and Watershed Protection							
Program & Research Operations	$15,651.0	$16,992.3	$16,542.7	$16,532.5	$17,341.1	$808.6	$348.8
Abatement Control and Compliance	$14,683.2	$16,157.3	$26,750.3	$27,106.4	$11,313.4	-$15,793.0	-$4,843.9
TOTAL	$30,334.2	$33,149.6	$43,293.0	$43,638.9	$28,654.5	-$14,984.4	-$4,495.1
TOTAL:							
Program & Research Operations	$24,031.0	$26,748.2	$26,866.7	$26,905.4	$26,117.3	-$788.1	-$630.9
Abatement Control and Compliance	$55,995.4	$54,286.3	$61,118.5	$64,794.4	$43,484.5	-$21,309.9	-$10,801.8
Water Quality Monitoring & Analysis TOTAL	$80,026.4	$81,034.5	$87,985.2	$91,699.8	$69,601.8	-$22,098.0	-$11,432.7
PERMANENT WORKYEARS							
Coastal Environment Management	134.9	166.6	165.4	166.4	139.4	-27.0	-27.2
Assessment and Watershed Protection	244.5	262.8	262.0	262.0	284.0	22.0	21.2
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS	378.1	429.4	427.4	428.4	423.4	-5.0	-6.0
TOTAL WORKYEARS							
Coastal Environment Management	138.6	166.6	165.4	166.4	139.4	-27.0	-27.2
Assessment and Watershed Protection	255.2	262.8	262.0	262.0	284.0	22.0	21.2
TOTAL WORKYEARS	392.5	429.4	427.4	428.4	423.4	-5.0	-6.0

WATER QUALITY

Water Quality Monitoring & Analysis

Budget Request

The Agency requests a total of $69,601,800 supported by 423.4 total workyears for 1994, a decrease of $22,098,000 and a decrease of 5 total workyears from 1993. Of the request, $26,117,300 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $43,484,500 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents a decrease of $788,100 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation and a decrease of $21,309,900 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

COASTAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $40,947,300 supported by 139.4 total workyears for this program, of which $8,776,200 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $32,171,100 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents decreases of 27.0 total workyears, $1,596,700 in Program and Research Operations and $5,516,900 in Abatement, Control and Compliance reflecting a reduced effort in the Near Coastal Water Program; and efforts to support the Florida Keys Marine Sanctuary; the Saginaw River Watershed; Maumee River and Bay; the Rio Grande Coastal Impact Monitoring Station; the National Estuary Program, including Buzzards Bay, Long Island Sound, and Puget Sound; and Great Lakes Basin erosion activities that were 1993 activities.

The Agency will continue to guide and support 21 existing estuary projects in the National Estuary Program (NEP) under Section 320 of the Clean Water Act (CWA). As part of the NEP, Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plans (CCMP) are being developed to protect and enhance water quality and living resources of these targeted estuaries. The CCMPs are developed in three phases: 1) priority problem identification; 2) characterization of water quality and living resources; and 3) development of a management plan which addresses the identified problems.

Limited resources are requested for transferring lessons learned from CCMP development among the NEPs and other important estuaries and water bodies. This activity has been undertaken through a separate Near Coastal Waters Program that is now consolidated with the National Estuary Program.

The program will continue to support coastal and marine regulatory responsibilities under the Clean Water Act; these programs manage point source discharges to marine waters. The 301(h) program provides an opportunity for municipalities to avoid secondary treatment when it is shown that treatment is not necessary to protect coastal waters. Activities will include continued review of Section 301(h) marine discharges for the ten remaining waiver requests and waiver extensions. The Agency will continue to improve the integration of CWA Section 403 ecological risk-based decision-making into the Section 402 permit program to more effectively and efficiently implement the permit review mandates of Section 403.

The Agency will work with Department of the Interior (DOI) to implement the Clean Vessel Act (CVA) guidelines and will work with the Regions on needs for no disposal zones.

The Agency will continue to support the Great Lakes States in the development and implementation of Remedial Action Plans (RAPs) for Areas of Concern (AOCs). The program will continue to improve integrated, multi-media approaches to reducing mass loadings of critical pollutants in order to restore beneficial uses in geographically targeted areas. An important component of this effort will be enhanced public involvement in all phases of RAPs.

Through the continued coordination of load reduction actions with other Federal, state and local entities, EPA will further reduce mass loadings of critical pollutants across the Great Lakes Basin. In addition, EPA intends to enhance the integration of base program activities, under all relevant statutory authorities (e.g., CWA, CAA, CERCLA, RCRA, TOSCA, FIFRA, EPCRA) which are the foundation for achieving specific lakewide goals and objectives. By targeting specific program enhancements, EPA and the states will accelerate ongoing prevention, control, abatement and remediation actions. Ultimately, this program will enhance the Agency's ability to realize the goals and objectives of both the CWA and the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement.

Support continues for the Gulf of Mexico Program, through the Office of Water in coordination with Regions IV and VI, with a special emphasis on shellfish water restoration, habitat protection and restoration, beach clean up activities, public education and outreach projects, and initiatives to improve nonpoint source controls. In addition, several demonstration projects to restore habitat and improve water quality are being implemented. Activities to identify data needs of the Gulf Coast environmental decision makers and to determine the role for the Gulf Program in coordinating geographic information systems in the Gulf states are also continuing. The Program continues to support the characterization of Gulf problems and development of Action Agendas to address these problems through increased cooperation with Federal, state and private partners.

1993 Program

The Agency is allocating a total of $48,060,900 supported by 166.4 total workyears for this program, of which $10,372,900 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $37,688,000 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

The Agency is continuing to guide and support the 21 estuaries in the National Estuary Program; three of the 21 were added in early 1993. In 1993, Narragansett Bay completed its CCMP and San Francisco Bay, Albemarle-Pamlico Sound, and Long Island Sound are completing their CCMPs. The Regions are working with the states on data and information exchange on key technical, scientific and infrastructure issues. The NEP and Near Coastal Waters (NCW) Programs are integrating with the NPS control programs, wetlands protection, and point source programs, emphasizing watershed protection approaches.

Efforts in the Gulf of Mexico Program will continue to target protection of the most critical and vulnerable marine life through work on the nutrient enrichment project, marine debris action plan and habitat degradation activities. Activities to identify data needs of the Gulf Coast environmental decision makers and to determine the role the Gulf Program should play in coordinating geographic information systems in the Gulf states will continue. The Program will also continue existing support of BAYWATCH, beach cleanup activities, the Florida Marine Key Sanctuary water quality plan, coastal erosion projects, and other efforts of the technical committees.

In the secondary treatment waiver program, Headquarters continues to support Regional implementation of waiver applications, secondary equivalency determinations, and permit reissuance activities. In addition, the Agency continues work on critical regulatory, programmatic and technical guidance to facilitate the performance of 403 ocean discharge criteria reviews and decision-making. The Phase II Report to Congress on application of section 403 to dischargers in estuarine waters is being completed.

The Agency is assisting the Department of Interior in development of guidance under the Clean Vessel Act. The guidance is for state programs to fund pump out facilities for boat sewage wastes and will be used by the Agency in focussing efforts under CWA 312 to establish comprehensive programs for marine sanitation devices (e.g., public education, no discharge zones). The OSV Anderson is continuing to provide support for coastal and ocean surveys to support environmental management decisions in the NEP, NCW, and 403/301(h) programs.

The Agency is providing funds and technical assistance to the Great Lakes States for the development and implementation of RAPs for the 31 US AOCs. Remedial Action Plans are intended to ensure reduced loadings of toxic pollutants in targeted geographical areas, such that beneficial uses are restored consistent the CWA and the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement. Of primary concern to the states and EPA is the elimination of adverse risks resulting from the presence of contaminated sediments in all AOCs.

The Agency is continuing to work with Great Lakes States to refine Lakewide Management Plans (LaMPs) for the reduction of loadings of toxic pollutants for Lake Superior and Michigan, including publication of the final Lake Michigan LaMP in the Federal Register; to complete conversion of the Lake Ontario Toxics Management Plan into a LaMP; and, to begin development of a Lake Erie LaMP identifying pollutants impairing beneficial uses. Consistent with the LaMPs, the Agency and the states are implementing coordinated monitoring programs for air, water, biota, and sediments for the open waters, nearshore, tributaries, and harbors of Lake Michigan, Ontario and Superior to establish baselines, identify sources, quantify loadings, and target load reduction activities.

Congressional Directives. A total of $5,150,000 is for Congressionally directed projects, including: support for the National Estuary Program, including

Buzzards Bay, Long Island Sound, and Puget Sound; Great Lakes Basin erosion activities; the Florida Keys Marine Sanctuary; the Saginaw River Watershed; Maumee River and Bay; and the Rio Grande Coastal Impact Monitoring Station.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $49,814,100 supported by 138.6 total workyears for this program, of which $8,471,900 was from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation and $41,342,200 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

The Agency continued to provide support to the 17 management conferences in the NEP; the Buzzards Bay CCMP was completed. One new estuary was added to the NEP, Peconic Bay, New York, and nominations were solicited and reviewed for three additional NEPs early 1993. A comprehensive programmatic guidance on NCW program strategies was completed and distributed to the Regions. Implementation of completed Regional Near Coastal Water strategies was initiated. To test the effectiveness of various pollution prevention approaches, grants were provided to state and local governments for selected action demonstration projects identified as national priorities in NCW strategies or through the NEP projects. Efforts to develop comprehensive technical assistance and outreach strategies were initiated to assist NEPs and NCW programs in dealing with coastal problems.

The Agency continued development of regulations, technical guidance and support documents and management of a national data base in support of coastal and marine regulatory responsibilities including secondary treatment waivers (Section 301[h]), ocean discharge criteria (Section 403[c]) and marine sanitation devices (Section 312). The Agency continued development of a strong overall framework for marine ecological risk assessment under 301(h)/403 and conduct of ocean and coastal surveys by the OSV Anderson to support environmental management decisions in NEPs, NCW, and 301(h)/403 programs.

The Agency assisted state development and implementation of RAPs for AOCs resulted in the completion of seven Stage I and two Stage II RAPs. A total of nine RAPs were submitted to the International Joint Commission for review. Implementation activities were undertaken by EPA, the states and other responsible parties in these and other AOCs.

The Agency published the draft Lake Michigan LaMP in the Federal Register for public review and comment, began efforts to convert the Lake Ontario Toxics Management Plan into a LaMP, and began development of the Lake Superior LaMP. Load reduction actions are underway in all Lakes.

ASSESSMENT AND WATERSHED PROTECTION

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $28,654,500 supported by 284.0 total workyears for this program, of which $17,341,100 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $11,313,400 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of 22 workyears and $808,600 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation; and a decrease of $15,793,000 in Abatement, Control and Compliance. This decrease reflects completed funding for a lake/watershed management in Region V; water quality projects on the Tar Pamlico River, Grand River and on the Oklahoma/Arkansas border; Lake restoration activities in Lakes Roosevelt, Onondaga, Decker, Ponchartrain, Black Hawk and Champlain; St. Croix River International Waterway Commission; New Jersey lake water activities; and a nonpoint source pollution study in conjunction with Nebraska, Iowa and Kansas that were 1993 activities. There is an increase to assist states by providing information for decision using total daily maximum load (TMDL) analysis and watershed monitoring. The workyear increase will provide technical support for the nonpoint source grants.

Working with a wide range of government and private stakeholders, the Agency will support policy, outreach and technical assistance activities to strengthen state implementation of watershed planning, monitoring, lakes, and coastal/inland nonpoint source (NPS) control programs, including compliance with statutory mandates.

This will be an important year for implementing watershed protection approaches. As one important action in this area, states will submit lists (required under Clean Water Act Section 303(d)) of their second round of waters targeted for development of total maximum daily loadings (TMDL) in April 1994. The Agency will review and approve these state lists, assuring they reflect watershed priorities and remaining control needs. The states will be fully engaged in developing TMDLs in priority watersheds to support water quality decision-making, including addressing complex pollution problems, such as storm-related loadings and habitat impacts. Many states will tackle these challenges for the first time and the Agency will be providing increased technical assistance and policy guidance to ensure that approvable TMDLs are developed to support watershed protection. The Agency will provide technical assistance to state watershed efforts to clean-up and preserve lakes consistent with our lakes strategy proposed in 1993.

Using the NPS Strategy developed in 1993, the Agency will work with the states to better integrate state coastal and inland NPS programs, including consistent use of Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments of 1990 (CZARA) management measures and better utilization of other Federal, state, and private NPS initiatives. Working with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), final procedures for reviewing and approving initial state coastal NPS program submissions will be developed and used. Consistent with the 1993 NPS Strategy, the Agency will work with states both to improve their Section 319 NPS programs and to develop, as appropriate, their coastal NPS programs. The Agency will strengthen our oversight of Section 319 grants, including restoration projects. The Agency will begin threshold reviews of the coastal programs and provide technical assistance to the states. The effectiveness of initial voluntary action projects under the Agricultural Pollution Prevention Strategy will be evaluated by the Agency, with successful approaches transferred to new projects.

The Intergovernmental Task Force on Monitoring (ITFM) Water Quality, chaired by the EPA and including representatives of eight Federal agencies and eight states, will further refine and begin implementing a national monitoring strategy, including monitoring site design, comparable methods, data sharing, environmental indicators, and reporting. Support will be provided to selected states to test the effectiveness of the ITFM strategy. The Agency will begin implementing our five-year water monitoring plan, including updating national monitoring guidance based on interagency and state recommendations. The Agency will develop guidance for using and reporting environmental indicators. Guidelines for the national Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 305(b) biannual report of state water quality status will be significantly updated consonant with findings of the ITFM. The Agency will continue supporting volunteer monitoring through further technical assistance and guidance. The modernization of STORET/BIOS/ODES [the national water quality and biological data systems] will reach the 50 percent completion stage, with a fully renovated system to be operational by 1998.

1993 Program

The Agency is allocating a total of $43,638,900 supported by 262.0 total workyears for this program, of which $16,532,500 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $27,106,400 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

The Agency is tailoring our outreach and technical assistance to support states' evolving operation of base monitoring, water quality planning and NPS control programs consistent with watershed protection. This includes implementation of a national program to identify priority watersheds for targeted/integrated management programs, with emphasis on developing watershed-based TMDLs. The Clean Lakes program continues to provide technical assistance to states to encourage stronger state-wide programs and better ties to volunteer efforts. Future directions for the lakes program are being developed in a Lakes Strategy.

The national NPS program is continuing to support state watershed protection through guidance, technical assistance, workshops, and a clearinghouse. Working with other Federal agencies, the Agency continues our Federal alliances to focus Federal policies, programs, and resources on NPS efforts in state-targeted watersheds. Specifically, the Agency is working with NOAA to implement CZARA NPS requirements in coastal areas and with the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) on their Water Quality Initiative to assure effective linkages of both efforts to state CWA Section 319 programs. The Agency is also developing a strategic plan that takes into account lessons learned from the first years of NPS program implementation and that guides mid-course corrections to improve program effectiveness.

The Agency is establishing a slower pace to develop the system architecture for a modernized STORET/BIOS/ODES data system. The Agency is developing indicators to assess ecological integrity and cost-effective rapid bioassessment methods to determine aquatic ecosystems stresses as a basis for targeting and evaluating watershed protection initiatives. The Agency continues chairing the Interagency Task Force on Monitoring, which is developing a nation-wide monitoring strategy for integration of regional data collection and reporting.

The Agency is supporting volunteer monitoring activities through technical assistance and guidance.

Support is being given to the Agency's Agricultural Pollution Prevention Strategy by formulating new initiatives with key Federal agencies with emphasis on nutrient management plans implemented through USDA's Water Quality Initiative and state CWA Section 319 programs. The Agency is also working with the Forest Service on reducing significant ecological risks, including developing specific habitat protection approaches for timber operations.

The Regions are implementing special geographic initiatives reflecting priorities in individual regional strategic plans.

Congressional Directives. A total of $13,820,000 is for Congressionally directed projects. These activities are: lake/watershed management in Region V; water quality projects on the Tar Pamlico River, Grand River and on the Oklahoma/Arkansas border; Lake restoration activities in Lakes Roosevelt, Onondaga, Decker, Ponchartrain, Black Hawk and Champlain; St. Croix River International Waterway Commission; New Jersey lake water activities; and a nonpoint source pollution study in conjunction with Nebraska, Iowa and Kansas.

1992 Accomplishments

The Agency obligated a total of $30,334,200 supported by 255.2 total workyears for this program, of which $15,651,000 was from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation and $14,683,200 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

The Agency placed renewed emphasis on the water quality planning requirements of CWA Section 303(d) to support the watershed protection approach. Revised regulations were issued and states began identifying targeted watersheds for TMDL development. Outreach and technical assistance efforts were undertaken to implement the new regulations and support TMDL development. The Agency made substantial progress in clarifying its mission and opportunities in protecting habitat and ecosystems. The Clean Lakes program continued providing limited technical and programmatic support.

The Agency emphasized NPS pollution reduction activities under the CWA for those watersheds where water quality was most threatened. Continued direct support to states went to integrated, cooperative efforts to implement statewide and geographically-targeted controls. Special emphasis was on controlling non-traditional, high-risk pollution sources which threatened or degraded priority watersheds identified in state CWA Section 319 programs. A national Volunteer Action Project was initiated to build a consensus among Federal agencies, states, local government and private citizens on actions needed for watershed protection. Under CZARA, the Agency substantially developed final NPS management measures guidelines for the coastal zone.

The Agency continued the transition of the national monitoring program from the limited chemical-specific assessments needed for individual point source control decisions to a broader ecologically-based approach. Program shifts within base resources included increased emphasis on a watershed approach in water quality assessment, targeting, and evaluation activities to support the Agency's watershed protection approach and related nonpoint source control program needs. STORET/BIOS/ODES modernization efforts were continued.

WATER QUALITY
Municipal Source Control

		ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
		(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
PROGRAM								
Municipal Pollution Control								
Program & Research Operations		$20,390.4	$20,404.3	$20,912.0	$20,931.6	$21,100.1	$168.5	$695.8
Abatement Control and Compliance		$26,029.7	$19,442.6	$22,148.4	$22,141.0	$17,155.2	-$4,985.8	-$2,287.4
	TOTAL	$46,420.1	$39,846.9	$43,060.4	$43,072.6	$38,255.3	-$4,817.3	-$1,591.6
TOTAL:								
Program & Research Operations		$20,390.4	$20,404.3	$20,912.0	$20,931.6	$21,100.1	$168.5	$695.8
Abatement Control and Compliance		$26,029.7	$19,442.6	$22,148.4	$22,141.0	$17,155.2	-$4,985.8	-$2,287.4
Municipal Source Control	TOTAL	$46,420.1	$39,846.9	$43,060.4	$43,072.6	$38,255.3	-$4,817.3	-$1,591.6
PERMANENT WORKYEARS								
Municipal Pollution Control		327.5	355.0	354.6	340.4	340.4		-14.6
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS		327.5	355.0	354.6	340.4	340.4		-14.6
TOTAL WORKYEARS								
Municipal Pollution Control		339.5	355.0	354.6	340.4	340.4		-14.6
TOTAL WORKYEARS		339.5	355.0	354.6	340.4	340.4		-14.6

WATER QUALITY

Municipal Source Control

Budget Request

The Agency requests a total of $38,255,300 supported by 340.4 total workyears for 1994, a decrease of $4,817,300. Of the request, $21,100,100 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and $17,155,200 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $168,500 for the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and a decrease of $4,985,800 for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

MUNICIPAL POLLUTION CONTROL

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $38,255,300 supported by 340.4 total workyears for this program, of which $21,100,100 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $17,155,200 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $168,500 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation and a decrease of $4,985,800 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. The increase in Program and Research Operations results from an adjustment made to fully fund the 1994 workyears. The decrease in Abatement, Control and Compliance results from the completion of Congressionally-directed add-ons for Wastewater Operator Training, EPA's National Training Center at West Virginia University, Small Flows Clearinghouse at West Virginia University, EPA's Water Conservation Task Force, Rural Community Assistance Program, alternative wastewater treatment technologies such as solar aquatics, an innovative/alternative wastewater treatment demonstration project in the Florida Keys, a national demonstration project of onsite wastewater treatment technologies and management systems, a Small Towns Environmental Program to aid small communities in new approaches to design and construct water and wastewater systems and for the Association of State and Interstate Water Pollution Control Administrators.

In 1994, fifty states and Puerto Rico will have operational State Revolving Funds (SRF) programs. The Agency will continue to support the states in implementing existing SRFs, assuring that limited funds are applied to the highest priority risk-based needs for wastewater treatment, nonpoint source control and estuarine protection. EPA will initiate the inclusion of safe drinking water projects under the new Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DW-SRF). The Agency will amend existing regulations and guidance and support the States in identifying drinking water priorities and projects. Using as much of existing SRF financial framework as possible, the Municipal Pollution Control program will work closely with the Drinking Water program and the States to initiate loans for drinking water facilities.

The Agency will continue to promote alternative sources of financing to assist the states in supplementing funds available under planned Federal capitalization authorizations, with particular emphasis on financing small community needs. A new 1994 Needs Survey will focus on assessing the capital financing needs for safe drinking water facilities.

Although funding for construction grants ended in 1990, including the 205(g) set-aside, over 3,000 remaining projects will require ongoing management in 1994. Headquarters will continue to direct the prompt completion and closeout of active construction projects and resolution of audit problems, and support the States in planning, managing, data processing and reporting on the on-going construction grants activities. Regional staff will work directly with states on the expeditious completion of the program as well as provide technical assistance to states and small communities. The Corps of Engineers continues to play a major role in assisting EPA and the states in completing and closing out the construction grants program. The Agency will continue to manage the Water Quality Grants (Section 106) programs and the Indian set-aside program under Section 518 of the Clean Water Act.

To assure that the national investment in wastewater treatment infrastructure is protected, EPA will continue to emphasize state-based municipal water pollution prevention programs that focus on preventive measures rather than more expensive corrective actions which could require capital financing. Headquarters will continue to direct operations and maintenance (O&M), operator training, small community outreach, water use efficiency and municipal financing including public/private partnerships to address needs. In addition, Headquarters will continue science and data enhancements through technology transfer to encourage the beneficial use of sewage sludge. The Agency will also support the wet weather programs by evaluating existing and innovative technologies and promoting the most promising and cost effective approaches to reduce ecological risks.

The Agency will enhance its support in the U.S./Mexico Border area in fulfillment of EPA's Integrated Border Environmental Plan to address the very serious and persistent health problems associated with inadequate sewage treatment along the Mexico border region and the U.S. Colonias.

1993 Program

The Agency is allocating a total of $43,072,600 supported by 340.4 total workyears for this program, of which $20,931,600 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $22,141,000 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

With 51 wastewater SRF programs operating, the Agency continues to manage the implementation of SRF programs as states switch to more complex SRF financing proposals. Although funding for the construction grants program ended in 1990, the traditional program management workload of state oversight responsibilities remains high, as Regions address over 3,800 active grant projects. EPA continues to direct the prompt completion and closeout of ongoing grant projects and resolution of audit problems. In addition, EPA is managing the administration of major grants totaling $345,500,000 to six coastal cities; $102,500,000 in support of the U.S./Mexico Border projects; and another $108,000,000 in support of projects representing unique Congressional priorities.

Funds allocated for the Corps of Engineers Interagency Agreement support personnel to provide construction management and completion and closeout assistance to EPA and the states. Set-aside funding is continuing for construction of treatment facilities for Indian tribes and Alaska Native Villages. The Agency is finalizing the 1992 Needs Survey which is expanded to include extensive modeling of CSO, stormwater and other SRF expanded eligibility.

In 1993 program emphasis will be directed toward the enhancement of wet weather program activities, which includes technical assistance on constructed wetlands and sewage sludge, and promoting the CSO and stormwater programs by evaluating existing and innovative technologies. The Agency continues to implement municipal water pollution prevention programs, including O&M, water use efficiency, operator training, small community outreach, and municipal and public/private partnerships.

The Agency continues to implement the U.S./Mexico Border Integrated Border Environmental Plan which addresses the very serious and persistent health problems associated with inadequate sewage treatment in Tijuana, the U.S. Colonias and other high priority projects along the U.S. Mexico Border. In addition, the Agency is initiating the development of an industrial wastewater pretreatment training program for Mexico.

Congressional Directives. A total of $8,050,000 is for Congressionally directed projects for: Wastewater Operator Training ($1,350,000), EPA's National Training Center at West Virginia University ($1,000,000), Small Flows Clearinghouse at West Virginia University ($1,000,000), EPA's Water Conservation Task Force ($350,000), Rural Community Assistance Program ($250,000), alternative wastewater treatment technologies such as solar aquatics ($1,000,000), an innovative/ alternative wastewater treatment demonstration project in the Florida Keys ($500,000), a national demonstration project of onsite wastewater treatment technologies and management systems ($1,500,000), a Small Towns Environmental Program to aid small communities in new approaches to design and construct water and wastewater systems ($700,000), and for the Association of State and Interstate Water Pollution Control Administrators ($400,000).

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $46,420,100 supported by 339.5 total workyears for this program, of which $20,390,400 was from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation and $26,029,700 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

EPA managed two large financial assistance programs emphasizing the prompt completion of construction grants projects and implementation and oversight of SRF programs. The Regions emphasized traditional construction grants management activities which addressed a workload of over 4,800 grant projects. Under the Indian set-aside program, funding was provided to a total of 30 Indian tribes and 23 Alaska Native Villages. The $13,000,000 allocated for the Corps of Engineers Interagency Agreement supported 161 total workyears and provided construction management assistance to EPA and the states.

EPA promoted the development of state programs related to municipal water pollution prevention, water conservation and technology transfer to assure that the national investment in wastewater treatment infrastructure is protected. $1,950,000 was targeted to operator training grants for onsite assistance to small communities. EPA provided increased information and assistance to help municipalities address alternative financing methods for wastewater treatment needs.

The Agency supported the CSO program in evaluating existing and innovative technologies and promoting the most promising and cost effective approaches to reduce ecological risks. Headquarters coordinated research, technology transfer and outreach activities with other agencies and national organizations, including the Small Flows Clearinghouse.

WATER QUALITY
Water Quality Enforcement

		ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
		(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
PROGRAM								
Water Quality Enforcement								
Program & Research Operations		$21,671.1	$22,737.3	$22,696.7	$22,689.3	$23,332.4	$643.1	$595.1
Abatement Control and Compliance		$6,238.3	$7,138.3	$5,142.3	$4,651.3	$4,959.5	$308.2	-$2,178.8
	TOTAL	$27,909.4	$29,875.6	$27,839.0	$27,340.6	$28,291.9	$951.3	-$1,583.7
TOTAL:								
Program & Research Operations		$21,671.1	$22,737.3	$22,696.7	$22,689.3	$23,332.4	$643.1	$595.1
Abatement Control and Compliance		$6,238.3	$7,138.3	$5,142.3	$4,651.3	$4,959.5	$308.2	-$2,178.8
Water Quality Enforcement	TOTAL	$27,909.4	$29,875.6	$27,839.0	$27,340.6	$28,291.9	$951.3	-$1,583.7
PERMANENT WORKYEARS								
Water Quality Enforcement		395.0	403.4	401.7	392.6	386.7	-5.9	-16.7
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS		395.0	403.4	401.7	392.6	386.7	-5.9	-16.7
TOTAL WORKYEARS								
Water Quality Enforcement		416.2	403.4	401.7	392.6	386.7	-5.9	-16.7
TOTAL WORKYEARS		416.2	403.4	401.7	392.6	386.7	-5.9	-16.7

WATER QUALITY

Enforcement

Budget Request

The Agency requests a total of $28,291,900 supported by 386.7 total workyears for 1994, a decrease of 5.9 total workyears from 1993. Of this request $23,332,400 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $4,959,500 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $643,100 for the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and an increase of $308,200 for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

WATER QUALITY ENFORCEMENT

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $28,291,900 supported by 386.7 total workyears for this program, of which $23,332,400 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $4,959,500 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $643,100 for the Program and Research Operations appropriation; an increase of $308,200 for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation; and a decrease of 5.9 total workyears reflecting reduced activity supporting compliance reviews.

The enforcement priority for the Agency will be the issuance of enforceable schedules to meet Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) requirements. Approximately 110 administrative orders will be issued to municipalities to set schedules for implementing actions necessary to correct compliance problems resulting from CSOs, and approximately 30 facilities will be subject to enforcement actions as a result of the dry weather enforcement initiative. EPA will monitor compliance with schedules for the remaining 42 National Municipal Policy facilities.

The Agency will continue to promote the use of some multi-media inspections and enforcement actions. EPA will also initiate enforcement actions against municipalities or industrial users who fail to implement approved local pretreatment programs or to comply with pretreatment requirements. All instances of significant noncompliance will be responded to on a timely basis and some violations of new program requirements (sludge, stormwater) may be addressed where there are problems in a particular watershed.

The Agency will continue to develop and implement an approach for measuring the loadings of toxic pollutants to waterbodies as a means of measuring the environmental benefits of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program and for use in targeting enforcement and permitting priorities. Efforts to improve public access to the Permit Compliance System (PCS) will continue. The Agency will expand the number of environmental projects sought in enforcement settlements.

1993 Program

The Agency is allocating a total of $27,340,600 supported by 392.6 total workyears for this program, of which $22,689,300 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $4,651,300 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

EPA is tracking compliance with schedules to attain final effluent limits for approximately 89 National Municipal Policy (NMP) facilities which have not yet completed construction and is working with states to implement individual Municipal Water Pollution Prevention (MWPP) programs.

The Agency is revising the definition of reportable noncompliance and significant noncompliance for Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs) violating pretreatment requirements and modifying oversight procedures for pretreatment, providing additional flexibility through a variety of onsite inspection techniques.

The Agency will continue to address noncompliance by municipalities with approved pretreatment programs and will conduct pretreatment and NPDES inspections, although contract inspections will be eliminated. Some multi-media inspections and enforcement cases will augment the base program.

The enforcement program will initiate activity in the area of CSO requirements through an enforcement initiative addressing dry weather overflows. Enforcement of the new sludge technical regulations will be limited to violations causing substantial environmental problems. Timely and appropriate enforcement action is being taken in all instances of significant noncompliance.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $27,909,400 supported by 416.2 total workyears for this program, of which $21,671,100 was from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation and $6,238,300 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

During FY 1992, 37 of the remaining 129 major facilities completed construction to attain final effluent limits. Contempt actions were initiated against 3 major facilities for failure to comply with NMP schedules. EPA supported implementation of the MWPP program promoting national consistency and conformance with MWPP guidance, in order to prevent pollution by anticipating design capacity overload in POTWs. The Agency continued to focus on municipal facilities to ensure compliance with final effluent limits.

In the area of pretreatment, EPA emphasized compliance for IUs with Organic Chemicals, Plastics and Synthetic Fibers pretreatment standards and assessed the compliance status of IUs through a statistical survey. It conducted its third pretreatment enforcement initiative which included actions by EPA, states, and local governments against 354 noncompliers and 54 municipalities and 300 industrial users. In 1992, EPA began the development of policy and guidance needed to implement the new sludge technical regulations. In addition, EPA drafted strategies for enforcing storm water and CSO requirements.

In 1992, the overall rate of significant noncompliance (SNC) of major NPDES permittees under the Clean Water Act remained steady at 9%. In addition, the municipal SNC rate for the quarter ending June 30 was the lowest in 7 years. EPA's formal enforcement activities included 1,477 administrative and judicial actions, which includes actions against minors.

PCS was expanded to incorporate latitude/longitude data for a portion of the minor facilities to provide integrated environmental geographic information and support environmental indicators. EPA completed the first pilot test of Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) to increase speed and accuracy of data entry. EPA also completed a feasibility study to determine a strategy for public access and began implementation.

WATER QUALITY
Water Quality Permit Issuance

	ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
	(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
PROGRAM							
Permit Issuance							
Program & Research Operations	$17,825.6	$21,086.2	$20,764.0	$20,749.9	$22,029.4	$1,279.5	$943.2
Abatement Control and Compliance	$7,446.4	$7,023.0	$4,600.8	$4,569.9	$5,364.0	$794.1	-$1,659.0
TOTAL	$25,272.0	$28,109.2	$25,364.8	$25,319.8	$27,393.4	$2,073.6	-$715.8
TOTAL:							
Program & Research Operations	$17,825.6	$21,086.2	$20,764.0	$20,749.9	$22,029.4	$1,279.5	$943.2
Abatement Control and Compliance	$7,446.4	$7,023.0	$4,600.8	$4,569.9	$5,364.0	$794.1	-$1,659.0
Water Quality Permit Issuance TOTAL	$25,272.0	$28,109.2	$25,364.8	$25,319.8	$27,393.4	$2,073.6	-$715.8
PERMANENT WORKYEARS							
Permit Issuance	325.8	374.7	372.7	372.7	359.7	-13.0	-15.0
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS	325.8	374.7	372.7	372.7	359.7	-13.0	-15.0
TOTAL WORKYEARS							
Permit Issuance	335.5	374.7	372.7	372.7	359.7	-13.0	-15.0
TOTAL WORKYEARS	335.5	374.7	372.7	372.7	359.7	-13.0	-15.0

Water Quality Permit Issuance

Budget Request

The Agency requests a total of $27,393,400 supported by 359.7 total workyears for 1994, an increase of $2,073,600 and a decrease of 13 total workyears from 1993. Of the request, $22,029,400 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $5,364,000 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $1,279,500 and an increase of $794,100, respectively.

PERMIT ISSUANCE

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $27,393,400 supported by 359.7 total workyears for this program, of which $22,029,400 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $5,364,000 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $1,279,500 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation, which results from an increased cost in salaries, and an increase of $794,100 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation which responds to the need for technical assistance for implementing the NPDES program, and a decrease of 13 total workyears which reflects a de-emphasis in oversight of state delegated programs.

EPA will focus on controlling wet weather run-off through Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) and stormwater permitting, encouraging the beneficial use of sludge through sludge permitting, and controlling toxic discharges through support of water quality-based permitting and pretreatment. The Agency will issue permits to stormwater dischargers and establish effective stormwater programs within existing Regional/ state National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) programs. The Agency will work to use stormwater pollution prevention plans as the approach to control non-traditional sources. To support states, the Agency will develop guidance on stormwater permitting, develop model permits based on stormwater group applications, and provide assistance and outreach to assure effective stormwater programs are implemented. Where EPA is the permitting authority, the Agency will issue permits to large and medium municipal separate storm sewer systems and issue general industrial stormwater permits for group applications. The Agency will also work with the states to issue CSO permits and oversee implementation of the revised CSO policy to ensure national consistency.

The Agency will also focus on upgrading existing permits to control toxic discharges and will continue to stress water quality-based permitting to implement new toxic water quality standards adopted by states over the last several years. As a result of the stormwater requirements, the universe of 69,000 permitted discharges covered under the traditional NPDES program has increased several times. In addition, the new sewage sludge regulations will involve approximately 15,000 Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs) and an additional 5,000 sewage sludge treaters. This growth of the universe of permits is particularly significant in light of the additional emphasis on control of toxic discharges and the resultant complexity in permit requirements. The Agency is emphasizing pollution prevention in permit issuance.

The Agency will promote the beneficial use of sludge by implementing the sludge permitting program and will support the states in getting sludge permitting program approval, either as part of their NPDES authority or separately. The Agency will issue permits for treatment works treating domestic sewage in a phased approach, first where site-specific requirements are needed and then as NPDES permits are reissued.

1993 Program

The Agency is allocating a total of $25,319,800 supported by 372.7 total workyears for this program, of which $20,749,900 is from the Program Research Operations appropriation and $4,569,900 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

For stormwater permitting, the Agency is focusing on issuing in non-authorized States and assisting authorized states in issuing general stormwater permits for industrial activities, providing stormwater permit training, and developing model permits to cover groups of industrial dischargers covering 44,000 facilities. The Agency is completing and beginning to implement an accelerated national CSO strategy which emphasizes issuing permits first to the most environmentally significant CSOs.

The Agency and states are continuing to reissue permits to meet state and national toxic water quality standards and to implement new effluent guidelines. The Agency expects that regions and states will be issuing about 1400 major permits. In addition, the Agency anticipates that oil and gas drilling platforms in coastal Texas and Louisiana will be permitted for the first time. To support this effort, the Agency is conducting permit quality reviews as well as providing technical assistance and training for permit writers which focuses on water quality-based toxics controls, energy sector permit requirements, pollution prevention, and new effluent guidelines. In addition, the Agency is continuing to realign its permitting issuance activities in accordance with watershed approaches.

The Agency is assisting POTWs to develop/modify local limits which control toxic and/or hazardous pollutants in accordance with revised pretreatment requirements and ensuring compliance with CSO, stormwater, sludge, and water quality-based limits in POTW permits.

With promulgation of the sewage sludge technical standards and the expected increased workload of sewage sludge permits, the Agency is focusing on outreach and training and on assisting states to develop sewage sludge permitting programs. Until states apply for and are authorized to manage state sewage sludge programs, the Agency is responsible for all sludge permit issuance.

1992 Program Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $25,272,000 supported by 335.5 total workyears for this program, of which $17,825,600 was from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation and $7,446,400 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

Activities supporting permit programs included reissuance of NPDES permits to include control of toxic pollutants (258 by EPA and 1,078 by authorized states), review and evaluation of pretreatment programs, and issuance of final general stormwater permits for 12 non-authorized states for industrial and construction activity. In addition, the Agency conducted nine workshops on developing permits to implement toxic water quality standards, four workshops on the basic NPDES program, 50 workshops on pretreatment, and three workshops on pollution prevention.

In the stormwater program, the Agency received and began processing over 1250 storm water group applications and conducted 28 stormwater workshops in 20 cities and 10 EPA Regions. The Agency responded to over 46,000 calls on the stormwater hotline. To develop an accelerated CSO strategy, the Agency coordinated a negotiated policy dialogue between the regulators and the regulated and environmental communities. The Agency also developed strategies for the implementation of the sludge permitting program and proposed sludge permit regulations to establish a phased permitting program.

DRINKING WATER

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
APPROPRIATION							
Program & Research Operations	$43,017.5	$47,894.9	$47,516.4	$47,406.3	$49,515.0	$2,108.7	$1,620.1
Abatement Control and Compliance	$85,884.6	$88,113.8	$88,042.7	$88,786.2	$86,017.6	-$2,768.6	-$2,096.2
Research & Development	$11,324.6	$10,673.2	$9,151.3	$9,151.3	$8,317.2	-$834.1	-$2,356.0
TOTAL, Drinking Water	$140,226.7	$146,681.9	$144,710.4	$145,343.8	$143,849.8	-$1,494.0	-$2,832.1
FIFRA Revolving Fund	$149.7						
PERMANENT WORKYEARS	722.0	800.4	791.8	789.7	768.0	-21.7	-32.4
TOTAL WORKYEARS	759.1	800.4	791.8	789.7	768.0	-21.7	-32.4
OUTLAYS	$131,101.8	$144,048.4	$144,751.9	$144,974.5	$144,707.2	-$267.3	$658.8

AUTHORIZATION LEVELS Authorization for the Safe Drinking Water Act expired on September 30, 1991. Reauthorization is pending.

DRINKING WATER

	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	DIFFERENCE ENACTED VS PRES. BUD	EST. VS PRES. BUD	EST. VS ENACTED
	(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)					
APPROPRIATION						
Program & Research Operations	$47,894.9	$47,516.4	$47,406.3	-$378.5	-$488.6	-$110.1
Abatement Control and Compliance	$88,113.8	$88,042.7	$88,786.2	-$71.1	$672.4	$743.5
Research & Development	$10,673.2	$9,151.3	$9,151.3	-$1,521.9	-$1,521.9	
TOTAL, Drinking Water	$146,681.9	$144,710.4	$145,343.8	-$1,971.5	-$1,338.1	$633.4
PERMANENT WORKYEARS	800.4	791.8	789.7	-8.6	-10.7	-2.1
TOTAL WORKYEARS	800.4	791.8	789.7	-8.6	-10.7	-2.1

The following points list the major reasons that the dollars devoted to this media have changed from submission of the President's FY 1993 Budget Request to the FY 1993 Current Estimates:

ABATEMENT, CONTROL AND COMPLIANCE

- +$6.8 M for Congressional add-on projects.
- +$0.4 M from Water Quality to support meeting court ordered deadlines for NPDWRs promulgations/proposals.

PROGRAM AND RESEARCH OPERATIONS

- -$212 K for redirected for Agency priorites.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

- Congressionally directed add-on for the Water Environment Research Foundation.
- Congressionally directed general reductions to the Research and Development appropriation.

MEDIA BRIDGE TABLES

MEDIA Drinking Water

NPM Water

Drinking Water

	PRO	AC&C	R&D	Total
FY 1993 CURRENT ESTIMATE	$47,406.3	$88,786.2	$9,151.3	$145,343.8
Changes by Category:				
Workforce Costs (+/-)	$2,108.7	$477.2	$0.0	$2,585.8
Legislative Initiatives (+/-)	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
Program Initiatives (+/-)	$0.0	$3,552.0	$1,000.0	$4,552.0
Discontinuation of Specific Increases to FY 1993 Request (-)	$0.0	-$6,800.0	-$575.0	-$7,375.0
Others (+/-)	$0.0	$2.2	-$1,259.0	-$1,256.8
FY 1994 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET	$49,515.0	$86,017.6	$8,317.3	$143,849.8

DRINKING WATER

OVERVIEW AND STRATEGY

The 1986 Amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) mandate dramatic changes in nationwide safeguards for drinking water and establish new Federal enforcement responsibility in the event of state inaction. The amendments require regulation of a specified list of priority contaminants, tripling the number of contaminants previously regulated. The amendments also require control of 25 more contaminants every three years.

To meet these mandates requires greater scientific data and more sophisticated analyses, including the establishment and acceptance of criteria for what constitutes a potential risk. Besides health and occurrence data analyses, new analytical methods and economic assessment models must be developed, and new treatment technologies assessed.

As of 1994, EPA will have promulgated regulations controlling 86 contaminants. Because these regulations will prevent over 500 cancer cases and over 200,000 non-cancer cases of disease each year, the ability of the states to adopt and implement these regulations is critical. To ensure effective implementation, and to bolster our state/federal partnership, EPA is taking action on four major fronts: increasing state grants; supporting state capacity building efforts (including development and implementation of a Drinking Water State Revolving Fund); setting priorities; and advocating and supporting aggressive implementation and timely enforcement.

In 1993 moderate increases to the drinking water grant program helped to communicate a continuing Federal commitment to the program. States also increased their own funding. In 1992, 19 states sought additional funding, primarily through user and service fees. Thus far, 11 states have received increases totalling $7 million. EPA continues to work with other states to build their financial capacity and mobilize outside resources to meet the drinking water program challenges, especially for small systems.

Even with this continued commitment, implementation and enforcement of existing drinking water regulations is falling drastically behind as more requirements become effective. To help states balance the workload, EPA has developed a priority setting plan intended to focus state and Federal resources on the greatest public health threats first, giving states time to build additional resources for carrying out the program.

As we work with states to develop and implement drinking water programs, EPA is also demanding a strong enforcement presence to ensure that water supplies meet SDWA requirements. Noncompliance is expected to escalate with the increase in monitoring and treatment/control needs. Technical assistance to systems will be provided, but aggressive enforcement is expected where noncompliance persists. EPA will continue to provide technical and enforcement support to states, but will also take direct enforcement actions where a state is unable or unwilling to do so.

As in the drinking water program, states are facing increasing challenges in preventing contamination of ground water resources. State ground water programs vary considerably from one state to another and are often a patchwork of federal, state and local source control efforts, focusing on individual sources of contamination rather than the resource as a whole. The task to pull together these pieces into an integrated program was first identified in the Administrator's Ground Water Protection Strategy in July 1992, and EPA recently issued final guidance on Comprehensive State Ground Water Protection Programs.

In 1994 the ground water protection program will provide technical support to states for developing and implementing the ground water, wellhead protection (WHP) and underground injection control (UIC) programs. Having issued the final guidance, EPA will provide very limited assistance and support to states as they work to develop and implement Comprehensive State Ground Water Protection Programs (CSGWPPs). Where appropriate within CSGWPPS, EPA supports the development of state and local projects for identification and delineation of wellhead protection areas to protect ground water. EPA and the states are also implementing the Underground Injection Control program to control contamination from discharges to underground sources of drinking water. Particular emphasis is on shallow injection wells, since injection into these wells enters shallow aquifers, thereby rapidly impacting drinking water supplies. Therefore, shallow wells pose the greatest threat to public and private wells.

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

Drinking Water Implementation

EPA will increase support to develop a stronger scientific basis in the drinking water program to ensure proper limits and requirements are developed to protect public health. This support will include the development of an occurrence data base and analytical models used to determine which contaminants pose significant health threats. Assessments of chemical contaminants will continue to focus on carcinogenic risks, but must also be expanded to include other risks such as neurotoxic, and reproductive/ teratogenic risks. The major contaminants remaining to be addressed in 1994 include arsenic, disinfectant/disinfection by-products, Phase VIB and ground water disinfection rules. In addition, EPA will continue the mandated triennial review of treatment technology innovations.

In 1994, all states should have approved programs for Total Coliform and Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR). EPA will be completing extension agreements and will be continuing approval of primacy applications for the Lead and Copper, Phase II and Phase V rules. Work will begin on training states and public water systems (PWSs) on the implementation, enforcement and data reporting requirements for the Radionuclides rule, which will be promulgated in spring 1993.

EPA workload will increase as implementation of the Safe Drinking Water Act regulations escalates. Although the primary responsibility for implementation falls on the states, due to the complex technical nature of these rules and the need for individualized solutions for each system, EPA will provide assistance. EPA will also provide new financial support to aid state implementation and enforcement efforts and to reduce or eliminate primacy returns and/or withdrawals which would otherwise occur. Beginning in 1994 a Drinking Water State Revolving

Fund (DW-SRF) will be introduced. The drinking water implementation program will provide assistance for the development, management and oversight of this fund. The fund will provide loans, through individual state DW-SRF programs to help municipalities comply with Safe Drinking Water requirements.

States and EPA will continue to work with public water systems to provide training and additional technical assistance, whether by simply answering technical questions on the telephone or making a system visit. Of particular concern will be small systems. Given the sheer number of small systems, and their general lack of sophistication and resources, EPA and states face the immense challenge of developing an approach that will enable small systems to upgrade treatment and monitoring capability to meet the new requirements.

In 1994 the drinking water enforcement program will continue to be emphasized. EPA is dealing with widespread noncompliance problems that are expected to increase as new requirements become effective. A crucial activity in 1994 will be providing case support for the SWTR. We expect to take enforcement actions against some of the largest municipal systems, and EPA will take a direct role to ensure compliance schedules are negotiated and orders are issued for the maximum protection of the consumer. EPA will achieve an increase in the number of administrative enforcement actions and will pursue Department of Justice referrals for an increased number of civil referrals. Effective and increased use of section 1431 orders to protect against substantial and imminent endangerment will be a priority. In the UIC program, emphasis will shift from enforcement actions against Class II oil and gas injection wells toward Class V shallow injection wells.

EPA will also improve the existing drinking water data system to provide more complete and accurate assessments, which will assist in initial SRF project screenings. Concurrently, EPA will aggressively pursue development of a more modern system. As more regulations are implemented, the amount of drinking water data will grow significantly and EPA must ensure that the data will be of high quality and easily accessible for use and analysis. EPA will work with the states to modify their systems to accommodate the reporting requirements from the new regulations, as well as adopting the new national data system which EPA is developing.

Ground Water Protection

Given the complexity of the ground water resource, the institutional and organizational barriers within most states regarding ground water, and the pollution prevention aspect, the states will face a major challenge in producing complete and implementable CSGWPPs that cover all programs that impact ground water. Having completed the final guidance in 1993, EPA will provide limited support to states for their continued ground water efforts, including developing and implementing Comprehensive State Ground Water Protection Programs (CSGWPP). EPA will continue to encourage states to incorporate wellhead protection programs wherever appropriate into the overall comprehensive effort.

EPA will continue to oversee and/or directly implement the Underground Injection Control program, providing technical and financial assistance and ensuring compliance. EPA has direct implementation responsibility for 16 state programs covering 115,000 wells. In FY 1994, EPA will focus on the management of Class V shallow injection wells. EPA will also prepare revisions to the regulatory controls for Class II oil and gas related injection wells. EPA will review and approve state primacy revisions to adopt the new UIC regulations.

Research and Development

The Agency will continue to focus research on alternative drinking water disinfectants. Because of increased concern about the potential adverse effects of chlorine, many municipalities will begin using ozone and chloramine for drinking water disinfection. Increased resources will be used to initiate research in comparative risk modeling in order to be able to identify the risk tradeoff between safe microbial levels and acceptable risks from exposures to disinfection/disinfection by-products. Other drinking water research will concentrate on filling critical data gaps in the areas of microbiologic, epidemiologic, comparative risk analysis, and chemical analytical methods.

The Agency focuses ground water research relating to wellhead protection and underground injection control on four research areas: prevention of subsurface contamination, subsurface characterization, subsurface transport and transformation, and subsurface microbial ecology. WHP research concentrates on developing and evaluating improved methods for delineation and management of wellhead protection areas. UIC research is focused on evaluating technologies for closing of abandoned wells and determining the mechanical integrity of injection wells.

The Agency, working with USDA and USGS, is studying the impact of agricultural chemicals and management practices on the quality of ground water and surface water. This is a major source of concern because of the threat to drinking water supplies and the potential for ground water contamination in the food/agriculture production process. The program will examine the impact of alternative farming and watershed practices.

Consulting Services

The Agency uses consulting resources to fulfill the requirements of its authorizing legislation. Specifically, EPA uses these resources to provide technical assistance to Regions, states and local governments; to collect data and monitor background levels as a basis for future regulatory actions; and to conduct studies and analyses which support new programs.

DRINKING WATER

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES	ACTUAL 1992	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	ESTIMATE 1994	INCREASE+ DECREASE- 1994 VS. 1993
Incremental Outputs				
UIC Permit Determinations				
- for existing and new facilities, by primacy states	13,584	6,094	6,094	0
- for existing and new facilities, by EPA	411	516	516	0
UIC Mechanical Integrity testing	37,080	25,355	25,355	0
PWS Primacy Development Grants to Indian Tribes	2	2	4	2
Enforcement Actions - PWS				
Inspections	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Notices of Violation ...	1,495	592	748	156
Administrative Orders ..	361	380	480	100
Civil Litigation (new) .	6	7	9	2
Criminal Litigation	0	0	0	0
Enforcement Actions - UIC				
Inspections	67,481	56,144	56,144	0
Notices of Violation ...	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Administrative Orders ..	146	137	137	0
Civil Ligation (new) ...	12	6	6	0
Criminal Ligation	0	0	0	0
Cumulative Outputs				
PWS Primacy States	55	55	55	0
UIC Primacy States (full and partial programs) ..	36/6	36/6	37/6	1/0
Designated Sole Source Aquifers	58	69	80	11
Approved State Wellhead Protection Programs	26	34	42	8
Water Quality Criteria Human Health	108	108	118	10

ORINKING WATER
Drinking Water Research

	ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
			(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)				
PROGRAM							
Drinking Water Research							
Program & Research Operations	$10,393.1	$11,186.2	$10,962.4	$10,904.7	$11,334.9	$430.2	$148.7
Research & Development	$11,324.6	$10,673.2	$9,151.3	$9,151.3	$8,317.2	-$834.1	-$2,356.0
TOTAL	$21,717.7	$21,859.4	$20,113.7	$20,056.0	$19,652.1	-$403.9	-$2,207.3
TOTAL:							
Program & Research Operations	$10,393.1	$11,186.2	$10,962.4	$10,904.7	$11,334.9	$430.2	$148.7
Research & Development	$11,324.6	$10,673.2	$9,151.3	$9,151.3	$8,317.2	-$834.1	-$2,356.0
Drinking Water Research TOTAL	$21,717.7	$21,859.4	$20,113.7	$20,056.0	$19,652.1	-$403.9	-$2,207.3
PERMANENT WORKYEARS							
Drinking Water Research	164.2	171.2	166.4	164.3	157.6	-6.7	-13.6
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS	164.2	171.2	166.4	164.3	157.6	-6.7	-13.6
TOTAL WORKYEARS							
Drinking Water Research	170.8	171.2	166.4	164.3	157.6	-6.7	-13.6
TOTAL WORKYEARS	170.8	171.2	166.4	164.3	157.6	-6.7	-13.6

DRINKING WATER

Drinking Water Research

Principal Outputs

1994: o Completion of pilot studies on ozone and its use in drinking water treatment system

o Pharmacokinetics of bromodichloromethane research to develop a physiologically based pharmacokinetic model for BDCM

o Develop/validate models for risk assessment comparative potencies for cancer and non-cancer endpoints

o Final Report - Result of National Survey of Groundwater Viral Pathogens

o Watershed Landscape Design for Aquatic, Terrestrial, and Groundwater Improvements for Walnut Creek

1993: o Development and distribution of EPA-NET, a computer program which simulates the propogation of contaminants in the drinking water distribution system as a function of system hydraulics

o Final Report - Multiplication of Legionella in Amoebae and assessment of strain virulence

o Finalization - Health Risk Assessments for VIB contaminants and chlorine and chloramines.

o Toxicity of Dichloroacetec Acid Report on Health Effects research on dose-response and mechanism of action DCA

o Preliminary environmental assessment of Walnut Creek, IA.

o Report on methods for delineating wellhead protection areas in fractured bedrock.

o Walnut Creek Watershed: Description of Site, Observations, and Protocols

o Assist in workgroup for the Phase VI-A Disinfection and Disinfection By-Products rule which will be proposed for regulation.

1992: o Completion of Phase V Drinking Water Documents

o Participated in Phase VI-B workgroup for defining the next 25 chemicals to be regulated under the SDWA and develop the health risk assessment documentation for these chemicals.

- Provided guidance on monitoring strategies for wellhead protection areas.
- Technical assistance rendered and report on research conducted on the South American cholera epidemic.
- Report on the reproductive and developmental effects of bromo- and chloro acetic acids.
- Status report on the Epidemiology Research Program, including a report on the Iowa chlorine and bladder cancer study, and possible future epidemiological studies on chloramination and ozonation.
- Interim performance evaluation for ozone, chlorine dioxide, and chloromines as alternative disinfectants.
- Report on evaluation of a major test kit for analyses of lead in drinking water
- Report of disinfection by - product precursors by nanofiltration
- Report on Numerical Codes for Delineating Wellhead Protection in Agricultural Regions Based on the Assimilative Capacity Criterion.

DRINKING WATER

Drinking Water Research

BUDGET REQUEST

1994 Budget Request

The Agency requests a total of $19,652,100 supported by 157.6 total workyears for 1993, of which $11,334,900 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $8,317,200 will be for the Research and Development appropriation. This represents an increase of $430,200 for the Program and Research Operations appropriation, a decrease of $834,100 for the Research and Development appropriation, and a decrease of 6.7 total workyears from 1992. The increase to the Program and Research Operations appropriation reflects additional personnel compensation and benefits (PC&B), and travel expenses associated with funding ORD's staff of scientists, managers and support personnel in such areas as quality assurance, extramural resource management, and high priority research. The decrease for the Research and Development appropriation reflects a reduction for nonpoint sources research which is partially offset by an increase for drinking water pollution and disinfectants research. The decreases for the Research and Development appropriation reflects the redirection of resources to support Multimedia Program Element, a reduction relating to the transfer from the Drinking Water Research to the Water Quality research program element part of the cost of the Midwest Agricultural Surface/Subsurface Transport and Effects Research (MASTER) program dealing with surface water quality research and the elimination of Congressionally directed projects funded in 1993.

1993 Budget

The Agency is allocating a total of $20,056,000 supported by 164.3 total workyears for this program element, of which $10,904,700 is from Program and Research Operations appropriation and $9,151,300 is from the Research and Development appropriation.

1992 Budget

The Agency obligated a total of $21,717,700 supported by 171.4 total workyears for this program element, of which $10,393,100 was from Program and Research Operations appropriation and $11,324,600 was from the Research and Development appropriation.

RESEARCH ISSUES

The sections below describe research program issues by each fiscal year:

NONPOINT SOURCE POLLUTION

1994 Program Request

Reports by the Office of Water, Science Advisory Board (SAB), the States, and GAO have identified nonpoint source pollution (NPS) as the largest remaining category of contamination threatening our nation's water quality, including drinking water. NPS pollution is caused by agriculture, urban runoff, atmospheric deposition, highway maintenance, hydromodification (stream channelization, flood prevention, lake drainage), silviculture, construction practices, land disposal activities, and mining. Current estimates assign 45 percent of the impaired estuarine area, 76 percent of the impaired lake area, and 65 percent of the impaired river miles to NPS causes. ORD research efforts on NPS initially focus on agriculture since it is the largest NPS, affecting about 50 to 70 percent of the impaired surface waters. EPA and USGS

have also documented the high levels of pesticides found in drinking water wells and aquifers.

ORD will continue research begun in 1992 to study the impact of agricultural chemicals and management practices on the quality of groundwater and surface water. Agrochemical contamination is a major source of concern because of the threat to drinking water supplies and the potential for groundwater contamination in the food/agricultural production process. The research project, the Midwest Agriculture Surface/Subsurface Transport and Effects Research program (MASTER) will be carried out in close cooperation with the USDA and USGS and is part of the Water Quality Initiative for agricultural systems administered by USDA. Researchers, using a watershed approach, will assess the impacts of agricultural management practices including developing an improved understanding of conditions under which agrochemicals move through the ground and surface water. This work will provide policy and decision-makers with models, decision aids, and assessment tools which will improve our ability to select the best agricultural management practices to protect our water resources and support rationally and environmentally compatible food, fiber, and timber production policy development. A companion piece of this work focusing on surface water aspects of the problem is funded under the Water Quality Research budget.

FY 1993 Program

ORD is studying the impact of agricultural contamination on the quality of groundwater and drinking water supplies under the MASTER program. Researchers are concentrating on an initial assessment of the environmental condition of the Walnut Creek Experimental Watershed in Iowa. The assessment will identify what is known about relating alternative agricultural management practices to ground water and drinking water supplies in midwestern regions.

FY 1992 Accomplishments

The MASTER program was developed for the midwest and implementation was initiated by a joint agreement among EPA, USDA, and the USGS. A peer-reviewed research plan was developed and data collection and assessment studies were started.

DRINKING WATER POLLUTANTS AND DISINFECTION

1994 Program Request

The Drinking Water Pollutants and Disinfection Research Program is designed to provide scientific and technical support to help EPA identify and regulate drinking water contaminants and otherwise ensure the safety of our public water supplies in cost effective ways. The SAB has identified drinking water contaminants as one of those areas having the greatest risk to human health because large populations are exposed directly to various agents, some of which are highly toxic. The program conducts research on health effects, microbiology, risk assessment, treatment technology, and chemical analytical methods.

Advances in science technology and risk assessment have indicated that potentially adverse human health risks may be associated with disinfectants and their by-products, and especially with the use of chlorine based compounds, the most widely used disinfectant type. Because of increasing concerns over the possible health risks associated with disinfection, EPA has established an standards setting agenda for disinfectants and disinfectant by-products (D/DBPs). Furthermore, EPA is also under court order to issue regulations on some of these D/DBPs by June of 1995. However, we lack the scientific data to promulgate comprehensive and fully applicable regulations to guide public water supply users on the use of alternative disinfectants. A long-term research program is crucial before such regulations can be promulgated. Hence the 1995 regulations will only be part of the problem. Thus, a stepped-up research program in 1994 is essential to meet this regulatory time frame.

ORD will conduct research in support of this regulatory effort including studies to determine the health risks associated with alternative disinfectants such as ozone, chloramines, chlorine dioxide, disinfectant combinations, granular activated carbon, and membrane filtration. The work will also allow us to maximize feasibility/cost considerations based upon science facts. This is important since costs of implementing alternative disinfections processes are estimated at $2-3 billion.

As part of this effort, ORD will initiate research in comparative risk modeling in order to be able to identify the risk tradeoff between safe microbial levels and acceptable risks from exposures to D/DBPs. Better data on disinfectant efficacy, by-product formation, health effects, risk assessment, and control technology are required to allow a comprehensive assessment of the risks associated with exposure to microbes versus toxic chemicals formed in the disinfection process.

At present, there is a lack of pertinent microbiological and chemical risk assessment data and methods. For example, data on viruses are sparse for surface water and groundwater. The amount of pathogenic organisms (viruses, protozoans, or cysts) that must be encountered to cause an infection is not well understood. There are also significant uncertainties regarding alternative disinfectants (other than chlorination) and their byproducts, such as how byproducts are formed or controlled.

Under the SDWA, the Agency is required to establish Maximum Contaminant

Level (MCL) and Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLG) for drinking water contaminants which may result in adverse health effects. ORD will continue to conduct research to provide the scientific and technical support for these regulations.

Research will be conducted to reduce or minimize risks through control technology and alternate treatment. Data will also be developed on the hazards and risks associated with these alternate treatments. For example, there is increasing concern about the deterioration of water quality after the water enters the distribution system and before it reaches the consumer. Alternative disinfectants such as ozone may be very effective in reducing disinfection (halogenated) by-product problems but may encourage regrowth of microorganisms in the system. ORD will conduct research to help define the role of the distribution system (including residual interactions with pipeline biofilm kinetics) in contributing to the deterioration of water quality and to provide guidance as to how to minimize quality deterioration in distribution systems.

1993 Program

Researchers are focusing on developing a better understanding of the health risks from exposure to both microbes and disinfectants and to use this knowledge in developing a quantitative comparison of the various levels of control necessary to minimize these risks. Key activities center around research studies to evaluate the formation of toxic substances within the distribution system including microbes (biofilm formation) and the use of innovative technology such as membranes to minimize risk as well as validate alternate treatment trains (i.e., ozone plus chlorine and/or chloramine). Researchers are developing analytical methods to standardize measurement of D/DBPs and their breakdown products and various synthetic organic contaminants identified in vib.

In the areas of health effects research, researchers are conducting studies to develop dose-response data on various pathogens such as Giardia and Legionella. These studies are designed to evaluate both infectivity and virulence. The studies are also being conducted to evaluate dose-response and mechanism of action for dechloroacetic acids. Researchers are carrying out risk assessment research which uses dose-response data from both microbes and chemicals to design comparative risk models for trade off analysis. Specific research will focus on the development of comparative potency assessments for specific health effects/endpoints; cancer, non-cancer and microbial.

ORD is providing support for regulatory efforts such as the Groundwater Disinfection Requirements (GWDR) and the development of MCLs and MCLGs for the Phase VIB Chemical Contaminant Rule. ORD is developing toxicological, microbial, and epidemiological data to determine the human health effects of contaminants in public drinking water to support the preparation of health risk criteria documents and the setting of MCLs by the Office of Water (OW). Under the GWDR, public systems using ground water will be required to disinfect unless it can be shown that the source water is not significantly vulnerable to virus or other contamination. Currently, more than 50% of public systems using ground water do not disinfect. Annual costs to implement the GWDR could range from $200 million to $1 billion. ORD is developing data to better characterize virus fate and transport through aquifer movement to enable OW to identify which systems are vulnerable to virus and other contamination. This work will both protect public health by identifying vulnerable systems and avoid the imposition of unnecessary disinfection costs and risks on other local water systems.

ORD is also developing technologies for detecting and removing contaminants from public drinking water and distribution systems. The SDWA amendments mandate the regulation of more than 125 compounds by 1994. ORD research is providing the support necessary for the development and evaluation of detection and removal technologies for many of these compounds.

Researchers are developing standardized analytical procedures for determining contaminants in drinking water that are both technically and economically feasible, and which meet laboratory analysis and on-site monitoring needs. ORD carries out a quality assurance/quality control program to ensure the quality of drinking water analytical data and provides quality control and performance evaluation samples and calibration standards to Federal, State and local laboratories.

Congressional Directives. A total of $575,000 is for the American Water Works Association Research Foundation.

1992 Accomplishments

Major accomplishments include the development of test methods for zonated by-products; validation of radiation research and methods; completion of an interim performance evaluation for ozone, chlorine dioxide and chloramines; development of final Health Risk Assessments for Phase V chemical contaminants; development of occurrence data on Giardia and Cyptosponidium; completion of a pilot study on ozonation and secondary treatment of chlorine/chloramine; completed a cancer bioassay on health effects of dichloroacetic acids; completed a risk assessment/risk characterization report on chlorine and chloramines; and completed disinfection studies for characterizing inactivation of Hepatitis A.

GROUNDWATER

FY 1994 Program Request

EPA will conduct research to protect underground drinking water sources in support of regulatory, enforcement, and management decisions required under the SDWA. Such research is essential since groundwater is the source of drinking water for 50 percent of the population as well as the water source for much of the nation's agricultural production. Groundwater is a significant, yet poorly understood, pathway for contamination of drinking water. Researchers will carry out the work in four basic areas: prevention of subsurface contamination, subsurface monitoring and characterization, and subsurface transport and transformation, and remediation of subsurface contamination.

The research will primarily support two program areas, water wellhead protection (WHP), and underground injection controls (UIC). EPA will carry out research to provide technical information to local wellhead protection managers on the approaches available for identifying, assessing and managing the potential risks from different sources of contamination to wellhead water. Research will also be conducted in support of the UIC regulatory program of OW. This work is important since approximately 40 percent of the chemical waste generated in the United States is disposed of by injection into the subsurface, and because there are a number of unresolved scientific questions regarding the risks involved with disposing of wastes through underground injection.

Researchers will complete field evaluation of models for predicting the transport and fate of viruses in the subsurface; evaluation of the use of drilling fluids for plugging abandoned wells; and basic studies on the sorption and degradation of organic contaminants in the subsurface. Researcher will continue to work on the development and evaluation of improved methods for delineating wellhead protection areas; testing of new methods for evaluating mechanical integrity of injection wells; development of monitoring network designs for monitoring wellhead protection areas; development of decision support systems for assessing the vulnerability of ground water to different potential sources of contamination; and incorporating chemical and biological transformation processes into models for predicting the fate and transport of contaminants in the subsurface.

1993 Program

ORD is carrying out groundwater research in four basic areas: prevention of subsurface contamination, subsurface monitoring and characterization, and subsurface transport and transformation, and remediation of subsurface contamination. Prevention of subsurface contamination research is centered in two areas, wellhead protection and underground injection control methods. WHP research concentrates on developing and evaluating improved methods for delineation and management of wellhead protection areas. UIC research is focused on evaluating technologies for closing of abandoned wells and determining the mechanical integrity of injection wells. Subsurface characterization research involves development of improved methods for monitoring WHP areas. Subsurface transport and transformation research focuses on sorption, biotransformation, facilitated transport, and other physical/chemical processes such as hydrolysis which affect the fate and transport of organic chemicals and viruses in the subsurface. Limited work is being initiated to develop and evaluate bioindicators for determining the impact of man's activities on subsurface microbial communities.

1992 Accomplishments

EPA completed a long-term research effort to develop a model for predicting the transport of viruses in the soil. Researchers initiated wellhead protection work to develop and evaluate improved delineation methods in Florida, Indiana, Kansas, and Utah and completed five regional case studies on monitoring of wellhead protection areas. They also completed chemical and biological processes research on the role of facilitated transport and anaerobic transformations on the fate and transport of contaminants in the subsurface. ORD testing of the oxygen activation method for determining the mechanical integrity of injection wells resulted in EPA approval of the method for determining water flow through channels adjacent to the injection well bore.

INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES

1994 Program Request

As mandated by the Small Business Development Act of 1982 (Public Law 97-219), EPA will allocate 1.50% of its extramural Research and Development budget for the Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) Program. These funds will be used to support small businesses engaged in the development of equipment for pollution abatement and control, and instrumentation for monitoring environmental trends and conditions. Under this program, ORD will take advantage of unique solutions to drinking water problems and other environmental issues that may be offered by the private sector. Resources will be identified in the operating plan and consolidated into the Multimedia Program Element once enactment occurs.

1993 Program

As mandated by the Small Business Development Act of 1982 (Public Law 97-219), EPA is allocating 1.50% of its extramural Research and Development budget for the Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) Program. These funds are used to support small businesses engaged in the development of equipment for pollution abatement and control, and instrumentation for monitoring environmental trends and conditions. Under this program, ORD is able to take advantage of unique solutions to drinking water related problems and other environmental issues that may be offered by the private sector.

1992 Accomplishments

Resources and accomplishments supporting this program were budgeted in the Multimedia program element for 1992.

INFRASTRUCTURE

1994 Program Request

Adequately funded infrastructure is critical to ORD's success in conducting the quality science needed to assure that the Agency's decisions are scientifically sound. The most critical part of ORD's infrastructure is its staff. The assumption underlying all our research activities includes a productive workforce.

ORD has established a cohesive, cross-cutting issue for infrastructure based upon the importance of this activity to planned and ongoing research activities. Program and Research Operations appropriation funding for the Drinking Water Research PE will be centralized within the infrastructure issue to provide improved management for ORD's personnel compensation and benefits, and travel costs associated with managing research programs.

1993 Program

ORD's current infrastructure program provides compensation and benefits, and travel for ORD scientists and engineers. ORD's workforce carries out scientific programs in support of the Agency's mission.

1992 Accomplishments

ORD funded its workyears in scientific support of the Agency's mission, providing the necessary personnel compensation and benefits, and travel for ORD scientists and engineers.

DRINKING WATER
Drinking Water Criteria, Standards & Guidelines

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

		ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
PROGRAM								
Drinking Water Implementation								
Program & Research Operations		$13,888.5	$15,115.5	$15,066.0	$15,033.4	$16,735.8	$1,702.4	$1,620.3
Abatement Control and Compliance		$10,053.8	$11,229.8	$7,715.9	$8,678.8	$12,014.5	$3,335.7	$784.7
	TOTAL	$23,942.3	$26,345.3	$22,781.9	$23,712.2	$28,750.3	$5,038.1	$2,405.0
Drinking Water Criteria								
Program & Research Operations		$1,051.7	$1,211.4	$1,004.0	$1,004.5	$1,097.1	$92.6	-$114.3
Abatement Control and Compliance		$850.1	$747.5	$383.1	$412.2	$770.8	$358.6	$23.3
FIFRA Revolving Fund		$75.4						
	TOTAL	$1,977.2	$1,958.9	$1,387.1	$1,416.7	$1,867.9	$451.2	-$91.0
TOTAL:								
Program & Research Operations		$14,940.2	$16,326.9	$16,070.0	$16,037.9	$17,832.9	$1,795.0	$1,506.0
Abatement Control and Compliance		$10,903.9	$11,977.3	$8,099.0	$9,091.0	$12,785.3	$3,694.3	$808.0
FIFRA Revolving Fund		$75.4						
Drinking Water Criteria, Standards & Guidelines	TOTAL	$25,919.5	$28,304.2	$24,169.0	$25,128.9	$30,618.2	$5,489.3	$2,314.0
PERMANENT WORKYEARS								
Drinking Water Implementation		220.9	251.8	250.5	250.5	263.5	13.0	11.7
Drinking Water Criteria		14.6	15.5	15.2	15.2	15.2		-3
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS		235.5	267.3	265.7	265.7	278.7	13.0	11.4
TOTAL WORKYEARS								
Drinking Water Implementation		236.4	251.8	250.5	250.5	263.5	13.0	11.7
Drinking Water Criteria		14.6	15.5	15.2	15.2	15.2		-3
TOTAL WORKYEARS		251.0	267.3	265.7	265.7	278.7	13.0	11.4

DRINKING WATER

Criteria, Standards & Guidelines

Budget Request

The Agency requests a total of $30,618.2 and 278.7 workyears for 1994, an increase of $5,489,300 and 13.0 total workyears from 1993. Of this request, $17,832,900 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $12,785,300 for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $1,795,000 for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $3,694,300 for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

DRINKING WATER IMPLEMENTATION

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $28,750,300 and 263.5 total workyears for 1994, an increase of $5,038,100 and 13.0 total workyears from 1993. Of the request, $16,735,800 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $12,014,500 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $1,702,400 for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $3,335,700 for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. The increased workyears will be directed at developing, managing and overseeing the technical aspects of the new Drinking Water State Revolving Fund. The increase in the Program and Research Operation appropriation reflects increased personnel costs and the increase in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation supports new scientific data collection and analysis work and modernization of the drinking water data system.

In 1994, EPA will continue to develop a stronger scientific basis for identifying which contaminants need to be controlled and at what levels. The Agency will place additional emphasis on development of an occurrence data base and the analytical models used to determine which contaminants pose significant health threats in geographically targeted areas. As EPA implements the mandate of the Safe Drinking Water Act to promulgate an additional 25 contaminants every three years, we want to be certain that the contaminants regulated pose the greatest risk. EPA will also reevaluate the economic impact assessment models and input assumptions, particularly financial and operating data, in order to improve the economic cost/benefit analysis for future regulations. EPA will also begin a triennial review of innovations in technology, as required by SDWA, and will develop and initiate a process for discovering low cost/off-the-shelf technology approaches to achieving various aspects of compliance (e.g. monitoring and treatment). In 1994, EPA will publish the third drinking water priority list and will re-propose the sulfate rule. A rule revising the Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL) for aldicarb, aldicarb sulfoxite and aldicarb sulfone will be promulgated.

In 1994, EPA will have completed all extension agreements and will be continuing approval of primacy applications for Lead and Copper and Phase II rules. EPA will be completing extension agreements for the remainder of the states for Phase V and will be heavily involved in primacy application approvals. As the Radionuclides rule is promulgated in spring 1993, work will begin on training states and public water systems on the implementation, enforcement and data reporting requirements for this rule.

Beginning in 1994, a Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DW-SRF) will be established after enactment of authorizing language. The drinking water implementation program will provide technical assistance for the development, management and oversight of this fund. The fund will provide loans, through state DW-SRF programs to help municipalities comply with Safe Drinking Water Act requirements.

This data system will support initial screening for DW-SRF projects based upon compliance. Additionally, in 1994 EPA will support a continuation of the development of the new national data system which will provide the data necessary to properly manage the drinking water program, including information on compliance and enforcement. EPA will also work with states to modify the their data systems to incorporate the new requirements while also considering system implications of the upcoming new national data system. With the number of new rules in place, Regions will conduct an increased number of data audits to maintain or improve data quality.

A primary emphasis in 1994 will be strengthening implementation of the new drinking water regulations. EPA will continue to provide assistance and guidance support for Total Coliform and Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR) as well as supporting newer regulations, such as the Lead and Copper treatment rule and Phase II. Because of the number of contaminants regulated in 1994, and the complexity of some of the regulations, EPA will work with the states to ensure appropriate implementation of the Public Water System Supervision Program Priority Guidance which identifies "must do" activities and provides states some flexibility in addressing national program requirements. This is a short-term response to enable states to build sufficient program capacity, with EPA's support, to implement and enforce all aspects of all rules.

Requests by states and local water systems for training and technical assistance are expected to accelerate. EPA will develop more innovative methods for producing and distributing training materials. Technical assistance needs for Lead and Copper will grow significantly in 1994 as the monitoring requirements and corrosion control studies are developed. Although the primary responsibility for these decisions falls on the states, EPA expects to provide ongoing support to Regions and states because of the complex technical nature and the need for tailored solutions specific to each system. Mobilization efforts will move from generic subjects and issues and focus on specific identifiable problems in targeted areas.

EPA will work with additional tribes, to offer implementation and technical support, with the goal of these tribes achieving Treatment as a State (TAS) status.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency allocated a total of $23,712,200 and 250.5 total workyears for this program, of which $15,033,400 was from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $8,678,800 was from the Abatement Control and Compliance appropriation.

The program is working to promulgate the Phase V and the Radionuclide rules and is proposing the arsenic, disinfectant/ disinfection by-products, Phase VIB, and ground water disinfection rules. In addition, EPA is working to improve its scientific data base from which to determine occurrence of contaminants and set exposure levels. The program is undertaking a review of existing data, analytical methods, risk and economic considerations to provide a more solid foundation for future regulations. In response to Congressional directives, EPA is developing two reports to Congress. The first one is a report on recommendations for reauthorization of the SDWA. The second report examines the risks and costs of radon.

EPA is heavily involved with program implementation activities. Guidance on Phase V implementation is being developed. Volume II of the Lead and Copper Implementation Manual, which provides guidance for corrosion control, is being finalized and published. EPA is developing guidance on new regulations and is conducting training for Regions, states and public water systems on Surface Water Treatment, Phase II, Phase V, and Lead and Copper Rules. EPA is also expanding the current Federal data system to incorporate new requirements and continues limited work on developing a new Federal system, as well as improving state data systems.

The Agency is actively involved in tracking and evaluating filtration decisions for the Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR), as well as evaluating monitoring results from large and medium systems for the Lead and Copper Rule to determine compliance. We are also negotiating extension agreements for the Lead and Copper, Phase II and Phase V rules. The Agency is reviewing and approving state primacy revision applications, with most of the workload for Total Coliform, SWTR, Lead and Copper, and modest work for Phase II and Phase V rules. Additionally, we are working with tribes to directly implement the drinking water program and to assist in developing applications for Treatment as State applications.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency allocated $23,942,300 supported by 236.4 total workyears for this program, of which $13,888,500 is from the Salaries and Expense Appropriation and $10,053,800 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

The program continued providing oversight to the primacy states by issuing guidance and reviewing state regulations and primacy revision packages. All states had adopted the Volatile Organic Chemical and Public Notice regulation; 46 states adopted the Surface Water Treatment Rule; 48 states adopted Total Coliform Rule; 15 states adopted Phase II Rule; and 12 states adopted the Lead and Copper Rule. EPA directly implemented essential activities, to assure at least minimal compliance with the new requirements, in primacy states with approved time extensions, as well as in non-primacy states and on Indian lands. Technical assistance was provided to the states on the lead testing protocol and remedial action guidance for lead contaminated drinking water, and to ban lead content plumbing supplies. The Agency focused on state implementation of the filtration and disinfection requirements for surface water systems and the revised total coliform standards. Improvements were made to the PWS data system to expand and improve date entry and quality control.

EPA continued mobilization strategies and technology transfer activities for states and water systems to build state capacity, promote institutional changes, and encourage adoption of innovative technologies for small systems, especially those systems which have had chronic compliance problems. Fourteen states achieved increased funding through appropriations or user fees in the amount of an additional $18,000,000 to support their state drinking water programs.

DRINKING WATER CRITERIA

1994 Program Request

In 1994, the Agency requests a total of $1,867,900 supported by 15.2 total workyears for this program of which $1,097,100 will be for the Program Research Operations appropriation and $770,800 will be for the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $92,600 in Program Research Operations and $358,600 in the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriations. This increase supports increased workforce costs.

EPA will continue to make progress on the review and development of drinking water regulations under the Safe Drinking Water Act. Criteria documents, Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs) and health advisories will support promulgation of final radionuclide National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWRs) early in 1994. Additional work will focus on the review of comments and the development of MCLGs, health criteria documents and risk characterizations in support of the proposed arsenic NPDWR, the final sulfate NPDWR, and the final Phase VI A (disinfectants and disinfection by-products) and Phase VI B (other organic and inorganic contaminants) NPDWRs. A final decision on whether to revise the fluoride regulation will be made, and, if appropriate, work will start on the development of a proposed rulemaking for public comment. As new information becomes available, other NPDWRs will be reviewed to determine if revisions are warranted in accordance with the triennial review requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act. Work will continue to support Agency positions in potential litigation on previously promulgated MCLs and MCLGs (e.g. aldicarb, atrazine, nickel, and beryllium). The development of new revised health advisories for unregulated drinking water contaminants will continue and the program will also continue to take a lead role in the development of World Health Organization drinking water guidelines.

In anticipation that ozonation will increase significantly as a result of revised disinfection and disinfectant by-product (D/DBP) standards, work on comprehensively assessing the health impacts and risks of ozone by-products will increase. Further, in recognition of the impact that relative source contribution (RSC) assumptions have on current and future drinking water standards, efforts to more precisely determine RSCs will be expanded. Work will also continue on refining risk assessments and characterizations for complex classes of drinking water contaminants such as D/DBPs, and radionuclides, atrazine, and arsenic.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating $1,416,700 supported by 15.2 total workyears for the program, of which $1,004,500 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $412,200 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

The Agency plans to simultaneously propose the Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Product, Ground Water Disinfection (Phase VI A) and additional organic and inorganic chemical contaminants from the Safe Drinking Water Act Priority List (Phase VI B). Risk Assessments, health criteria documents and MCLGs are being developed to support these proposed rules. Special emphasis is being given to the ozonation by-product risk assessment in order to ensure that the Phase VI A regulation does not increase the risk of disease from pathogens; i.e. disease causing microorganisms.

MCLGs and health criteria documents are being developed to support the final radionuclide and the proposed arsenic regulations. Additionally, a report examining the relative risks and costs of controlling radon is being completed, pursuant to the 1993 Appropriations Act.

In response to potential litigation, EPA is reviewing new information on pesticides (aldicarb and atrazine) and metals (nickel and beryllium) to determine whether this information will have an impact on the recently promulgated MCLGs. The Agency is also reviewing the health basis for the fluoride standard to determine whether this standard is still protective of human health. The Agency continues actions to review and revise these risk assessment methodologies. The revised methodologies will be used in developing current and future NPDWRs.

1992 Accomplishments

The Agency obligated a total $1,977,200 and 14.6 total workyears for this program, of which $1,051,700 was from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation, $850,100 was from the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation, and $75,400 was from the Registration and Expedited Processing Revolving Fund. Total workyears included 13.6 from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation and 1.0 from the Registration and Expedited Processing Revolving Fund.

In July 1992, the Agency published final Phase V NPDWRs, which include MCLGs, and health criteria documents for 23 organic and inorganic chemical contaminants. Work continued to support development of the Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Product, Ground Water Disinfection Regulations (Phase VI A) and additional organic and inorganic chemical contaminants from the Safe Drinking Water Act Priority List (Phase VI B). EPA also developed MCLGs and health criteria documents for sulfates, arsenic, and radionuclide NPDWRs to be proposed or promulgated in 1993 and 1994.

Health advisories provided information to states and local authorities on health effects of unregulated drinking water contaminants. In 1992, the Agency published two books: Drinking Water Health Advisories for Inorganic, Pesticide, and Organic Contaminants and Munitions, Vol. I. In addition, health advisories were completed and/or reviewed for 14 other drinking water contaminants.

DRINKING WATER
Drinking Water State Program Resource Assistance

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

PROGRAM		ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
Public Water Systems Supervision Program Grants								
Abatement Control and Compliance		$50,027.8	$58,900.0	$58,864.9	$58,862.7	$58,900.0	$37.3	
	TOTAL	$50,027.8	$58,900.0	$58,864.9	$58,862.7	$58,900.0	$37.3	
Underground Injection Control Program Grants								
Abatement Control and Compliance		$10,546.5	$10,500.0	$10,480.3	$10,302.3	$10,500.0	$197.7	
	TOTAL	$10,546.5	$10,500.0	$10,480.3	$10,302.3	$10,500.0	$197.7	
Special Studies & Demonstrations								
Abatement Control and Compliance		$6,050.0	$500.0	$4,500.0	$4,500.0	$500.0	-$4,000.0	
	TOTAL	$6,050.0	$500.0	$4,500.0	$4,500.0	$500.0	-$4,000.0	
TOTAL:								
Abatement Control and Compliance		$66,624.3	$69,900.0	$73,845.2	$73,665.0	$69,900.0	-$3,765.0	
Drinking Water State Program Resource Assistance	TOTAL	$66,624.3	$69,900.0	$73,845.2	$73,665.0	$69,900.0	-$3,765.0	

DRINKING WATER

State Program Resource Assistance

Budget Request

The Agency requests a total of $69,900,000 for 1994, representing a decrease of $3,765,000 from 1993. All of the request will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS SUPERVISION PROGRAM GRANTS

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $58,900,000 for this program, all of which will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $37,300 from 1993, which reflects a restoration of 1993 program reductions.

State workload will increase dramatically in 1994 as states deal with the implementation requirements of the new regulations. In the short-term, states will use the Public Water System Supervision (PWSS) Priority Guidance to prioritize activities as they develop their program capabilities and develop alternative funding mechanisms. Program priorities, project identification, policies and guidance must also be established so that states will have appropriate mechanisms in place to fund drinking water projects as expeditiously as possible.

In 1994, many states will adopt rules and accept full responsibility for the Lead and Copper Treatment, Phase II and Phase V rules. Many states will request extensions for new rules, in particular, the Radionuclides and the Phase V rule for those remaining states which did not adopt the rule. During the extension period, the states will have limited implementation responsibilities for the new rules, but will be undertaking the necessary technical, administrative and/or legal changes to receive primacy. States will also be heavily involved in implementing the Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR), including making the remainder of the determinations for filtration and ground water systems under the direct influence of surface water. The Lead and Copper rule will require a large workload as corrosion control decisions must be made, treatment determinations reached for large and medium systems and monitoring results received for small systems.

Aggressive enforcement will continue for systems that must meet the requirements of the SWTR. States will take enforcement actions against all systems that do not meet the filtration deadline and any already filtered systems that fail to meet the SWTR performance criteria.

These new SDWA regulatory requirements will place additional demands on the states to provide outreach to public water systems, to provide increased training and technical assistance, whether by simply answering technical questions on the telephone or making a system visit. Of particular concern will be small systems. Given the sheer number of small systems, and their general lack of sophistication and resources, states face the immense challenge of developing an approach that will enable small systems to upgrade to meet the new requirements. This will demand training, technical assistance, on-site visits and periodic phone calls to work with small systems.

Also, state data systems must be adapted to handle data for all the new contaminants. States without automated data systems will work to develop such systems to handle the vast amounts of monitoring, violation and enforcement data being generated. They will be working with EPA Regions to ensure compatibility and provide for the automated transfer of data between the state system and the current and future national systems.

1993 Program

The Agency is allocating a total of $58,862,700 for this program, all of which will be from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. PWSS grants support 55 state primacy programs and two state programs where EPA directly implements the programs. PWSS grants also provide direct implementation and program development for Indian tribes.

Several new drinking water regulations have been promulgated, including Surface Water Treatment, Total Coliform, Volatile Organic Chemicals, Phase II and Lead and Copper. Primacy states must adopt the legal and administrative authorities to enforce these new requirements and provide assistance to drinking water systems to comply with the new requirements. This includes upgrading individual state data management systems, laboratory certification, on-site evaluations and technical assistance, especially with respect to monitoring by small systems, and compliance activities and enforcement actions.

States are working under negotiated extensions to build program capability to adopt and implement the Total Coliform, Surface Water Treatment, Lead and Copper and Phase II rules. These rules are complex and states are struggling to meet all the requirements within the given time frames. In December 1992, the two-year extensions for Total Coliform and SWTR expired and states should have rules in place to assume full responsibility for these two rules. As systems become more familiar with Total Coliform, EPA expects a constant but lower workload for the states. For SWTR, however, the workload remains heavy. Initially, the decisions were made on which surface water systems would have to put filtration in place. Now a portion of the determinations on which ground water systems are under the direct influence of surface water are being made. This information will be needed for future filtration decisions.

States are also confronting the need to increase their enforcement efforts as the number of contaminants regulated increases and system noncompliance escalates. By June 1993, surface water systems required to filter must have their filtration system in place. In addition, systems already filtering must meet the stiffer performance criteria under SWTR. The enforcement workload for this one rule alone will be burdensome. States must also evaluate monitoring data from large and medium systems for the Lead and Copper Treatment rule and enforce against systems failing to monitor.

Many primacy states are experiencing difficulty in establishing capable program to implement the new requirements and are facing serious funding shortfalls. States will continue to work with EPA to implement the Public Water Supply Supervision (PWSS) Priority Guidance which identifies "must do" activities and provides some flexibility in addressing program requirements. Current EPA estimates are that at states are facing a shortfall of about $200,000,000 annually between available and needed resources. EPA is working with states to develop alternative financing programs, promoting mobilization and technology transfer and exploring low cost technology options.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency allocated a total of $50,027,800 for this program, all of which is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

Public water system grants continued to support 55 state primacy programs, two EPA direct implementation programs and programs on Indian lands. Grant funds provided for laboratory certification, on-site evaluations and technical assistance, sanitary surveys and compliance and enforcement actions. States and EPA assisted communities and systems affected by continuing incidences of contamination threatening public health. Systems in violation of National Primacy Drinking Water Regulations either received technical assistance to bring them into compliance or were placed on formal compliance schedules.

States supervised compliance with drinking water regulations, revised their legal authorities to accommodate new regulations, expanded state staff and laboratory capability to meet new requirements and continued an emphasis on compliance. EPA assisted approximately 46 states toward adoption of new requirements for SWTR, 48 states with Total Coliform, 15 states with Phase II and 12 states with Lead and Copper. States were heavily involved in evaluating public water systems and determining filtration requirements.

States aggressively pursued legislative and institutional changes to help enable them to gain additional resources and address small system problems. Fourteen states received additional resources as a result of these efforts and numerous states sought legal authority to ensure that small systems would have the technical, financial and management requirements to ensure viable programs.

UNDERGROUND INJECTION CONTROL PROGRAM GRANTS

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $10,500,000 for this program, all of which will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $197,700 from 1993, which restores the grant reduction in 1993.

Underground Injection Control (UIC) grants will continue to support programs to protect underground sources of drinking water (USDW) from contamination through underground injection in all 57 states and territories, as well as on Indian lands. Where states and Indian tribal authorities have failed to assume UIC primacy, EPA will use grant allotments to support direct implementation of Federal UIC requirements.

In addition to basic program operations, states and Regions will focus their attention on locating and assessing priority shallow injection wells, especially Class IV wells and endangering Class V wells. Examples include some industrial, storm and agriculture drainage wells, automobile service station wells and injection wells located in proximity to drinking water wells. These pose the highest risk to the public and will require immediate closure. States will continue to emphasize outreach activities and efforts to encourage local jurisdictions to help in addressing the shallow injection well problem. States will undertake increased enforcement actions, particularly for shallow wells, including expediting remedial actions and obtaining higher penalties.

In 1994, the Agency will promulgate revisions to the regulations on oil and gas injection wells (Class II) and a new regulation covering shallow injection wells (Class V). Primacy states will have 270 days to adopt these new regulations. They will submit state primacy revisions for review and approval by EPA. It is estimated that many of the states will experience difficulty adopting the new regulations on shallow injection wells and will negotiate time extensions with the Regions.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $10,302,300 for this program, all of which is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

UIC grants support 41 primacy states, 35 full and 6 partial. EPA is responsible for direct implementation in the remaining states and Indian land programs, 16 full and 6 partial programs plus the Osage Reservation, and uses grant resources to support direct implementation of Federal UIC requirements.

Primacy states and EPA are responsible for making new permit determinations, evaluating appeals on previous denials, and reviewing applications to modify existing permits, including hazardous waste Class I well petitions. The states and Regions supervise injection practices in the field by witnessing mechanical integrity tests, inspecting and reviewing plugged and abandoned injection wells, reviewing well records, and tracking compliance with regulatory requirements and permit conditions.

The Agency is proposing regulations on shallow injection wells in 1993, which for the first time will limit the injection of wastes. States and Regions continue to focus their efforts on locating and assessing priority shallow injection wells, especially storm drainage and agriculture drainage wells and those wells which are in proximity to drinking water wells and pose the highest risk to the public. When Class IV wells are located or Class V wells that endanger underground sources of drinking water or sensitive ecosystems, states and Regions require immediate closure. States and Regions are targeting priority enforcement efforts against violations of shallow well requirements. They are also emphasizing outreach activities and efforts to encourage local jurisdictions to help in addressing the shallow injection well problems.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $10,546,500 for this program, all of which was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

States and Regions continued to issue or deny new permits, evaluate appeals on previous denials, and review applications to modify existing permits, including hazardous waste Class I well petitions. In assuring that permit conditions were being met, the states and Regions continued to review monthly, quarterly, and annual reports from operators and conducted inspections. The states and Regions continued to supervise injection practices in the field by witnessing mechanical integrity tests, inspecting and reviewing plugged and abandoned injection wells, reviewing well records, and tracking compliance with regulatory requirements and permit conditions. Grant funds also supported technical assistance to operators, maintained well inventory data, and supported regulatory changes to accommodate new EPA requirements and guidelines. The states continued to implement the enforcement role through field presence and by initiating appropriate enforcement actions.

States and Regions initiated programs to address contamination problems from shallow injection wells which threaten underground sources of drinking water. Contaminants such as benzene, organic solvents, and other toxic chemicals, which pose known health and environmental threats, are found in fluids injected in these wells.

Administrative Orders (AOs) and/or legal actions were initiated by state programs against owners and operators in violation of UIC regulatory requirements. This included preparing public notification of violation and intent to issue AOs, and conducting public hearings.

The states and EPA completed 13,584 permit determinations for new and existing wells and conducted evaluations to determine if permit requirements were being met. In addition, 37,080 mechanical integrity tests were conducted to ensure the integrity of wells. The states and EPA also focused on compliance activities through increased field inspections and enforcement actions. Other activities included the review of monitoring reports and maintenance of inventory data.

SPECIAL STUDIES AND DEMONSTRATIONS

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $500,000 for this program, all of which will be from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents a decrease of $4,000,000 from 1993. This decrease reflects the Agency's effort to achieve maximum leverage with limited resources and the belief that the recipient organizations can and should secure additional funding through organizational dues, training fees and other mechanisms.

In 1994, EPA will continue to fund organizations that address the problems of small rural community water systems. Through training and technical assistance, small rural communities will have improved operational, technical and financial capabilities for operating their drinking water systems. The NRWA grant will provide funding for 47 state non-profit associations to provide operator training and technical assistance. The RCAP grant will provide funding for compliance training and technical and managerial assistance in support of systems and community decision-makers. Through another grant to NRWA, EPA will

promote the Wellhead Protection program by funding training and technical assistance to 100 communities to establish local wellhead protection programs.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $4,500,000 for this program, all of which is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. These funds provide $3,800,000 to the National Rural Water Association (NRWA), and $700,000 to the Rural Community Assistance Program (RCAP).

EPA provides technical assistance and training to small rural community water systems through grants to the National Rural Water Association (NRWA) and the national Rural Community Assistance Program (RCAP). These grants promote small system compliance by helping owners and operators enhance their system's physical, financial and managerial infrastructure and operation. In 1993, systems in 48 States will be served by 46 state NRWA associations. The six regional RCAP affiliates serve 26 states.

Congressional Directives. A total of $4,000,000 is for Congressionally directed projects with the National Rural Water Association and the Rural Community Assistance Program.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $6,050,000 for these programs, all of which was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. These funds included $700,000 for the RCAP to foster small system compliance; $300,000 to NETA; $3,800,000 to the NRWA to provide training and technical assistance to support small system compliance and $1,250,000 to the American Water Works Association Research Foundation to support development of drinking water regulations.

In 1992, the NRWA and its 46 state affiliates conducted a total of 792 technical assistance and training sessions including: 472 technical training sessions; 201 jointly sponsored specialized training sessions with other state and Federal agencies; and 119 SDWA training sessions. In addition, NRWA affiliates provided a total of 13,102 hours of on-site technical assistance to address individual rural water system problems related to compliance, operations and maintenance, finance and management.

In 1992, the RCAP provided community-specific training and compliance assistance to small system owners, operators and community leaders in 128 small rural communities in 24 states and Puerto Rico. Assistance included diagnosing compliance problems and identifying solutions, compliance training, developing institutional capacity to meet compliance standards, conducting watershed

surveys, consolidating or restructuring current water ply services,
establishing and maintaining responsible financial and mana it systems, and
assisting in properly operating and maintaining systems aft ming back into
compliance. RCAP also assisted specific state and local regu y agencies with
identified problems and needs. RCAP published 18 new issu the Community
Water Bulletin and distributed 7,000 copies to small sys operators and
governing board members, and worked with the National Tra Coalition and
state training coalitions in providing regulatory training all systems.

In 1992, NETA completed the state regulatory users p n of the Water
Regulations Compliance Training Project. The Regulator ndbook on the
National Primary and Secondary Drinking Water Regulations des a complete
reference on all the maximum contaminant levels of the SDW ulations. The
seven study aid modules include the Introduction to the and the Lead
Contamination Control act, Surface Water Treatment Rule, T Coliform Rule,
Lead and Copper Rule, Chemical Rules, Transient Non-Commu Water Systems
Regulations, and the Compliance and Enforcement Under the Drinking Water
Act. Each module consists of a video tape highlighting most critical
information and a learner's guide that provides concise but c te coverage of
the subject along with activities to reinforce the learning ctives. These
books and modules were distributed to state and local regula offices, state
environmental training centers, the National Training Coali and its member
affiliates, and to trainers upon request. Also, NETA began th rator's series
of study aids and developed educational materials for the Sur ater Treatment
Rule and the Lead and Copper Rule.

A field test of a new and unique EPA-developed computer . was conducted
by the American Water Works Association Research Foundation. study assessed
levels of virus contamination in vulnerable ground waters. Th formation will
be used to calculate disinfection requirements for the develc . of the ground
water disinfection rule.

DRINKING WATER
GroundWater Protection

	ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)							
PROGRAM							
Ground-Water Protection - FIFRA Fund							
Program & Research Operations	$12,791.5	$14,225.5	$14,429.9	$14,412.5	$13,666.8	-$745.7	-$558.7
Abatement Control and Compliance	$8,306.4	$6,236.5	$6,031.7	$6,010.1	$3,183.2	-$2,826.9	-$3,053.3
FIFRA Revolving Fund	$74.3						
TOTAL	$21,172.2	$20,462.0	$20,461.6	$20,422.6	$16,850.0	-$3,572.6	-$3,612.0
TOTAL:							
Program & Research Operations	$12,791.5	$14,225.5	$14,429.9	$14,412.5	$13,666.8	-$745.7	-$558.7
Abatement Control and Compliance	$8,306.4	$6,236.5	$6,031.7	$6,010.1	$3,183.2	-$2,826.9	-$3,053.3
FIFRA Revolving Fund	$74.3						
Ground-Water Protection TOTAL	$21,172.2	$20,462.0	$20,461.6	$20,422.6	$16,850.0	-$3,572.6	-$3,612.0
PERMANENT WORKYEARS							
Ground-Water Protection - FIFRA Fund	229.9	252.0	249.9	249.9	221.9	-28.0	-30.1
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS	229.9	252.0	249.9	249.9	221.9	-28.0	-30.1
TOTAL WORKYEARS							
Ground-Water Protection - FIFRA Fund	240.0	252.0	249.9	249.9	221.9	-28.0	-30.1
TOTAL WORKYEARS	240.0	252.0	249.9	249.9	221.9	-28.0	-30.1

DRINKING WATER

Groundwater Protection

Budget Request

The Agency requests a total of $16,850,000, and 221.9 total workyears for 1994, a decrease of $3,572,600 and 28.0 total workyears from 1993. Of the request, $13,666,800 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $3,183,200 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents a decrease of $745,700 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and a decrease of $2,826,900 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

GROUND WATER PROTECTION

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $16,850,000, and 221.9 total workyears for this program, of which $13,666,800 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $3,183,200 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents a decrease of $745,700 for Program and Research Operations, a decrease of $2,826,900 for Abatement, Control and Compliance and a decrease of 28.0 total workyears. The decrease in Program and Research Operations reflects decreased personnel costs associated with the reduction in the oversight of state Underground Injection Control (UIC) programs. The decrease also reflects an elimination of coordination for Comprehensive State Ground Water Protection Programs (CSGWPP) across all EPA programs that impact ground water, as well as with other Federal agencies, while maintaining limited support for state efforts. The decrease in Abatement, Control and Compliance represents the completion of Congressionally-directed activities for the Spokane Aquifer, the algae crisis in West Maui, the National Rural Water Association's programs for ground water protection, the Calumet Lake Groundwater Study and support for public information in the UIC program.

EPA will respond to specific state concerns as they develop and implement their Comprehensive State Ground Water Protection Programs (CSGWPP). EPA will issue two of the six guidance documents which cover the strategic activities of a CSGWPP. In 1994, EPA will continue to emphasize the importance of Wellhead Protection Programs (WHP) for pollution prevention. EPA expects to approve eight additional state WHPs, bringing the total to 42. Emphasis in the WHP is shifting from state program approvals to providing technical assistance for the implementation of local WHPs. EPA will continue to promote the program by developing guidance addressing technical issues, pollution prevention in wellhead programs, and by transferring the information gained from earlier WHP projects.

In 1994, new UIC regulations will be promulgated for the management of Class V shallow injection wells as well as revisions to the regulatory controls for Class II oil and gas related injection wells. Primacy states will have 270 days to adopt these new regulations. EPA will begin working with states to adopt the new rules. It is estimated that many of the states will experience difficulty adopting the new regulations on shallow injection wells and will negotiate time extensions with EPA.

EPA will continue to conduct data integrity audits to gauge state progress in implementing recommended changes for data management systems. EPA will also provide technical assistance to selected states for upgrading data management systems to incorporate the new regulations. The Agency will continue UIC program oversight responsibilities by negotiating workplans with UIC primacy states, awarding UIC grants, providing technical assistance and conducting UIC program evaluations. This program will coordinate with the RCRA program in the development of hazardous waste rules and the implementation of those rules at injection well operations.

In the 23 non-primacy UIC programs, EPA will be directly responsible for all aspects of the program including inspections, reporting and data verification, compliance reviews and education and outreach to the regulated community. The Regions will aggressively involve the regulated community, apprising them of their responsibilities under the new regulations, and monitoring and tracking their compliance efforts. In a similar fashion, the Regions will assist Indian tribes in implementation of these program changes and requirements.

1993 Program

The Agency is allocating a total of $20,422,600 supported by 249.9 total workyears for this program, of which $14,412,500 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $6,010,100 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

EPA is providing assistance to states in the development and implementation of Comprehensive State Ground Water Protection Programs (CSGWPP). EPA issued the final national guidance for CSGWPPs, which defines the six strategic activities of a CSGWPP and identifies adequacy criteria. The Agency is also working to provide greater integration and consistency within its ground-water related programs, as well as with other Federal Agencies' programs, to facilitate comprehensive protection at the state level.

The Agency continues to assist states in their development and implementation of Wellhead Protection Programs (WHP) and expects to approve 8 additional state programs in 1993. EPA continues to promote the program by issuing guidance addressing technical considerations involved in WHPs, including delineating wellhead protection areas and inventorying sources of contamination.

EPA is continuing to improve the collection and accessibility of ground-water information. The Agency is issuing guidance for the collection of data for national and state ground-water environmental indicators. EPA is developing and implementing policies on cross-program integration of ground-water data, and is promoting state use of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) as a priority setting and decision making tool for state and local officials.

EPA is continuing management, oversight and tracking responsibilities for the Underground Injection Control (UIC) program, including securing the closure of shallow injection wells which endanger ground water. The Agency oversees UIC programs in 41 primacy states (35 full and 6 partial) and directly implements Federal programs in states and on Indian lands which do not have primacy (16 full and 6 partial, plus the Osage Reservation). The Agency is proposing revisions to the regulations on oil and gas injection wells (Class II) and a new regulation covering shallow injection wells (Class V).

Congressional Directives: A total of $2,800,000 from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation is for the Congressionally directed projects on the Spokane Aquifer, for the algae crisis in West Maui, to fund the National Rural Water Association's programs for ground water protection, to fund the Calumet Lake Groundwater Study and to support public information in the UIC program.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $21,172,200 supported by 240.0 total workyears for this program, of which $12,791,500 was from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation, $8,306,400 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation and $74,300 was from the Registration and Expedited Processing Revolving Fund. Total workyears included 239.0 from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation and 1.0 from the Registration and Expedited Processing Revolving Fund.

In 1992, EPA conducted roundtables with the states and Federal agencies and provided assistance to states in the development of Comprehensive State Ground Water Protection Programs (CSGWPP). EPA issued the draft national guidance for CSGWPPs, and provided assistance, including mapping of aquifer systems, conducting resource assessments, developing source control strategies, and determining vulnerability characteristics. EPA developed and began implementing policies on cross-program integration of ground-water data and promoting the use of GIS.

The Agency continued to assist states in their development and implementation of wellhead protection (WHP) programs. EPA approved an additional 9 state WHP programs during 1992, bringing the total to 26. EPA also promoted the program by funding local WHP demonstration projects. EPA maintained its efforts in Sole Source Aquifer (SSA) designations. The Agency continued to review projects financially assisted by the Federal government on or near designated SSAs.

EPA continued to directly implement 23 Federal UIC programs, 16 full and 6 partial plus the Osage Reservation, in states and on Indian lands which do not have primacy. Direct implementation activities focused on making permit determinations as well as ensuring adherence to permit conditions and other regulatory requirements by conducting field inspections, witnessing mechanical integrity tests, and reviewing well record reports. The Agency continued to review primacy applications, and provide guidance and grants as appropriate. EPA provided technical assistance to primacy states and ensured that the programs continued to meet the minimum regulatory requirements.

For activities related to the 1988 FIFRA amendments, 1.0 workyears supported hydrogeological and related technical assistance in the pesticide registration process.

DRINKING WATER
Drinking Water Enforcement

		ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
		(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
PROGRAM								
Drinking Water Enforcement								
Program & Research Operations		$4,892.7	$6,156.3	$6,054.1	$6,051.2	$6,680.4	$629.2	$524.1
Abatement Control and Compliance				$66.8	$20.1	$149.1	$129.0	$149.1
	TOTAL	$4,892.7	$6,156.3	$6,120.9	$6,071.3	$6,829.5	$758.2	$673.2
TOTAL:								
Program & Research Operations		$4,892.7	$6,156.3	$6,054.1	$6,051.2	$6,680.4	$629.2	$524.1
Abatement Control and Compliance				$66.8	$20.1	$149.1	$129.0	$149.1
Drinking Water Enforcement	TOTAL	$4,892.7	$6,156.3	$6,120.9	$6,071.3	$6,829.5	$758.2	$673.2
PERMANENT WORKYEARS								
Drinking Water Enforcement		91.7	109.9	109.8	109.8	109.8		-1
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS		91.7	109.9	109.8	109.8	109.8		-1
TOTAL WORKYEARS								
Drinking Water Enforcement		96.6	109.9	109.8	109.8	109.8		-1
TOTAL WORKYEARS		96.6	109.9	109.8	109.8	109.8		-1

DRINKING WATER

Enforcement

Budget Request

The Agency requests a total of $6,829,500 and 109.8 total workyears for 1994, an increase of $758,200 from 1993. Of the request, $6,680,400 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $149,100 will be for Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $629,200 for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $129,000 for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

DRINKING WATER ENFORCEMENT

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $6,829,500 and 109.8 total workyears for 1994, an increase of $758,200 from 1993. Of the request, $6,680,400 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $149,100 will be for Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $629,200 for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $129,000 for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation, both of which support increased personnel costs and administrative expenses. Although no workyears are increased, the program emphasis is shifting from technical assistance and support to one of increased enforcement presence and actions.

In 1994 EPA will seek improved compliance across all systems. EPA will place priority on regulations that reduce the risks of acute health effects from drinking water contaminants; this includes Total Coliform and nitrates. EPA will also enforce the monitoring and reporting requirements of the complex Lead and Copper rule against medium-sized systems (serving from 3,300 to 50,000 people) and begin equivalent enforcement against small systems (those serving less than 3,300 people). EPA will continue to provide Federal enforcement for specific rules where the state has obtained a time extension for adoption.

A very resource-intensive activity in 1994 will be enforcing the Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR). Approximately 1,330 systems, including many large cities, are expected to miss the June 1993, deadline that requires previously unfiltered surface water systems to have installed treatment. EPA will ensure that enforcement actions are pursued wherever the state does not have primary enforcement authority or whenever the state does not take timely or appropriate enforcement action. EPA will also issue enforcement actions against previously filtered systems which do not meet the new, more stringent standards and a state either cannot or will not take enforcement actions.

EPA will achieve a significant increase in the number of administrative enforcement actions (Notices of Violations, Administrative Orders and complaints for penalty). Effective use of Section 1431 orders which are used in situations of imminent and substantial endangerment will be a priority. EPA will also pursue Department of Justice (DOJ) referrals for an increased number of civil cases.

The national data system will be adapted to include reporting for contaminants covered under the Radionuclides rule. Efforts to improve data quality will continue by working with Regions and states to ensure full and accurate reporting of violations and enforcement actions. Data verification audits will continue along with follow-up activities to insure that recommendations are being implemented.

The priorities for the underground injection control (UIC) enforcement program in 1994 will continue to reflect a focus on controlling injection in the high-priority Class V wells. Emphasis will shift from enforcement actions against Class II oil and gas injection wells toward Class V shallow injection wells. The UIC program will implement a second round of national orders against major oil companies with Class V injection wells at company-owned service stations. In addition, EPA will coordinate efforts with the Office of Federal Facilities Enforcement to identify UIC violations at federally owned or operated facilities and investigate the necessity for closure of Class V wells not in compliance with UIC regulations. Where EPA has direct implementation responsibilities we will take enforcement actions, as well as in primacy states when they fail to take timely and appropriate action.

1993 Program

The Agency is allocating a total of $6,071,300 supported by 109.8 total workyears for this program, of which $6,051,200 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $20,100 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

EPA is working with states to adopt new enforcement authorities and establish programs to carry out new requirements. The Agency is focusing enforcement attention on state efforts to implement the SWTR and Total Coliform (TC) rules. In 1993 we are beginning implementation of the Lead and Copper and Phase II standards and are negotiating time extension agreements to allow primacy states time to build additional program capability. In the interim, EPA is enforcing against violations of the new requirements. For nonprimacy states and Indian tribes, the Agency is implementing all new requirements for the SWTR, TC, Lead and Copper and Phase II regulations.

Given the large increase in program requirements and costs, some states are considering withdrawing as the primary enforcement agent of their drinking water program. If this happens, implementation and enforcement of existing as well as new program requirements will be thrust upon EPA. EPA is developing a contingency plan to address this situation, but if it occurs EPA will have a very difficult time running a state program and will focus on addressing minimum requirements, including enforcement.

We are working to improve the existing data system since compliance assessment will depend to a large extent on monitoring data collected from drinking water systems. The expanding universe of drinking water systems and the large increase in the number of contaminants analyzed make an efficient data system imperative. Similarly, quality assurance of data is necessary to ensure the reliability of the data and thus increase confidence in the system.

In the UIC program, EPA is accelerating activities to enforce against violations of shallow injection well requirements. The Agency is targeting priority enforcement at shallow wells endangering underground sources of drinking water and sensitive ecosystems. To determine compliance, the Agency is continuing to ensure testing for mechanical integrity and reviewing and approving permit requirements and applications for oil and gas, mining and shallow injection wells. The monitoring of deep disposal wells also continues in order to adequately provide for protection of underground sources of drinking water.

EPA is developing additional management tools to promote effective, consistent enforcement actions. EPA is developing guidance and pursuing multi-media opportunities, encouraging the use of section 1431 emergency powers, and stepping in with federal enforcement where states are not willing or able to take appropriate actions.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency allocated a total of $4,892,700 supported by 96.9 total workyears for this program, all of which was from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation.

The focus of the drinking water enforcement program remained on systems that were significant noncompliers (SNC), defined on the basis of relative risk to human health posed by different kinds of violations of the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWRs). While SNCs are the first enforcement priority, all systems in violation were subject to enforcement action, particularly those systems about to become SNCs or causing a public health threat. EPA issued administrative orders (AOs) or initiated court actions when states failed to do so. In addition, the Agency conducted administrative hearings and assessed penalties for AO noncompliance.

Federal enforcement efforts in 1992 increased significantly. In 1992 PWSS program, EPA issued 539 proposed administrative orders, 352 final administrative orders, 9 emergency orders, 13 civil referrals and 32 complaint for penalty orders. In the UIC program, 1992 was also a strong year, with settlement of the 5X28 precedent setting case which issued AOs against ten major oil companies. The UIC program obtained its first felony conviction. The Regions issued 145 proposed administrative orders, 77 final administrative orders, 12 civil referrals and assessed $241,515 in penalties. The Agency also conducted 12 data audits and uncovered a wide variety of problems on both reporting data into the data system as well as interpreting the rule and understanding how and what to report.

HAZARDOUS WASTE

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
APPROPRIATION							
Program & Research Operations	$94,436.3	$106,440.0	$99,127.8	$98,832.4	$101,274.4	$2,442.0	-$5,165.6
Abatement Control and Compliance	$196,907.0	$211,303.0	$184,653.3	$187,435.3	$200,442.1	$13,006.8	-$10,860.9
Research & Development	$33,980.8	$24,344.1	$26,166.4	$26,166.4	$18,746.6	-$7,419.8	-$5,597.5
Oil Spills Trust Fund		$2,564.8	$2,115.6	$2,115.6		-$2,115.6	-$2,564.8
TOTAL, Hazardous Waste	$325,324.1	$344,651.9	$312,063.1	$314,549.7	$320,463.1	$5,913.4	-$24,188.8
PERMANENT WORKYEARS	1,527.9	1,687.9	1,665.6	1,649.9	1,601.2	-48.7	-86.7
TOTAL WORKYEARS	1,601.4	1,687.9	1,665.6	1,649.9	1,601.2	-48.7	-86.7
OUTLAYS	$332,279.7	$341,973.1	$307,863.0	$311,227.5	$322,161.9	$10,934.4	-$19,811.2

AUTHORIZATION LEVELS The Solid Waste Disposal Act as amended expired on November 8, 1988. Reauthorization is pending.

HAZARDOUS WASTE

	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	DIFFERENCE		
				ENACTED VS PRES. BUD	EST. VS PRES. BUD	EST. VS ENACTED
	(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)					
APPROPRIATION						
Program & Research Operations	$106,440.0	$99,127.8	$98,832.4	-$7,312.2	-$7,607.6	-$295.4
Abatement Control and Compliance	$211,303.0	$184,653.3	$187,435.3	-$26,649.7	-$23,867.7	$2,782.0
Research & Development	$24,344.1	$26,166.4	$26,166.4	$1,822.3	$1,822.3	
Oil Spills Trust Fund	$2,564.8	$2,115.6	$2,115.6	-$449.2	-$449.2	
TOTAL, Hazardous Waste	$344,651.9	$312,063.1	$314,549.7	-$32,588.8	-$30,102.2	$2,486.6
PERMANENT WORKYEARS	1,687.9	1,665.6	1,649.9	-22.3	-38.0	-15.7
TOTAL WORKYEARS	1,687.9	1,665.6	1,649.9	-22.3	-38.0	-15.7

The following points list the major reasons that the dollars devoted to this media have changed from submission of the President's FY 1993 Budget Request to the FY 1993 Current Estimates.

PROGRAM AND RESEARCH OPERATIONS

o Changes were made to the Program to reflect mandated Congressional reductions.

o Current estimate levels assume approximately 3% lapse of Headquarters FTE, 2% lapse of Regional FTE.

ABATEMENT, CONTROL AND COMPLIANCE

o The Hazardous Waste Program absorbed a portion of the Agency's mandated Congressional appropriation reduction and add-ons.

o Redirection to Administrator's Priorities.

RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT

o Due to the mandated Congessional reductions and/or adds, changes were made to the Program.

OIL SPILL RESPONSE

o Changes were made to reflect mandated Congressional reductions.

MEDIA BRIDGE TABLES

HAZARDOUS WASTE

	PRO	AC&C	R&D	Oil	TOTAL
FY 1993 CURRENT ESTIMATE	$ 98,832.4	$187,435.3	$26,166.4	$2,115.6	$314,549.7
Changes by Category:					
Workforce Costs (+/-)	+$3,008.6	+$7.3		+$4.0	$3,019.9
Legislative Initiatives (+/-)					
Program Initiatives (+/-)	-$566.6	+$14,073.1	+$1,500.0		$15,006.5
Discontinuation of Specific Increases to FY 1993 Request (-)		-$1,000.0	-$5,650.0		-$6,650.0
Others (+/-)		-$73.6	-$3,269.8	-$2,119.6	-$5,463.0
FY 1994 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET	$101,274.4	$200,442.1	$18,746.6	D	$320,463.1

HAZARDOUS WASTE

Overview and Strategy

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976, as revised by the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984, provides the legislative mandate for a nationwide program to protect human health and the environment from the risks of improper management of hazardous and solid wastes. The goals of the Act are to: ensure protective management of hazardous waste from generation to disposal; ensure adequate and safe management and disposal capacity for solid wastes; and prevent and detect leakage from underground storage tanks (USTs).

The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act, Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, establishes a framework for addressing risks posed by hazardous chemicals present in communities. This program provides for development of state and local response plans to prevent, protect, and inform the public in the event of a chemical release emergency. Prevention components of the program were strengthened under the Clean Air Act accidental release provisions which mandated that facility owner/operators prepare risk management plans to prevent, detect, and respond to chemical accidents.

The Agency continues to refine program strategies to direct both private and public resources to address high environmental risk, while eliminating unnecessarily burdensome requirements. In the solid waste program, ongoing efforts to develop risk-based management standards for hazardous waste will continue. In the underground storage tanks (UST) and Title III programs, resources will be directed towards those areas where the threat of a release is most significant.

To ensure that program implementation is both equitable and efficient, the Agency is employing the following strategies: 1) focus limited resources on areas presenting the highest risk to human health and the environment; 2)strengthen state environmental programs to leverage the Federal investment; 3) emphasize prevention, minimization and recycling in all our work and balance scarce resources with site cleanup; 4) develop new, and revise existing regulations to incorporate the latest science and technology for the safe disposal and processing of hazardous waste; 5) conduct scientific research and encourage use of promising new technologies; and 6) strengthen contract management controls to ensure that resources expended yield the maximum benefit to the Agency.

FY 1994 Program Highlights

EPA's major responsibilities include supporting and sustaining states in the performance of their environmental management responsibilities. The Agency will maintain the current level of resource for state grants. EPA's objectives with the states continues to be focused on: 1) increasing the reliance on existing state authorities to accomplish RCRA environmental goals; 2) enhancing the state capabilities and supporting further authorization of state programs to implement RCRA requirements; and 3) strengthening coordination and integration of EPA and state activities to ensure the efficient and effective utilization of resources.

The Agency, in partnership with the states, will continue to focus on permitting high risk facilities. Emphasis will be placed on taking action to prevent and reduce risks at closed and closing land disposal facilities. Emphasis in the corrective action program will continue to be on implementation of facility stabilizations and long term remediations. To assist states in assuming implementation of the corrective action program, resources are being provided to facilitate development of comprehensive state groundwater protection plans. In the enforcement program, the focus on pollution prevention and waste minimization in inspection targeting and in enforcement settlements will continue.

The Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984 mandate that EPA monitor the activities of importers/exporters of hazardous waste. The level of activity has grown as the amount of waste being exported and imported continues to increase as a result of new international agreements such as the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), and the Basel agreements. Enforcement activities will be further reinforced through training efforts with U.S. and Mexican Customs, U.S. Coast Guard, other Department of Transportation offices and EPA Regional Offices. In implementing the NAFTA agreement, resources will be directed towards transfer of technology and information in cooperation with the Mexican government.

The Agency's commitment to non-hazardous waste management activities will continue as Regions and states work to implement the revised municipal waste management criteria and capitalize on the increased national attention to municipal waste recycling and source reduction.

To promote the development of viable recycling markets, resource investments will support activities including: 1) providing technical assistance and outreach to businesses on source reduction and recycling, 2) collecting economic data on markets for recyclables, and 3) expanding markets for secondary materials.

In FY 1994, the Agency will make strategic investments to advance important Administration objectives, while reorienting base programs to achieve maximum risk reduction. In support of the Administration's free trade initiative with Mexico and Canada, the Agency will place increased emphasis on monitoring the transboundary movement of waste as outlined in the Integrated Environmental Plan for the US-Mexican border area and in Annex III of the current US-Mexico bilateral agreement. Technical assistance to the Mexican government will continue as part of a coordinated effort to strengthen hazardous waste management and enforcement. The program will also continue to conduct border checks with U.S. Customs officials, provide training to other U.S. and Mexican government agencies, administer the notification and "consent to receive" certification programs, and assist Mexican officials in locating inactive and abandoned waste sites within the border area.

In the Underground Storage Tanks (UST) program, the focus will be on preventing, detecting, and correcting leaks from USTs containing petroleum or other hazardous substances. Major program activities in FY 1994 will include: state program development and approval, compliance and enforcement efforts relating to UST leak detection requirements, and corrective action streamlining projects. The Agency will continue to monitor and evaluate state implementation and enforcement activities, and provide ongoing technical information, assistance, and training to enhance state capabilities. Emphasis will be placed on compliance monitoring, joint inspections, and enforcement activities in high risk areas.

In FY 94, the Title III program will focus on minimizing the potential for chemical accidents in high risk areas. The Agency will begin to evaluate relative risk and susceptibility to chemical accidents as well as provide assistance to states in targeting specific industries, facilities, and chemicals that present a substantial risk. Particular attention will be given to areas with a high concentration of chemical facilities. In these areas, the Agency will provide assistance in developing projects to enhance accident prevention, preparedness, and response capabilities. Enforcement activities will continue to target potential high risk violators and encourage innovative settlement agreements to support state and local program implementation. In the international area, the program will continue to implement Rio Agenda 21 initiatives to reduce the risk of chemical accidents by promoting community right-to-know principles in chemical management programs in Mexico, Canada, Eastern Europe, and developing countries.

Implementing a Responsive National Regulatory Program

The Agency is committed to the review of and revision of existing regulations to eliminate unnecessarily burdensome requirements and to better address environmental risk. Reform efforts will include establishing risk based management standards for hazardous waste, eliminating unnecessary delay and costs in the corrective action program, and streamlining the hazardous waste permitting process.

In addition to these program revisions, the hazardous waste regulatory program will continue to respond to existing statutory and new court-ordered deadlines for completing the remaining requirements mandated in HSWA. Towards that end, the Agency will perform preliminary listing studies and develop regulations to list as hazardous the specific wastes named in HSWA. In follow-up to these and earlier listings, the Agency will develop treatment standards for those wastes designated as hazardous since the enactment of HSWA. The program will also implement the land disposal restrictions program by processing treatment capacity and no migration petitions. Final standards will be issued for air emissions from seven types of hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facilities (surface impoundments, landfills, wastewater treatment tanks, waste piles, land treatment facilities, pre-treatment facilities, and transfer operations).

Other significant regulatory efforts include the Phase II Land Disposal Rule and a proposed rule on the management of munitions and ordnance as required by the Federal Facilities Compliance Act of 1992. As part of our effort to realize sound environmental management, the Agency will accelerate the collection and analysis of environmental data.

In 1994 the Agency will continue to meet the statutory deadlines under the Clean Air Act accidental release provisions. Efforts will focus on: 1) promulgating regulations and developing guidance that require owners and operators of facilities to develop risk management plans to prevent, detect, and respond to accidental releases into the air; 2) provide support and establish a liaison role with the Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board; 3) develop industry and chemical specific technical guidance, in response to hydrofluoric acid study recommendations; 4) encourage states to take ownership of the program; and 5) develop and review options to improve government efficiency identified in the study on Federal authorities for hazardous materials accident safety mandated by the Clean Air Act.

Supporting the Regulatory Program Through Research and Technology Transfer

The hazardous waste research program provides the scientific and technical information necessary to support the development and implementation of hazardous waste regulations, and provides the information to EPA Regional offices, state and local governments, private industry, and other decision-makers. Research is conducted in several areas: Ecological risk assessment methods, groundwater, municipal solid waste, hazardous waste, surface cleanup, bioremediation, and international and domestic technology transfer.

As part of its effort to promote technology innovation, the Agency will continue the development of bioremediation as a viable alternative. Field scale research will be initiated on groundwater and aquifer remediation, biofiltration of contaminated air and gasses, biotreatment of surface soils, soil in the vadose zone, sediments and sludge, and hazardous liquid wastes. Funding for bioremediation is derived from three separate media: RCRA Hazardous Waste, Superfund, and Oil Trust Fund. The initiative proposed for 1994 will be funded from the hazardous waste medium.

Successful demonstration of bioremediation technology will have a significant impact upon the feasibility, speed, and cost of cleanup of contaminated soils and groundwater, especially if the remediation can be conducted on site.

HAZARDOUS WASTE

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES	ACTUAL 1992	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	ESTIMATE 1994	INCREASE (+) DECREASE (-) 1994 VS 1993
Regulations				
RCRA Standards	19	23	27	+4
Proposals	8	13	12	-1
Promulgations	11	10	15	+5
Effl. Stds. Decision Doc.				
Effl. Stds. Data Summaries.				
UIC Petition Reviews .				
Implementation				
Guidance Documents . .	11	11	10	-1
Reports to Congress . .	0	1	1	0
State Authorization (cum.)				
Base Program . .	48	48	48	0
HSWA Cluster I .	16	25	33	+8
Final Permit Determinations and Closures (Cumulative)	2,653	3,030	3,342	+312
Ongoing Permit Processing	757	810	828	+18
UIC Permit Revisions .				
Enforcement/Corrective Action				
Inspections	13,756	14,042	14,042	0
Administrative Orders	1,166	1,315	1,315	0
Civil Litigation	161	183	183	0
Criminal Litigation . . .	144	132	132	0
Monitoring of Corrective Action Activities . . .	607	769	824	+55
POTW Corrective Measures				

HAZARDOUS WASTE
Hazardous Waste Research

	ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
	(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
PROGRAM							
Hazardous Waste Research							
Program & Research Operations	$14,392.8	$15,465.0	$14,912.9	$14,882.0	$14,994.0	$112.0	-$471.0
Research & Development	$33,980.8	$24,344.1	$26,166.4	$26,166.4	$18,746.6	-$7,419.8	-$5,597.5
Oil Spills Trust Fund		$2,564.8	$2,115.6	$2,115.6		-$2,115.6	-$2,564.8
TOTAL	$48,373.6	$42,373.9	$43,194.9	$43,164.0	$33,740.6	-$9,423.4	-$8,633.3
TOTAL:							
Program & Research Operations	$14,392.8	$15,465.0	$14,912.9	$14,882.0	$14,994.0	$112.0	-$471.0
Research & Development	$33,980.8	$24,344.1	$26,166.4	$26,166.4	$18,746.6	-$7,419.8	-$5,597.5
Oil Spills Trust Fund		$2,564.8	$2,115.6	$2,115.6		-$2,115.6	-$2,564.8
Hazardous Waste Research TOTAL	$48,373.6	$42,373.9	$43,194.9	$43,164.0	$33,740.6	-$9,423.4	-$8,633.3
PERMANENT WORKYEARS							
Hazardous Waste Research	229.3	236.6	221.5	219.0	204.6	-14.4	-32.0
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS	229.3	236.6	221.5	219.0	204.6	-14.4	-32.0
TOTAL WORKYEARS							
Hazardous Waste Research	235.1	236.6	221.5	219.0	204.6	-14.4	-32.0
TOTAL WORKYEARS	235.1	236.6	221.5	219.0	204.6	-14.4	-32.0

HAZARDOUS WASTE

Hazardous Waste Research

Principal Outputs

1994 o Complete two Municipal Innovative Technology Evaluations (MITE) projects. The first is the evaluation of the effectiveness of material recovery facilities and the second is the effectiveness of weight-based collection systems as a waste reduction measure.

o Make recommendations for criteria to assure safe utilization of municipal waste combustion residues.

o Report on the design and operation of a municipal solid waste landfill as a biochemical reactor for the generation of methane for energy recovery.

o Conduct seminars on GIS-Techniques for characterization of groundwater contamination.

o Provide Regions and States a report on factors that effect the mobility of metals from solidified ash stabilized treated wastes.

o Complete methods manual for providing guidance to the Regions and States for preparation of solids and non-aqueous samples for inorganic analysis.

1993 o Complete two Municipal Innovative Technology Evaluations (MITE) projects. One on automated sorting of plastic containers and the second on Laboratory testing of plastic materials recycled from the waste steam.

o Complete report on good combustion practices.

o Conducted seminars on measurement methods for hazardous waste treatment.

o Complete an assessment of available data on source of toxics in municipal solid wastes.

o Publish a report on use of good combustion practices for controlling organic emissions from municipal waste incinerators.

o Complete a liner leak survey for hazardous waste landfills.

o Submit the annual report on Quality control samples for RCRA Appendix VIII Chemicals.

o Complete a software system which provides support for sighting of hazardous waste management facilities.

o Complete shake flask protocols used for early screening of bioremediation potential.

o Complete dispersant users manual

o Complete evaluation of bioremediation procedures for open seas applications.

1992 o Improved compound identification in the contract laboratory program.

o Completed report on Bioremediation of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill: Monitoring safety and efficacy.

o Developed methodologies for terrestrial indicators for use in ecological assessments at hazardous waste sites.

o Prepared risk assessment reports on potential hazards of common recyclables and on composting.

o Prepared the technical support document for corrective action regulatory impact analysis.

o Completed a feasibility study on the development of methods for detection of dioxin and mercury using continuous emissions monitoring technology.

o Improved compound identification in contract laboratories.

o Conducted seminars on: design, operation, and closure of Municipal Solid Waste Landfills; operation parameters for Hazardous Waste Combustion Devise; and Corrective Action Stabilization Technologies.

o Provided performance data on incineration of RCRA listed waste for aluminum pot wastes.

o Completed studies on monitoring, safety and efficacy of bioremediation at the Valdez oil spill.

o Completed the evaluation of laboratory dispersant effectiveness tests on various types of oil and an evaluations of plunging water jets for diverting spilled oils on large rivers.

o Verified product performance obtained from shake flask laboratory studies, and microcosm studies.

HAZARDOUS WASTE

Hazardous Waste Research

BUDGET REQUEST

1994 Budget Request

The Agency requests a total of $33,740,600 supported by 204.6 total workyears for 1994, of which $14,994,000 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $18,746,600 will be for the Research and Development appropriation. This represents an increase of $112,000 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation, a decrease of $7,419,800 in the Research and Development appropriation, and a decrease of 13.4 total workyears from 1993. The decrease is a result of a shift of 1 FTE and $2,115,600 from the Hazardous Waste program element to the Oil Spills Liability Trust Fund. The decrease in workyears is a result of the government-wide reduction in workyears that is a part of the President's program to reduce the size and cost of government. Increases to the Program and Research Operations appropriation reflect additional personnel compensation and benefits (PC&B), travel expenses associated with fully funding ORD's staff of scientists, managers and support personnel in such areas as quality assurance, extramural resource management, and high priority research.

1993 Budget

The Agency is allocating $41,048,400 supported by 218.0 total workyears for this program element, of which $14,882,000 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $26,166,400 is from the Research and Development appropriation. Additionally, $2,115,600 and 1 workyear funding is provided by the Oil Spills Liability Trust Fund.

1992 Budget

The Agency obligated a total of $48,373,600 supported by 235.1 total workyears for this program element, of which $14,392,800 was from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation and $33,980,800 was from the Research and Development appropriation.

GROUNDWATER

1994 Program Request

ORD's groundwater research will address: remediation of subsurface contamination; subsurface monitoring and characterization; and subsurface transport and transformation. Current research efforts will be increased for remediation of subsurface contamination. Efforts involve the development, demonstration, and evaluation of corrective action technologies for remediating RCRA sites. Subsurface monitoring and characterization will develop additional field-portable measurement devices for locating Non-Aqueous Phase Liquid (NAPL) contaminants in the subsurface, develop innovative test methods, and technologies for monitoring and characterizing the subsurface. Research on underground storage tank leak prevention efforts will address internal and external leak detection and cause of tank and piping failures in new systems for existing as well as developing alternative fuels. Subsurface transport and transformation research will continue to predict the transport and fate of metals in the subsurface, test mathematical models used for regulatory and remedial decision making, and predict contaminant behavior in the subsurface.

1993 Program

ORD scientists are developing and testing practical models for predicting the transport of petroleum hydrocarbons in the subsurface; developing detailed data on the transport and transformation of metal and organic contaminants to incorporate into predictive subsurface and multimedia models for making regulatory decisions regarding hazardous wastes. Scientists are also developing and evaluating technologies for remediation of RCRA sites, evaluating mathematical models used for Agency decision making, and improving our ability to characterize and monitor hazardous waste sites in more cost/effective and non-invasive ways.

1992 Accomplishments

Researchers achieved significant advances in developing improved methods for sampling for metal contaminants in ground water and predicting the transport of metal and organic contaminants in the subsurface. A prototype model for EPA to use in predicting the transport of petroleum hydrocarbons in the subsurface was developed and laboratory facilities to test the model were constructed. Improved protocols for monitoring leaks from underground storage tanks were completed. Remediation technologies such as soil vapor extraction, soil washing, thermal desorption, in-situ bioremediation for the cleanup of UST and RCRA sites were investigated. Equipment for in-place screening for PCB's in soil and ground water was improved and draft standards for soil core monitoring, soil pore-liquid monitoring, and soil gas monitoring were completed. Methods for preventing, detecting, and locating leaks from underground storage tanks were published.

MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE

1994 Program Request

The Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) research program will address six research areas with the principal users being the Regions and local governments. These areas are: 1) source reduction research includes investigating the sources, quantities, and fate of waste material and exploring potential ways to reduce costs borne by local governments without negative impact to the environment; 2) recycling research includes collection, processing, marketing, and remanufacturing; 3) thermal destruction research will center on air pollution control technology, sampling and analysis methods, and on residue characterization, treatment, and utilization; 4) landfill research focuses on improved design, emissions control, performance, and monitoring; 5) innovative technology research will continue to be carried out through the Municipal Innovative Technology Evaluation (MITE) program which provides systematic evaluation of promising new management systems, technologies, and techniques for handling MSW; and 6) comparison of MSW management options will provide the framework necessary for decision officials to evaluate alternative risks and make the most reasonable waste management selection.

1993 Program

ORD is emphasizing research on source reduction and recycling of Municipal Solid Waste. This research includes efforts to reduce the level of toxics in MSW residues, assesses processes for conversion of biomass to useful products, analyzes compost properties for use in the development of products, and evaluates reuse options for combustion ash. Land disposal research is concentrating on bioreactors. The Municipal Innovative Technology Evaluation (MITE) program includes use of a Municipal Recycling Facility to collect data on emissions and integrate the research to develop comparative risk assessment methods for recycling facilities based on field data.

ORD's municipal solid waste research program is identifying mutagenic compounds in Municipal Wasted Combustor emissions to improve the health risk assessments for such facilities. Researchers are conducting studies to characterize leachate from municipal land fills, with specific emphasis on metals, organics and variations in leachate. Scientists are also studying continuous emission monitors for dioxins/furans mercury.

Congressional Directives A combined total of $850,000 is provided for a Congressionally-directed research on Sulfonated Plastics and Tires and for the Urban Waste Center at the University of New Orleans.

1992 Accomplishments

Municipal solid waste research provided a number of accomplishments: a report on the potential hazards of municipal waste recycling and composting; a strategy for the monitoring of Appendix IX compounds at municipal waste ash monofills; and a feasibility study on the development of methods for the detection of dioxin and mercury using continuous emissions monitoring technologies. Scientists also completed field tests to evaluate the use of powdered activated carbon for controlling mercury emissions from municipal waste combustors using spray drier/fabric filters, and tested for the effects of monofills leachates on three clay soils and three geosynthetics.

HAZARDOUS WASTE

1994 Program Request

The ORD Hazardous Waste research program addresses: Technology; Monitoring and Quality Assurance; Waste Minimization; Risk Assessment/Ecological risk; Large Volume/Industrial Waste; and University Research Centers. Technology research will center on continuing treatment, storage, and disposal issues. Monitoring and Quality assurance will focus on improving existing analytical methods and developing standard methods for new classes of compounds. Waste minimization research conducted under this issue is directed at hard to treat wastes. Risk assessment research will ensure the development of hazardous waste management practices to protect human health and the environment. Large volume/industrial waste, although in its infancy, focuses on low toxicity wastes.

1993 Program

ORD researchers are conducting assessments of existing and emerging technologies to improve treatment for gaseous, liquid, and solid waste streams. The major focus is placed on stabilization of hazardous wastes. Incineration research includes laboratory and pilot-scale incineration studies to determine the performance on a range of thermal treatment devices. Waste minimization research focuses on minimization assessments and increasing efforts to deal with hard-to-treat hazardous wastes. Scientists are using the multimedia site assessment model to support hazardous waste management decision QA research to focus on improving matrices and expanding the universe of material for which quality control samples are available. The technology transfer program is assisting the Regions, States, municipalities and industry to implement improved methods and practices developed by the Agency. ORD is supporting activities at the Institute for Environmental Issues and Policy Assessment at the Southern University of Louisiana to enhance participation of minority scientists, engineers, and students in environmental areas.

Congressional Directives

A combined total of $4,800,000 is provided for Congressionally-directed research at the Center for Environmental Management at Tufts University, and the University of North Dakota for Energy and Environmental research.

1992 Accomplishments

Major 1992 accomplishments included the Annual Report on Quality Control Samples for RCRA Appendix VIII Chemicals; a feasibility study on the development of methods for detection on dioxin and mercury using continuous emissions monitoring technologies and a manual on preparation of soil sampling protocols. ORD also prepared a technical support document for corrective action regulatory impact analysis, and conducted workshops on management of mercury and arsenic wastes.

During 1992 oil spills research was funded within the Hazardous Waste program element. Accomplishments stemming from this funding included verifying product performance obtained from shake flask laboratory studies, microcosm studies, and environmental models in a contained open water environment. Researchers also developed and tested product delivery vehicles such as encapsulation in microcosms to estimate field performance without environmental risk. Other accomplishments include the evaluation of laboratory dispersant effectiveness tests on various types of oil and an evaluations of plunging water jets for diverting spilled oils on large rivers.

SURFACE CLEANUP

1994 Program Request

Surface Cleanup research focuses on: site characterization, monitoring, and quality assurance; and on RCRA corrective action and technical support. Site characterization, monitoring, and quality assurance research focuses on determining the type and extent of contamination, and assessment techniques to improve screening and reduce the cost of laboratory analyses. Corrective action and technical support programs provide scientific and engineering expertise to selected hazardous waste sites.

Scientists will develop sampling protocols for volatile organic compounds in soil and improve sampling techniques for heterogeneous hazardous wastes. ORD will provide technical support to approximately 80 hazardous waste sites.

1993 Program

The Surface Cleanup Hazardous Waste technical support program is providing Regional Offices and other site remediators with engineering assistance and technical information. Site-specific technical assistance to EPA's remedial project managers and RCRA permitters address issues from site characterization for treatment technology selection to evaluations of full-scale technology implementation. Particular emphasis is placed on the evaluation or use of treatability studies for technology screening, selection and design, and on the evaluation of innovative treatment technologies such as vacuum extraction and bioremediation, The monitoring program emphasizes ecological assessment technical support and technical support for the Regions.

1992 Accomplishments

ORD provided long term assistance to 59 sites under the START program and 128 short term responses to Regional Project Managers as part of the Engineering Tech Support Program. The program produced 14 special investigatory reports; completed the annual report on quality control samples for RCRA Appendix VIII chemicals and the feasibility study on the development of methods for the detection of dioxin and mercury using continuous emission monitors. Manuals were produced on soil sampling for volatile organic compounds and for vadose zone monitoring.

BIOREMEDIATION

1994 Program Request

This research supports the Administrations cross-cutting initiative on Bioremediation and is included as part of the Federal Coordination Committee on Science and Technology (FCCSET).

Bioremediation is an engineered process that uses microorganisms to decompose toxic hazardous compounds to improve environmental quality and reduce human risk. The process residues are typical non-toxic and easy to introduce. Bioremediation technologies should be less disruptive to the environment and less expensive than other treatment options, such as excavation, incineration, and landfilling.

ORD's bioremediation researchers will study basic biodegradation pathways of hazardous chemicals, discover and characterize organisms capable of degrading such chemicals, and develop and use protocols for testing efficacy and toxicity of bioremediation products. The highest priority chemicals for study will be organic solvents and halogenated aromatic hydrocarbons. An important component of this research is the field evaluation of bioremediation processes on priority chemical spills.

Scientists will initiate research on munitions wastes. The first priority will be to understand the microbial biodegradation processes on nitroaromatics. Most of these wastes are located on military bases and involve contaminated soils, sludges, and sediments. Hence, field research will be conducted in cooperation with DoD facilities when possible.

Oil Spills Liability Trust Fund research for 1994 is described in a new media section for oil spills.

1993 Program

ORD is documenting biochemical studies which reveal mechanisms by which bacteria degrade man-made chemicals and processes in which organisms degrade one chemical while utilizing another as a nutrient. This information is instrumental in projecting new strategies for bioremediation necessary to predict and degrade specific hazardous chemicals and their complex mixtures.

Research is being conducted to understand the genetic and biological basis for biodegradation reactions. This understanding will lead to the rational design and construction of new gene combinations for degradation of persistent and toxic chemicals.

Research on enzymes is being undertaken to determine their value and effectiveness in transforming hazardous chemicals into less toxic or innoxious products.

ORD scientists using Oil Spills Liability Trust Fund resources are developing protocols for spills to open waters, shorelines, marshes/wetlands, and terrestrial environments. This research includes developing decision trees or simplified expert systems for each of these categories to force rational consideration of factors that are key to the success of remediation of oil spills. Such factors may include oil composition, adverse weather conditions, logistics, geomorphology of the impacted area, presence of natural oil degraders, levels of particulates, and sensitive resources. Scientists are also cataloging and indexing historical records and establishing correlations between the conditions of the case histories and the actions taken. In the event of a new spill, action may be possible through pattern-matching. Other benefits of this cataloging are the documenting of methods to keep bioremediation products in contact with the spill as long as possible.

1992 Accomplishments

Significant headway has been made in development of tools and infrastructure necessary to launch a meaningful bioremediation research program addressing hazardous wastes. Examples of headway included: development of methods for examining microbial community structure and for optimizing stability and performance of degradative activities; identification of methods and systems for immobilization of microorganisms for use in field and bioreactor treatment systems; characterization of systems for inserting gene sequences to activate expression of degradative genes under differing environmental conditions; and identification of techniques and tools for characterization and monitoring of anaerobic degradative microbial communities.

Trust fund accomplishments include completion of safety and efficacy studies at Prince William Sound, and evaluation studied on dispersant effectiveness.

HEALTH EFFECTS

1994 Program Request

No funding has been requested for Hazardous Waste Health Effects issue in 1994, because the research to evaluate the relationship between exposure to incineration residuals containing metals and the delivered dose will be completed in 1993 and a report issued.

1993 Program

Health Effects research to evaluate the relationship between exposure to incineration residuals containing metals and the delivered dose is drawing to completion.

1992 Accomplishments

Researchers published an article on the results of a workshop on Metal Bioavialability and Deposition Kinetics.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

1994 Request

ORD scientists will develop advanced materials to reduce pollution at the source, gather and disseminate information through the pollution prevention information center (PPIC), and hold workshops and conferences to transfer technical information on such things as how to reduce hazardous waste streams. More environmentally friendly products will be developed. Cleaner production technologies, processes, and products will also be developed and demonstrated.

1993 Program

Research continues to provide leadership in the development of methodologies such as life cycle assessment, process simulation and design, and measurement of pollution prevention that enable planning, implementation, and accounting for pollution prevention. Support continues for the Pollution Prevention Information Clearinghouse (PPIC) that gathers and shares successful pollution prevention techniques from and with the public and private sectors, both domestic and international. Past projects are being evaluated to help plan future research. Research is being initiated to evaluate pollution prevention technologies in conjunction with other Federal agencies on Federal facilities.

Congressional Directives. A total of $700,000 is for Congressionally-directed research at the Iowa Reduction Center. This research is focusing on recycling and reuse technology development.

1992 Accomplishments

EPA published the Facility Pollution Prevention Guidance Manual that assists in identifying opportunities for pollution prevention, a manual on Life Cycle Assessment: Inventory Guidelines and Principles, and a dozen industry-specific pollution prevention guidance manuals.

ECOLOGICAL RISK ASSESSMENT METHODS

1994 Program Request

The Agency will conduct in-house research for hazardous waste on methods needed to assess the exposure, hazard, and risk to ecological resources from multiple threats. The framework for analysis will be natural watersheds at a variety of geographic scales.

This research will use current achievements to develop a new holistic, integrated program designed to utilize a new generation of computer-based analysis and decision tools tailored to the information needs and authorities of Federal, State, and local resource managers. Researchers will examine the synergy between eutrophication, toxicity, and habitat loss; they will design a new generation of ecologically-capable watershed models grounded in geographic information systems (GIS) technology and individual-based ecological approaches that will evaluate stressors in a whole-system perspective.

1993 Program

Ecological risk assessment methods research focuses on three main research areas. They are: Stressor and system-specific methods, integrated biologeographical/watershed methods, and biogeographical implementation. This research evaluates models describing the formation of biological species of metals, performs decision model testing, and develops predictive models for the toxicity of chemical mixtures.

1992 Accomplishments

Terrestrial research focused on the contamination of plants with Dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD). Researchers examined the effects of the leaf surface of vegetation on Dioxin uptake rate, and studied the photodegradation of Dioxin on the leaf surface. The Agency organized workshops and symposia to transmit EPA computer technology to state and industrial users, and to better understand the role, uses, and state-of-the-art in uncertainty analysis for ecological risk assessment.

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

1994 Program Request

Technology Transfer activities will provide seminars on RCRA Subpart X Alternative Technologies; seminars on GIS techniques for characterization of groundwater contamination; a personal computer system on CERCLA/RCRA soils data management; and guidelines for management of common hazardous wastes found in developing countries. Workshops and software packages will be developed for remedial action technology selection and costing procedures, and CD ROM and accompanying user guides will be developed for subsurface characterization techniques.

1993 Program

Information is disseminated on approaches to identify and quantify energy and resource usage as well as waste emissions and there effects on the environment. Information is combined from existing data bases on construction, operation, and maintenance costs of successful remedial action technologies to develop life-cycle design. Information is also assembled on treatment technologies and expert system decision rules for developing "alternative treatment train" solutions in meeting cleanup objectives.

1992 Accomplishments

Accomplishments included conducting technology transfer seminars on operational parameters for hazardous waste combustion devices, RCRA corrective action stabilization technologies, design/operation/closure of municipal landfills, integrated solid waste planning, and statistical analysis of groundwater monitoring data. Technology transfer documents were produced for organic air emissions from waste management facilities and a groundwater information tracking system with statistical analysis capability was completed.

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW OF TOXIC CHEMICALS

1994 Program Request

Scientists will continue development of the "System for Predicting Environmental Fate Constants" (SPARC) which provides a computer model to estimate key chemical properties required to describe physical and chemical processes that affect the transport and transformation of organic pollutants in the environment. Predictive capability will extend to essentially any organic compound and will be derived from its chemical structure. Conditions applied to the model (i.e., temperature, pressure, and acidity) will span ranges typical of environmental application. Researchers will expand the SPARC model to include mixed solvents, such as crude oil and PCBs.

1993 Program

Researchers are conducting experiments to further develop SPARC models and to increase their accessibility and application through local, on line computer systems and an international computer network, INTERNET.

1992 Accomplishments

No resources were provided for this Issue in FY 1992

INFRASTRUCTURE

1994 Program Request

Adequately funded infrastructure is critical to ORD's success in conducting the quality science needed to assure that the Agency's decisions are scientifically sound. The most critical part of ORD's infrastructure is its staff. The assumption underlying all our research activities includes a productive workforce.

ORD has established a cohesive, cross-cutting issue for infrastructure based upon the importance of this activity to planned and ongoing research activities. Intramural funding for the Hazardous Waste Program Element will be centralized within the infrastructure issue to provide improved management to ORD's personnel compensation and benefits, and travel costs.

1993 Program

ORD's current infrastructure program provides compensation and benefits, and travel for ORD scientists and engineers. ORD's workforce carries out scientific programs in support of the Agency's mission.

1992 Accomplishments

ORD funded its workyears in scientific support of the Agency's mission, providing the necessary personnel compensation and benefits, and travel for ORD scientists and engineers.

INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES

1994 Program Request

As mandated by Public Law 102-564, the Small Business Innovation Research Program (SBIR) will receive 1.50% of the Agency's extramural research appropriation. This will support small businesses engaged in the development of equipment for pollution abatement and control and process instrumentation. Under this program, the Agency can take advantage of unique solutions to remediation issues that may be offered by the private sector. Resources will be identified in the operating plan and consolidated in the Multimedia Program Element once enactment occurs.

1993 Program

As mandated by Public Law 102-564, the Small Business Innovation Research Program (SBIR) will receive 1.50% of the Agency's extramural research appropriation to support small businesses engaged in the development of equipment for pollution abatement and control and process instrumentation. As in 1992 these resources will eventually be consolidated in the Multimedia Program Element before the end of fiscal year 1993.

1992 Accomplishments

Resources and accomplishments supporting this program were consolidated in the Multimedia Program element for 1992.

HAZARDOUS WASTE
Waste Management Regulations, Guidelines & Policies

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

PROGRAM		ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
Regulations, Guidelines & Policies-Hazardous Waste								
Program & Research Operations		$20,606.3	$23,428.0	$18,616.6	$18,569.8	$18,789.3	$219.5	-$4,638.7
Abatement Control and Compliance		$42,866.6	$44,883.7	$35,545.8	$35,437.2	$44,642.3	$9,205.1	-$241.4
	TOTAL	$63,472.9	$68,311.7	$54,162.4	$54,007.0	$63,431.6	$9,424.6	-$4,880.1
Regulations, Guidelines & Policies-Air and Radiation								
Program & Research Operations		$583.8	$886.3	$565.3	$566.6		-$566.6	-$886.3
Abatement Control and Compliance		$2,499.0	$1,673.3	$1,664.3	$1,726.9		-$1,726.9	-$1,673.3
	TOTAL	$3,082.8	$2,559.6	$2,229.6	$2,293.5		-$2,293.5	-$2,559.6
Regulations, Guidelines & Policies-Water								
Program and Research Operations		$638.2	$543.8	$678.5	$678.5	$585.9	-$92.6	$42.1
Abatement Control and Compliance				$4	$5	$7.8	$7.3	$7.8
	TOTAL	$638.2	$543.8	$678.9	$679.0	$593.7	-$85.3	$49.9
Regulations, Guidelines and Policies - Underground Storage Tanks								
Program & Research Operations		$3,631.0	$4,110.1	$3,895.3	$3,887.7	$4,002.3	$114.6	-$107.8
Abatement Control and Compliance		$4,525.5	$4,165.8	$2,985.2	$2,985.0	$2,981.5	-$3.5	-$1,184.3
	TOTAL	$8,156.5	$8,275.9	$6,880.5	$6,872.7	$6,983.8	$111.1	-$1,292.1
TOTAL:								
Program & Research Operations		$25,459.3	$28,968.2	$23,755.7	$23,702.6	$23,377.5	-$325.1	-$5,590.7
Abatement Control and Compliance		$49,891.1	$50,722.8	$40,195.7	$40,149.6	$47,631.6	$7,482.0	-$3,091.2
Waste Management Regulations, Guidelines & Policies	TOTAL	$75,350.4	$79,691.0	$63,951.4	$63,852.2	$71,009.1	$7,156.9	-$8,681.9

HAZARDOUS WASTE
Waste Management Regulations, Guidelines & Policies

	ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
	(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
PERMANENT WORKYEARS							
Regulations, Guidelines & Policies-Hazardous Waste	273.1	275.3	285.5	283.7	264.8	-18.9	-10.5
Regulations, Guidelines & Policies-Air and Radiation	9.0	13.0	13.0	12.9		-12.9	-13.0
Regulations, Guidelines & Policies-Water	13.1	10.0	9.9	9.9	9.9		-1
Regulations, Guidelines and Policies - Underground Storage Tanks	56.3	66.4	65.7	65.1	64.0	-1.1	-2.4
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS	351.5	364.7	374.1	371.6	338.7	-32.9	-26.0
TOTAL WORKYEARS							
Regulations, Guidelines & Policies-Hazardous Waste	282.2	275.3	285.5	283.7	264.8	-18.9	-10.5
RCRA Regulatory Program Air and Radiation	9.4	13.0	13.0	12.9		-12.9	-13.0
RCRA Regulatory Program Water	13.3	10.0	9.9	9.9	9.9		-1
Regulations, Guidelines and Policies - Underground Storage Tanks	59.3	66.4	65.7	65.1	64.0	-1.1	-2.4
TOTAL WORKYEARS	364.2	364.7	374.1	371.6	338.7	-32.9	-26.0

Waste Management Regulations, Guidelines, and Policies

Budget Request

The Agency requests a total of $71,009,100 and 338.7 total workyears for 1994, an increase of $7,156,900 and a decrease of 32.9 total workyears from 1993. Of the request, $23,377,500 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $47,631,600 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an decrease of $325,100 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and an increase of $7,482,000 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

REGULATIONS, GUIDELINES, AND POLICIES -- HAZARDOUS WASTE

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $63,431,600 and 264.8 total workyears for this program, of which $18,789,300 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $44,642,300 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $219,500 for the Program and Research Operations appropriation, $9,205,100 for Abatement, Control and Compliance, and a decrease of 18.9 total workyears from the 1993 levels. The increase in Program and Research Operations reflects full funding of the FY94 FTE. The increase in Abatement, Control and Compliance supports Agency efforts in non-hazardous waste recycling and market development, hazardous waste incineration regulatory enhancements, other regulatory reform efforts, as well as environmental restoration technology developments pursuant to the President's technology initiative. The decrease in workyears is a result of the government-wide reduction in workyears that is part of the President's program to reduce the size and cost of the government and a transfer of 15 workyears to the Regions for implementation of regulations that have been developed.

In FY 1994 the Agency will complete a 2 year initiative to address high priority regulatory reform activities which will reduce overly burdensome regulations. These efforts will include: promulgation of the Hazardous Waste Identification Rule, which allows low-risk wastes to be excluded from RCRA regulation; tailored standards which will remove unnecessary barriers in the safe use of hazardous waste in the production of cement and other building materials; suspension of the Toxicity Characteristic for petroleum contaminated media; and streamlining of the post-closure permitting process. In addition, proposals will be made for further modification of the definition of solid waste (reduced requirements for low-risk storage and metals reclamation); and enhanced flexibility in the permit system.

The Agency will continue work on major HSWA regulations and will fulfill the requirements of the Environmental Defense Fund (EDF) settlements, including promulgation of the final listing of dioxin-containing wood preserving wastes; and proposals of listing determinations for carbamates, organobromines, azo and benzine dyes, solvents 3, and anthraquinone dyes. The Agency will also intensify analysis and review of standards to ensure the safety of existing waste incinerators in light of technological innovation and more substantial data on risks posed by incineration.

The Agency will initiate an integrated cross-program Innovative Environmental Technology program to support the President's technology initiative. The program's focus is to work with other Federal agencies and the private sector to develop and implement new environmental technologies that will lower costs, increase effectiveness, and further environmental compliance. Potential examples include developing continuous air emission monitors for incinerators, field evaluations of the efficacy of rapid site characterization methods and joint projects with companies to address the high costs of restoration and site assessment. The Agency will use intergagency agreements and other appropriate financial mechanisms to provide funds to other federal agencies to implement this initiative.

Pollution prevention will remain a high priority as the Agency continues efforts to integrate waste minimization components into permitting and regulatory development, and gather and analyze data on the success of national efforts. In 1994, efforts will be made to encourage commitments from industries in various sectors to reduce, reuse and recycle both consumer and industrial materials. The Agency will continue to work toward improving States' capabilities to administer the RCRA program. Indian lands programs will receive support in the implementation of Subtitles C and D. The Agency will provide guidance and technical assistance to ensure adequate implementation of RCRA regulations for the permitting of boilers and industrial furnaces, management of contaminated soil and debris, and corrective action.

The Agency will continue efforts to address solid waste issues of national concern by serving as a technical clearinghouse for municipal solid waste management information, options, and guidelines. The Agency will assist States and Indian tribes as they assume responsibility in implementing the revised landfill criteria. Support will include technical assistance to ensure a nationally consistent program while addressing specific regional concerns. The Agency will assist States in developing and getting approval for solid waste management plans.

A strong municipal solid waste technical assistance program for State and local governments and the general public will continue, with a focus on developing an improved infrastructure for recycling. The Agency will focus on promoting business utilization of the increasing quantity of recyclable materials being collected, as well as sharing waste prevention strategies that result in real savings to businesses.

The Agency, in partnership with the states, will continue to focus on permitting high risk facilities. Emphasis will be placed on taking action to prevent and reduce risks at closed and closing land disposal facilities. Emphasis in the corrective action program will continue to be on implementation of facility stabilizations and long term remediations. To assist states in assuming implementation of the corrective action program, resources are being provided to facilitate development of comprehensive state groundwater protection plans.

The Agency will continue to fund the waste export program addressing our responsibilities under the Basel Convention and the North American Free Trade Agreement, and provide technical support to programs which address unique threats to sensitive geographic areas.

1993 Program

The Agency is allocating a total of $54,007,000 and 283.7 total workyears for this program, of which $18,569,800 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $35,437,200 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

Current operations include providing direction and technical guidance for the national hazardous waste management program. In FY 1993, the Office of Solid Waste began a 2 year initiative to provide regulatory reform to the regulated community. Other activities for FY 1993 include promulgation of a regulation for containerized liquids in landfills; proposed Phase 2 land disposal restrictions for newly identified wastes (which includes treatment standards for wastes brought under RCRA regulation by the toxicity characteristic); revised treatment standards for contaminated soil; streamlined mixed waste requirements; and definitions for corrective action management units and temporary units which will facilitate completion of corrective actions. Further activities include the issuance of the 1993 Capacity Assurance Plan Guidance and the making of a fossil fuel regulatory determination. In addition, EPA will produce a Report to Congress and regulatory determination on cement kiln dust.

The Agency will continue the regulatory development processes initiated in 1992 to finalize and repromulgate hazardous waste regulations that have been remanded in court decisions. Other significant regulatory efforts include the Phase II Land Disposal Rule and a proposed rule on the management of munitions and ordnance as required by the Federal Facilities Compliance Act of 1992. As part of the Agency effort to realize sound environmental management, the Agency will accelerate the collection and analysis of environmental data.

Congressional Directives. A total of $2,000,000 for the Congressionally directed Erie-Lackawanna Institute grant was finalized in October, 1992.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992 the Agency obligated a total of $63,472,900 supported by 282.2 total workyears for this program, of which $20,606,300 was from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation and $42,866,600 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

Activities completed in FY 1992 include: the listing of coke and coke by-products and chlorinated toluenes; promulgation of a rule for leak detection for new land disposal facilities; Phase 1 land disposal restrictions for newly identified wastes; and development of used oil management standards. Other activities included the financial responsibility rules for third party liability, revision to the Biennial report to enhance current data gathering efforts; a listing determination for used oil; and location standards for hazardous waste facilities.

In the municipal solid waste program, activities included: promulgating the revised criteria for municipal solid waste landfills; providing necessary support to implement these revised criteria; providing technical assistance and support for the implementation of Federal procurement guidelines; producing and distributing brochures and technical guidance regarding source reduction and recycling. In addition, the Agency provided support for regional efforts to create market incentives for municipal solid waste recycling.

REGULATIONS, GUIDELINES, AND POLICIES -- Air and Radiation

1994 Program Request

The Agency is not requesting any funds in 1994 in support of this program. Phase III work under RCRA to address residual risk for hazardous organic constituents is expected to be completed by early 1994. Therefore, we are phasing out resources in this program element.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $2,293,500 supported by 12.9 total workyears to this program, of which $566,600 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $1,726,900 is from the Abatement, Control and compliance appropriation.

In 1993 the Agency continues to support the promulgation of regulations for the second phase of standards for sources at hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities (TSDFs). Phase II includes tanks, containers, surface impoundments, and miscellaneous units. Work includes holding workshops to provide technical support for states and regional offices in implementing these TSDF regulations.

1992 Program

In 1992 the agency obligated a total of $3,082,800 supported by 9.4 total workyears to this program, of which $583,800 was from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation and $2,499,000 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1992 work focused on promulgating the second phase of standards for the other sources at TSDFs. Additional work on developing regulations to protect public health for individual hazardous air pollutants form TSDFs also continued in 1992. Resources will be provided for data collection to develop these regulations for these toxic pollutants.

REGULATIONS, GUIDELINES, AND POLICIES -- WATER

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $593,700 and 9.9 total workyears for this program, of which $585,900 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $7,800 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents a decrease of $92,600 for the Program, Research and Operations appropriation and an increase of $7,800 for the Abatement, Control and Compliance.

The Agency will complete petition reviews for the continued injection of mining and mineral processing wastes that are losing Bevill-exempt status. In addition, the Agency will also begin reviewing petitions for the continued injection of future wastes that will be listed on a staggered Land Disposal Restrictions schedule. These will be, primarily, additional wood preserving wastes, certain inorganic wastes and other petroleum refining wastes. Before approving any new petitions or petition modifications, EPA will ensure that any prior releases have been dealt with according to the RCRA Section 3004(u) corrective action plan requirements.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating $679,000 supported by 9.9 total workyears for this program, of which $678,500 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $500 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

The Agency is focusing on new petitions for continuing the injection of mining and mineral processing wastes which are losing Bevill-exempt status, and those wastes classified as hazardous under the Toxic Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP). EPA is also continuing to process modifications for previously approved petitions and defending litigation challenging prior petition decisions. Implementation of the corrective action program continues to ensure that any prior or current releases are being mitigated.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated $638,200 and 13.3 total workyears for this program all of which was from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation.

Facilities disposing of untreated hazardous waste into injection wells must demonstrate "no migration" from the injection zone for as long as the waste remains hazardous. In 1992, the Agency completed final approval of an additional 7 no-migration petitions, submitted by deep well operators for exemptions from Land Ban prohibitions for hazardous waste disposal, bringing the national total of approved petitions to 43. Review continued for an additional 14 petitions. The Agency also completed action on seven petition revisions, modifications or reissuances and provided litigation support against one no-migration petition approval. EPA also promulgated final rule revisions for casing log inspections for Class I hazardous waste wells.

REGULATIONS, GUIDELINES, AND POLICIES -- UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS (UST)

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $6,983,800 supported by 64.0 total workyears for this program, of which $4,002,300 will be for the Program and Research

Operations appropriation and $2,981,500 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $114,600 for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and decrease of $3,500 to the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation and 1.1 workyears. The increase in Program and Research Operations reflects full funding of the 1994 FTE. The decrease in workyears is a result of the government-wide reduction in workyears that is part of the President's program to reduce the size and costs of government.

In 1994, EPA will focus on four priority areas of the program: state program approval, streamlining of corrective actions, leak detection compliance and enforcement, and preparation for the 1998 tank system upgrading deadline.

The Agency will continue to work with states to ensure progress toward developing adequate authorities and enforcement capabilities to enable the states to apply for state program approval. In FY 1993, substantial progress was made, with 11 states gaining final approval, one state with tentative approval and 15 applications under review. In FY 1994, EPA will assist remaining states in targeted efforts to overcome barriers to state program approval.

Corrective action streamlining of administrative and enforcement processes will continue to be one of EPA's highest priorities. The Agency will work with states to develop approaches that focus technical oversight on the highest risk sites, yet ensure that cleanups at all sites progress toward completion. Efforts will also focus on increasing the knowledge and use of innovative technologies and approaches to UST cleanups.

The FY 1993 emphasis on leak detection compliance and enforcement will continue as the final phase-in date occurs in December of 1993. Expedited enforcement and other site inspection tools, procedures and assistance will be offered to state UST programs. The UST program will continue to provide technical assistance to tribal governments and tribal tank owners/operators in the Western Regions.

Preparation for the 1998 tank system upgrading deadline will begin in FY 1994. Studies on what has been effective in states with earlier deadlines will be conducted, and outreach materials will be developed for tank owners and operators to encourage voluntary compliance.

1993 Program

The Agency requested a total of $6,872,700 supported by 65.1 total workyears for this program, of which $3,887,700 was for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $2,985,000 was for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1993, EPA continues to focus on three priority areas of the program: state program approval, streamlining of corrective actions, and leak detection compliance and enforcement.

The Agency is implementing a national program by ensuring that states continued to work toward meeting the conditions for state program approval. The number of federally-approved state programs is increasing as states complete the legislative and regulatory changes required to meet the Federal objectives for state program approval, and as they develop adequate enforcement authorities and capacity. The Agency continues to assist in the development of UST programs that are not yet candidates for approval.

EPA continues to work with states to streamline their corrective action processes and to identify new technologies and approaches for corrective actions. Approximately half of the states are estimated to have undergone some streamlining efforts.

The Agency is continuing its efforts to develop improved procedures for the leak detection compliance and enforcement component of the program. Expedited methods of enforcement and site inspection procedures are being emphasized. The UST program continued to provide technical program development assistance to tribal governments and tribal tank owners/operators in the Western Regions.

1992 Program

The Agency obligated a total of $8,156,500 supported by 56.3 workyears, of which $3,631,000 was from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation and $4,525,500 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

The Agency continued to support the priority program areas: streamlining of corrective actions, state program approval, and leak detection compliance and enforcement.

EPA continued its corrective action work by supporting development of new corrective action technologies and working with states and local government agencies to streamline corrective action processes. In conjunction with this effort, the Agency continued to work on a number of different site investigation and field measurement techniques. For example, Lab-in-a-Bag, a portable field screening system for volatile organic contaminants, was developed under the Federal Technology Transfer Act. EPA focused its efforts on techniques such as these because accurate and reliable information from field measurements expedites decisions about the degree and extent of contamination and speeds up the corrective action process generally.

The Agency developed management tools, e.g., the State Program Approval Handbook to facilitate state program approval and worked with states to develop applications as part of this overall effort. In 1992, approximately 15 states submitted draft applications for approval. Also, an additional two state programs were approved and this number was expected to increase. Prior to 1992, four state applications were approved.

In the area of leak detection compliance and enforcement, Federal assistance was provided through grants and funding for regional projects which focused on improving enforcement methods. The Agency leveraged its limited resources by developing and promoting improved technical methods, focusing on improving site inspection and enforcement methods and procedures.

The program supported states as they developed financial responsibility (FR) requirements that met the Federal objectives. EPA assisted owners/operators in interpreting both technical and financial responsibility regulations through guidance documents, brochures, and other outreach activities.

HAZARDOUS WASTE
Financial Assistance

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

PROGRAM		ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
Hazardous Waste Management Financial Assistance To States								
Abatement Control and Compliance		$90,565.0	$93,274.7	$92,950.0	$92,949.7	$92,949.7		-$325.0
	TOTAL	$90,565.0	$93,274.7	$92,950.0	$92,949.7	$92,949.7		-$325.0
Underground Storage Tanks State Grants								
Abatement Control and Compliance		$9,056.0	$9,000.0	$8,994.7	$8,994.7	$8,994.7		-$5.3
	TOTAL	$9,056.0	$9,000.0	$8,994.7	$8,994.7	$8,994.7		-$5.3
TOTAL:								
Abatement Control and Compliance		$99,621.0	$102,274.7	$101,944.7	$101,944.4	$101,944.4		-$330.3
Financial Assistance	TOTAL	$99,621.0	$102,274.7	$101,944.7	$101,944.4	$101,944.4		-$330.3

HAZARDOUS WASTE

Financial Assistance

Budget Request

The Agency requests a total of $101,944,400 for this program from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This reflects a funding level equal to that provided in 1993. This includes $92,949,700 for Hazardous Waste (RCRA) state grants and $8,994,700 for Underground Storage Tank state grants.

HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO STATES

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $92,949,700 for this program, all of which will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

Funding is provided to assist the states in their continued efforts to develop legislation and regulations to achieve consistency with the Federal hazardous waste management program. States continue to be the primary implementers of RCRA, and most states have received authorization for the base program. Increasingly, states manage key hazardous waste information systems, such as the maintenance of baseline and trend data as well as the management of a national data base of waste generation, management and capacity information.

Resources will be provided to address environmentally significant facilities, in line with the program's risk-based approach. Priority will remain with the processing of post-closure permits for land disposal facilities to ensure adequate monitoring and to address potential contamination at these facilities. The importance of maintaining hazardous waste disposal and incineration capacity is addressed through ongoing efforts to permit environmentally sound facilities. The states will process modifications to operating permits. In addition, the states will also continue to review and approve closure plans for incinerators and storage and treatment facilities and process appeals to permit decisions as they arise.

The States will continue to be responsible for a majority of the mandated inspection and enforcement work. Inspections will emphasize compliance with facility-specific permit requirements. The States, in conjunction with the Agency, will continue to inspect all Federal treatment, storage, and disposal facilities and will emphasize facility-specific permit requirements.

In coordination with the Agency, the States will conduct stabilization activities at corrective action facilities where appropriate. The States will continue to conduct oversight of long-term cleanup at facilities with the highest environmental priority and greatest risk of non-compliance. The States will continue to direct resources towards community relations activities to ensure sufficient public awareness and involvement.

The States will participate, to the extent possible, in the Agency's enforcement targeting efforts by focusing on specific handler types and industries, to leveraging resources to the fullest extent possible. In FY 94, resources will continue to be targeted at generators with the greatest pollution prevention potential as well as facilities that are in non-compliance with corrective action orders and permit conditions. States will elevate the priority of certain geographic areas to reflect their environmental significance and/or derived environmental benefits. Targeted geographic areas include: the Gulf of Mexico, Mexican Border, and the Chesapeake Bay. The States will conduct a comprehensive inspection and enforcement program and, where necessary, ensure that remediation activities required of handlers in the high-risk geographic areas are carried out according to the order or permit requirements.

1993 Program

The Agency is allocating a total of $92,949,700 for this program, all of which is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1993, the Agency continues to provide funding to assist the states in their continued efforts to develop legislation and regulations necessary to achieve equivalence with the Federal hazardous waste management program. Most states are authorized for the base RCRA program and will continue to develop the capability to adopt corrective action and other provisions of HSWA.

The Regions continue to work with states to address environmentally significant facilities. Resources are provided for states to process post-closure permits for land disposal facilities in order to ensure monitoring and other post-closure requirements, and to address potential contamination at these facilities. Resources are provided for the states to maintain hazardous waste disposal and incineration capacity by permitting environmentally sound new facilities. The states are processing modifications to operating permits, which need revisions due to changes in facility processes, facility expansions, and the need to incorporate corrective action provisions as warranted. Resources are also provided to perform stepped up levels of permit reviews, modifications, and post-closure permits at facilities in the Gulf of Mexico region. The states continue to review and approve closure plans for incinerators and storage and treatment facilities, and process appeals to permit decisions, as necessary.

In 1993, the states are conducting compliance monitoring inspections, taking enforcement actions and requiring corrective action in high-risk areas of long standing Agency concern. These areas include the Gulf of Mexico, the Chesapeake Bay, Puget Sound and the Caribbean. The states also continue to conduct enhanced levels of enforcement and corrective action activities at facilities within the Great Lakes Basin. The number of enforcement/corrective action inspections increased by 123 inspections from 1993 to 1994.

The program leverages its resources by targeting its activities. In 1993, the Agency is emphasizing identifying and taking enforcement actions against those facilities with the greatest potential to have concrete pollution prevention conditions included in settlement agreements and those with the greatest multi-media impact. The program also focuses on identifying and taking enforcement actions against those facilities in non-compliance with corrective action or other permit conditions.

Many facilities have been assessed and prioritized for corrective action. The states continue to conduct stabilization activities as well as make final remedy selections. The states target their corrective action resources such that those facilities that are the most environmentally significant are addressed first.

Information management resource continues to fund national implementation of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Information System (RCRIS), the hazardous waste data management system that is greatly expanding the states' and EPA's ability to input and retrieve information critical to successful program management.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $90,565,000 for this program, all of which was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

The states proposed legislation and upgraded regulations to achieve equivalence with the Federal hazardous waste management program, and applied to EPA for authorization to administer the program.

Permitting efforts were directed toward environmentally significant storage and treatment facilities, processing modifications to existing permits, and incorporating pollution prevention conditions into permits where appropriate.

The states conducted approximately 95% of the compliance monitoring inspections performed, with emphasis on conducting inspections of new RCRA handlers and facilities entering the regulated community as a result of new rules and listings. The new rules and listings included the organic toxicity characteristic and wood preserving listings. In addition, the states within the Great Lakes Basin conducted intensified levels of inspections and initiated enforcement and corrective action as appropriate.

The Agency and the states implemented an integrated enforcement/ pollution prevention program which includes: 1) inspections of targeted groups of generators; 2) searches for facilities operating illegally outside the RCRA system; and 3) incorporating pollution prevention conditions in enforcement settlements where appropriate.

The states placed increased emphasis on completing facility assessments and prioritizing facilities for corrective action. Long-term corrective measures were continued at facilities where they were already imposed, but the program focused on addressing those facilities posing the most significant threat to human health and the environment first. Where appropriate, facility stabilization was encouraged.

UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS GRANTS

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $8,994,700 for this program, all of which will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents no change from the FY93 level.

These resources will be given to state and territorial programs to provide a base level of funding for core program activities. These activities include management of notification data, enforcement of leak detection and financial responsibility requirements, and oversight of tank installations, closures and corrective actions. States that have not yet applied for state program approval will also use these funds to develop adequate authorities and enforcement capabilities, and to prepare applications.

1993 Program

The Agency is allocating a total of $8,994,700 for this program, all of which is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

The resources are providing states with a base of funding for core program development activities, such as state program approval. States not yet ready to seek program approval are continuing to develop and update their legislative and regulatory standards, including technical standards, leak detection, financial responsibility, and corrective action requirements. Additionally, states continue to work on achieving compliance with tank closure, installation, leak detection, and pressurized piping requirements.

1992 Accomplishments

The Agency obligated a total of $9,056,000, all of which was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

States used these grant funds for core program development with a focus on the development of an effective prevention program. Program development work focused on notification requirements, new tank installation and operations standards, leak detection, tank closure, and corrective action. Emphasis was placed on developing and implementing State-specific legislation and regulations to ensure state programs met the Federal objectives.

To supplement Federal funds, states developed independent funding sources from tank fees, state taxes, and gasoline taxes. Other funding mechanisms were pursued, as well. Independent funding is essential to the success of state prevention programs as UST grant funds provide only "seed money" of about $162,500 per state and $137,500 per territory.

HAZARDOUS WASTE
Hazardous Waste Management Strategies Implementation

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

		ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
PROGRAM								
Hazardous Waste Management Strategies Implementation								
Program & Research Operations		$21,684.9	$23,261.0	$24,392.0	$24,305.1	$25,321.6	$1,016.5	$2,060.6
Abatement Control and Compliance		$11,603.8	$13,493.9	$10,008.6	$10,337.0	$13,592.7	$3,255.7	$98.8
	TOTAL	$33,288.7	$36,754.9	$34,400.6	$34,642.1	$38,914.3	$4,272.2	$2,159.4
TOTAL:								
Program & Research Operations		$21,684.9	$23,261.0	$24,392.0	$24,305.1	$25,321.6	$1,016.5	$2,060.6
Abatement Control and Compliance		$11,603.8	$13,493.9	$10,008.6	$10,337.0	$13,592.7	$3,255.7	$98.8
Waste Management Strategies Implementation	TOTAL	$33,288.7	$36,754.9	$34,400.6	$34,642.1	$38,914.3	$4,272.2	$2,159.4
PERMANENT WORKYEARS								
Hazardous Waste Management Strategies Implementation		380.7	423.1	417.3	413.1	413.7	6	-9.4
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS		380.7	423.1	417.3	413.1	413.7	6	-9.4
TOTAL WORKYEARS								
Hazardous Waste Management Strategies Implementation		409.5	423.1	417.3	413.1	413.7	6	-9.4
TOTAL WORKYEARS		409.5	423.1	417.3	413.1	413.7	6	-9.4

HAZARDOUS WASTE

Hazardous Waste Management Strategies Implementation

Budget Request

The Agency requests a total of $38,914,300 supported by 413.7 total workyears for 1994, an increase of $4,272,200 from 1993. Of the request, $25,321,600 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $13,592,700 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. The number of workyears in 1994 is maintained at current 1993 levels.

HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES IMPLEMENTATION

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $38,914,300 and 413.7 total workyears for this program, of which $25,321,600 will be for the Program and Research appropriation and $13,592,700 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $1,016,500 for the Program and Research Operations appropriation, $3,255,700 for Abatement, Control and Compliance from 1993 levels, and 0.6 total workyears. The increase in Abatement, Control and Compliance supports Agency efforts to encourage commitments from industry to reduce, reuse and recycle consumer and industrial materials.

Permitting activities will continue to focus on high risk facilities as the most effective means to protect human health and the environment. Resources are provided for the Regions to work with States to maintain hazardous waste disposal and incineration capacity by permitting environmentally sound new facilities. The Regions will coordinate closely with authorized States in permitting priority storage and treatment facilities as well as land disposal facilities needing operating or post-closure permits.

Joint Region and State program implementation will continue. Shared implementation serves to build State capability and supports the transition to full State authorization. In addition to continuing emphasis on reviewing and approving closure plans for hazardous waste facilities, the Regions will process appeals to permit decisions and will coordinate closely with the States on complex cases and new regulatory provisions. Support will continue to be provided to augment Superfund resources targeted for oversight and coordination of the States' development and maintenance of Capacity Assurance Plans, as required by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA). Accountability issues are addressed through continued emphasis on enhanced information systems as tools for decision-making and program monitoring.

The Regions will continue municipal solid waste (Subtitle D) activities to address issues of increasing national concern. Resources will be provided to support existing recycling and source reduction programs through targeted technical assistance, the development of viable recycling market models and enhancements to the Federal sector recycling and source reduction programs.

Special attention will be given to developing recycling market infrastructure in tandem with local communities and sharing source reduction strategies that result in real cost savings to businesses.

Program activities will continue to address the need for environmentally protective oil and gas exploration and production and mining practices by assisting State efforts to develop environmental guidelines, (including groundwater protection measures) for impacted regions (Alaskan North Slope, California's Elk Hills). State capabilities will be developed through training programs, and Regions will continue outreach and technology transfer projects in the areas of waste minimization and management.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $34,642,100 and 413.1 total workyears for this program, of which $24,305,100 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $10,337,000 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

EPA Regional offices are working with states to address facilities in a manner consistent with the implementation of the RCRA strategic management framework, and its emphasis on addressing facilities in priority order based on risk ranking. They also continue processing post-closure permits (including corrective action provisions) for high priority land disposal facilities. The Regions are working with states to maintain hazardous waste disposal and incineration capacity by permitting new facilities. They are processing modifications to operating permits, which may need revisions due to changes in facility processes, facility expansions, and the need to incorporate corrective action provisions as warranted.

The Regions are assisting states and Indian tribes as they revise statutes and regulations in accordance with the new national Subtitle D criteria, and are reviewing State program revision packages. The Regions are also providing technical and financial support to states and other eligible organizations, such as municipalities and universities, that are interested in pursuing unique projects that will support recycling and source reduction goals.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $33,288,700 supported by 409.5 total workyears for this program, of which $21,684,900 was from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation and $11,603,800 from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

Permitting efforts focused on ensuring adequate post-closure care of land disposal facilities, as well as processing environmentally significant storage and treatment facility permits. The Regions processed those portions of permits for which states were not yet authorized, and provided technical oversight of state work. The Regions supported the enhancement of state capability by providing assistance with state regulatory and legislative development. This provided a framework for ensuring national program consistency and will ultimately allow states to run the hazardous waste program independently. The

Regions worked with states and other organizations, through technical and financial assistance, to implement the recommendations of the Agency's solid waste Agenda for Action, which calls for a national program to minimize the generation of solid waste and promote recycling where economically feasible.

HAZARDOUS WASTE
Emergency Planning/Community Right-To-Know - Title III

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

		ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
PROGRAM								
Emergency Planning Community Right To Know								
Program & Research Operations		$3,143.5	$4,874.5	$3,569.3	$3,561.1	$3,638.1	$77.0	-$1,236.4
Abatement Control and Compliance		$4,089.4	$7,358.0	$6,284.6	$6,240.8	$6,261.0	$20.2	-$1,097.0
	TOTAL	$7,232.9	$12,232.5	$9,853.9	$9,801.9	$9,899.1	$97.2	-$2,333.4
TOTAL:								
Program & Research Operations		$3,143.5	$4,874.5	$3,569.3	$3,561.1	$3,638.1	$77.0	-$1,236.4
Abatement Control and Compliance		$4,089.4	$7,358.0	$6,284.6	$6,240.8	$6,261.0	$20.2	-$1,097.0
Emergency Planning Community Right To Know	TOTAL	$7,232.9	$12,232.5	$9,853.9	$9,801.9	$9,899.1	$97.2	-$2,333.4
PERMANENT WORKYEARS								
Emergency Planning Community Right To Know		43.0	59.5	60.3	59.7	58.8	-9	-7
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS		43.0	59.5	60.3	59.7	58.8	-9	-7
TOTAL WORKYEARS								
Emergency Planning Community Right To Know		45.4	59.5	60.3	59.7	58.8	-9	-7
TOTAL WORKYEARS		45.4	59.5	60.3	59.7	58.8	-9	-7

Emergency Planning/Community Right-to-Know - Title III

Budget Request

The Agency requests a total of $9,899,100 supported by 58.8 total workyears for 1994. Of the request, $3,638,100 will be for the Program Research and Operations appropriation and $6,261,000 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This reflects an increase of $77,000 in the Program Research and Operations appropriation, $20,200 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation and a decrease of 0.9 workyears from 1993. The increase in Program Research and Operations reflects full funding of the 1994 FTE. The Abatement, Control and Compliance increase reflects increases in expenses. The FTE reduction is due to the government-wide reduction in workyears.

EMERGENCY PLANNING/COMMUNITY RIGHT-TO-KNOW - TITLE III

1994 Program Request

In 1994, the Agency will continue to develop approaches in high risk areas for gauging the relative risk and vulnerability for chemical accidents. Using these approaches, the program will assist states in targeting specific industries, facilities and chemicals that pose substantial risk, particularly if clustered geographically. In 1994, EPA will assist local governments in developing projects to build their accident prevention, preparedness and response capabilities with special focus on areas with high concentrations of chemical facilities. The projects, which will result in products for dissemination to other communities around the country, must demonstrate how implementation will reduce or minimize the risk associated with a chemical accident. They will address a number of chemical emergency areas: hazards analysis; emergency response simulations, chemical accident prevention issues; innovative uses of Title III facility/chemical data, improving information management capability of State Emergency Response Commissions (SERCs) and Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs), developing/enhancing state and local enforcement programs, and increasing public outreach and Community Right-to-Know (CRTK) programs.

In addition to high risk areas, the Agency will continue to support states and local governments who have special requirements for assistance in individual emergency planning needs. EPA will work with states to select a core program of technical assistance activities and provide training and guidance to help SERCs and LEPCs build and improve their emergency preparedness programs.

Title III enforcement activities will continue to support the objectives of the program by focusing on high risk areas and on facilities that present substantial risks. EPA will continue to emphasize integration of Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) enforcement activities in the Agency's multi-media enforcement efforts.

In 1994, EPA will continue efforts begun in FY 1993 to implement the Rio Declaration through work with international organizations. Through this effort, the Agency will assist in strengthening the capacity of the international community to prevent and respond to environmental disasters. Activities will focus on reducing the risk of chemical accidents by integrating CRTK principles into chemical management programs with Mexico and Canada, Eastern Europe and developing countries. Technical assistance will be provided to appropriate international organizations such as the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UN/ECE), to produce a guidance document for governments outlining key components of a comprehensive CRTK program.

Early in the fiscal year the chemical accidental release prevention program will promulgate the risk management plan regulation and technical guidance that require owners and operators of facilities to develop risk management plans (RMPs). As a result, in FY 1994 approximately 140,000 facilities will have to register with EPA and begin developing their RMPs. The Agency will continue to encourage states to accept and manage the prevention program and will provide assistance in building the state program infrastructure. Elements of a state program must include: registration procedures for new facilities, submission of RMPs; auditing measures; public access; and funding mechanisms. EPA will focus on providing training and technical assistance to states in accident prevention techniques, registration of facilities. The Agency will also review and approve accidental release prevention programs submitted by states.

In response to recommendations issued in EPA's hydrofluoric acid study, the Agency will begin developing industry and chemical specific technical guidance to prevent accidents at high-risk facilities. The guidance will target facilities considered particularly vulnerable to chemical accidents and will assist them in developing their risk management programs.

The Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board is expected to be operating in 1994. Once formed, the Agency will coordinate activities to ensure effective use of information gathered by the Board, provide assistance in conducting investigations, and respond to Board requests for information and assistance.

Finally, continuing analysis, development and review of options for improving government efficiency will be undertaken on issues identified by the study on Federal authorities for hazardous material accident safety mandated by the Clean Air Act. Efforts will be devoted to consolidating the disparate facility contingency planning requirement and determining the potential for a federal baseline standard. Activities will also focus on implementing a coordination plan for government contingency planning at Federal, state and local levels.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $9,801,900 supported by 59.7 total workyears, of which $3,561,100 is from the Program Research and Operations appropriation and $6,240,800 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1993, EPA is devoting efforts to building state and local capabilities to implement the emergency planning and community right-to-know program, with emphasis on high risk geographic areas. With more than 3,800 Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPC's) in varying stages of implementation, the Agency is focusing on high risk areas and States and communities that have special needs for assistance. To meet these needs, the Agency is working with States to select a core program of technical assistance activities -- emergency planning, hazards analysis, simulation exercises, emergency plan review, information management and risk communication -- to assist State Emergency Response Commissions (SERCs) and (LEPCs). To support these activities, the program is updating emergency planning guidance, reviewing and modifying training programs, developing workshops on chemical hazard analysis and developing and supporting simulation exercises to test emergency response plans. The Agency is also developing workshops on information management techniques for organizing and using hazardous chemical facility reporting information to present to State and local emergency personnel. In addition, EPA will continue to carry out its emergency planning initiative, which provides funding to States to develop emergency planning and community right-to-know projects.

Utilizing EPCRA/CERCLA Section 103 enforcement authorities, the Agency is emphasizing enforcement actions against facilities and industries which pose significant risks to the environment. Data bases providing information on chemical use by industries continue to be up-graded for use by enforcement personnel in targeting potential high risk violators.

EPA continues to evaluate chemicals against the criteria of the extremely hazardous substances list and continues work on proposed rule on flammable and explosives in 1993. The program continues to work on possible additions to the EHS list based upon the physical hazards posed by a chemical (e.g. reactives) and on long-term health effects from a short-term exposure.

In 1993, the Agency is taking initial steps to implement activities under Rio Agenda 21 to develop policies, guidance, training and assistance to developing countries. The work builds upon such efforts as the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guiding Principles on Chemical Accident Prevention, Preparedness, and Response and UNEP's Awareness and Preparedness for Emergencies at the Local Level (APELL). In addition, under NAFTA "parallel track" activities, the Agency is broadening its efforts in the area of chemical emergency preparedness, prevention and response from along the U.S./Mexico border to the interior of Mexico. Activities also include strengthening international emergency response capabilities, by working with such newly established organizations as UN's Center for Urgent Environmental Assistance.

EPA continues to develop the Clean Air Act (CAA) Accidental Release Prevention program. In 1993, the list of regulated substances and the risk management program rules will be finalized. Technical guidance to assist regulated facilities in establishing their risk management program and model risk management plans to assist certain industries will be developed. The program will also evaluate the need for additional technical standards and guidance for the prevention, detection, and response to accidental release of regulated substances. EPA will complete and make recommendations on the reduction of hazards and risks associated with hydrofluoric acid and begin a study of the risks posed from the accidental release of hydrogen sulfide. The Agency is providing guidance and assistance to the States and encouraging State administration of the prevention program by preparing States and LEPCs to receive, review and use facility risk management plans. The program is in the process of developing specific training courses to assist SERCs, LEPCs, small businesses, and State air programs in understanding and using the information in a risk management plan. The Agency is also assisting States in the regulatory development of State programs to encourage their acceptance and implementation of the accidental release prevention program.

The Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board is expected to be established in 1993. In anticipation of this, and as indicated by the CAA Amendments, EPA is providing assistance in organizing and developing procedures and processes for Board start-up. Once established, the Agency will provide support by conducting investigations and providing analyses and response to Board recommendations to improve chemical safety.

EPA is also completing a study mandated by the Clean Air Act Amendments, to review Federal authorities governing hazardous materials accident safety. The four primary issues under study include: multiple and overlapping facility contingency planning requirements; the need for coordination of Federal, State and local contingency plans; multiple hazard classification systems and the need for international coordination; and the need for coordination and streamlining of multiple agencies' accident databases.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated $7,232,900 supported by 45.4 total workyears, of which $3,143,500 is from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation and $4,089,400 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1992, EPA implemented the emergency planning initiative it began in 1990, which provides direct funding to States and Indian Tribes to develop emergency planning and community right-to-know projects. Utilizing chemical risk as a criterion, the Agency awarded a total of sixteen projects to States and Tribes. Project areas funded included improving preparedness planning in high risk areas, hazards analysis, information management, outreach and enforcement. While the projects funded by these grants are for the benefit of the grant recipient, results of the projects will be shared with other States and LEPCs to assist them in implementing Title III.

The Agency also developed two new publications to assist State, local and Tribal officials in carrying out their emergency preparedness programs. One was designed for Indian Tribes to assist them in understanding their responsibilities under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know program. The other, developed as a result of Title III focus group sessions, categorizes existing emergency preparedness publications to assist SERCs and LEPCs in implementing specific components of Title III. In the area of information management, EPA continued its research and development of the Computer Aided Management of Emergency Operations (CAMEO) system. CAMEO is a management tool used by emergency response personnel to obtain descriptions of the characteristics of chemical releases based on the constituents of the release and to assist in the integration of information they receive from Title III reporting facilities. In addition, EPA in cooperation with NOAA, released an updated and improved version of CAMEO late in the year.

EPA continued aggressive enforcement under EPCRA/CERCLA Section 103. The Regions issued 49 Administrative complaints with proposed penalties in excess of $3 million. In addition, the Regions successfully completed 32 administrative actions with final penalties of more than $500,000.

In 1992 the Agency also initiated development of two major regulations required under the Clean Air Act accidental release prevention provisions. One establishes a list (with associated thresholds) of at least 100 substances that could cause death, injury or other serious adverse effects to human health or the environment. This rule was proposed in January 1993. The other rule requires owners and operators sources who have a regulated substance at or above the threshold to develop a risk management program and submit a risk management plan for the prevention of accidental releases. It is anticipated that this rule will be proposed in 1993. As required by the Clean Air Act, the Agency also began developing technical and programmatic guidance. The programmatic guidance will assist States in developing, implementing and enforcing an accidental release prevention (ARP) program. Technical guidance focuses on providing information to the regulated community on how to comply with the ARP program requirements.

In addition, two studies mandated by the Clean Air Act were also undertaken in 1992. The first addresses the growing concern over hazards associated with hydrofluoric acid. It includes information on the chemical's properties, manufacturing processes, industrial uses, transportation and accidental releases. The final report and recommendations will be completed in FY 93. The second study reviews federal authorities governing hazardous materials safety responsibilities. It focuses on issues that impact government efficiency and effectiveness in administering safety responsibilities. It is also scheduled to be completed in FY 93.

HAZARDOUS WASTE
Hazardous Waste Enforcement

	ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
	(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
PROGRAM							
Hazardous Waste Enforcement							
Program & Research Operations	$29,755.8	$33,871.3	$32,497.9	$32,381.6	$33,943.2	$1,561.6	$71.9
Abatement Control and Compliance	$31,701.7	$37,453.6	$26,219.7	$28,763.5	$31,012.4	$2,248.9	-$6,441.2
TOTAL	$61,457.5	$71,324.9	$58,717.6	$61,145.1	$64,955.6	$3,810.5	-$6,369.3
TOTAL:							
Program & Research Operations	$29,755.8	$33,871.3	$32,497.9	$32,381.6	$33,943.2	$1,561.6	$71.9
Abatement Control and Compliance	$31,701.7	$37,453.6	$26,219.7	$28,763.5	$31,012.4	$2,248.9	-$6,441.2
Hazardous Waste Enforcement TOTAL	$61,457.5	$71,324.9	$58,717.6	$61,145.1	$64,955.6	$3,810.5	-$6,369.3
PERMANENT WORKYEARS							
Hazardous Waste Enforcement	523.4	604.0	592.4	586.5	585.4	-1.1	-18.6
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS	523.4	604.0	592.4	586.5	585.4	-1.1	-18.6
TOTAL WORKYEARS							
Hazardous Waste Enforcement	547.2	604.0	592.4	586.5	585.4	-1.1	-18.6
TOTAL WORKYEARS	547.2	604.0	592.4	586.5	585.4	-1.1	-18.6

HAZARDOUS WASTE

Hazardous Waste Enforcement

Budget Request

The Agency requests a total of $64,955,600 supported by 585.4 total workyears of which $33,943,200 is for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $31,012,400 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $1,561,600 for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $2,248,900 for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

HAZARDOUS WASTE ENFORCEMENT

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $64,955,600 supported by 585.4 total workyears of which $33,943,200 is for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $31,012,400 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $1,561,600 for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $2,248,900 for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. In response to the federal workforce reduction plan workyears have been reduced from the FY93 levels by 1.1 FTE. The increase in the Program and Research Operations appropriation reflects full funding of the 1994 FTE. The increase in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation supports increased corrective action activity. The decrease in workyears is a result of the government-wide reduction in workyears that is part of the President's program to reduce the size and cost of government.

Compliance monitoring and enforcement actions will continue against those handlers and non-notifiers presenting the greatest threat to human health and the environment. The Agency will strive to ensure that releases from environmentally significant facilities are detected and addressed while those in significant non-compliance will be addressed by administrative and judicial enforcement actions. Federal, State, and local facilities that store, treat, and/or dispose of hazardous waste will continue to be inspected either by authorized States or the Agency as required by HSWA and the Federal Facilities Compliance Act. Inspections of commercial land disposal and treatment facilities continue to be conducted twice per year to ensure compliance with the Superfund Off-Site Policy. In unauthorized States the Agency will bring enforcement actions for violations of HSWA provisions.

Federal compliance monitoring and enforcement will be used to enhance and complement State efforts as the States continue to assume the responsibility for the bulk of the mandated inspection and enforcement work. Oversight inspections will be conducted as appropriate and assistance will be given to improve State program capacity.

Promotion of effective working relationships with facility owners/operators will continue in order to determine the nature and extent of contamination and to develop corrective action alternatives that are protective of human health and the environment while minimizing the financial responsibility of the Federal government for remediation. Resources will continue to be directed to community relations activities to ensure sufficient public awareness and involvement in this process. Additional resources are directed towards corrective action activities in FY94.

The Agency will continue to provide the States the needed technical enforcement assistance and training they require. The Agency will also support the States in their increased corrective action oversight responsibilities. In concert with the States, the Agency will conduct inspections at newly regulated handlers and non-notifiers as appropriate. The program will continue to support on-going remedy selection and clean-up for high priority facilities. Implementation and enforcement of Subtitle D regulations on Indian Lands will continue. Inspections will emphasize compliance with facility-specific permit requirements at any permitted facilities.

Monitoring of State progress will continue through program evaluation. The Agency will continue to support the States as they strive towards achieving full Hazardous and Solid Waste Act (HSWA) authorization.

The Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984 mandate that EPA monitor the activities of importers/exporters of hazardous waste. The level of activity has grown as the amount of waste being exported and imported continues to increase as a result of new international agreements such as the NAFTA, OECD, and Basel agreements. Enforcement activities will be further reinforced through training efforts with U.S. and Mexican Customs, US Coast Guard, Department of Transportation and EPA Regional Offices. In implementing the NAFTA agreement, resources will be directed towards transfer of technology and information in cooperation with the Mexican government.

The program will continue to implement an integrated RCRA enforcement Pollution Prevention Strategy which includes the development of a RCRA-specific policy on incorporating pollution prevention provisions in enforcement settlements, while supporting the Office of Enforcement's broader efforts in promoting Pollution Prevention conditions in enforcement agreements. In FY 94 resources will continue to focus on generators with the greatest pollution prevention potential as well as towards facilities that are in non-compliance with corrective action orders and permit conditions. Pollution prevention conditions will be integrated into enforcement settlements and agreements.

An on-going training program, designed to enhance Regional senior and middle management staff contract management capabilities, will be implemented. Contracts management support will be increased to ensure strict compliance with contracting regulations.

1993 Program

The Agency is allocating a total of $61,145,100 supported by 586.5 total workyears of which $32,381,600 is for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $28,763,500 is for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1993, the program is placing increased emphasis on conducting compliance monitoring, taking enforcement actions, and requiring corrective action in high-risk areas of long standing Agency concern. These areas include the Gulf of Mexico, the Chesapeake Bay, Puget Sound, and the Caribbean. The Agency will also continue to conduct enforcement and corrective action at facilities within the Great Lakes Basin.

The program continues to leverage its resources by targeting its compliance monitoring and enforcement activities. In 1993, the program is focusing on identifying and taking enforcement actions against facilities in non-compliance with corrective action orders, permit conditions or closure requirements. The Agency is also focusing on identifying and taking enforcement action against those facilities with the greatest potential to have concrete pollution prevention conditions included in settlement agreements and against those with the greatest multi-media impact. The Agency is beginning development of guidance to assist in the identification of facilities prior to a release so that appropriate action can be taken to avoid or minimize accidental releases. In FY93 resources are also directed towards the implementation of the Federal Facilities Compliance Act.

Assessment and prioritization of facilities not characterized in FY92 for corrective action continues in 1993. The Agency continues to emphasize site stabilization activities and final remedy selections and implementation. In keeping with Agency policy, corrective action resources are focusing first on addressing facilities that are most environmentally significant.

In 1993, the Agency is, in coordination with Mexican officials, finalizing and implementing the Integrated Border Plan as well as increasing levels of training, including development of a training video for U.S. and Mexican Customs officials. The development of an import/export database for tracking waste movement across the border will continue. In addition the program in planning for the implementation of OECD and Basel agreements. The program is continuing to track and monitor the activities of the Interstate Oil and Gas Compact Commission (IOGC).

The Agency continues its training program for inspectors and enforcement officials, emphasizing Boilers and Industrial Furnaces (BIFs), groundwater monitoring, and civil penalty policy as well as offering advanced inspectors training.

Congressional Directives: A total of $1,000,000 is for the Congressionally directed study of the Fresh Kills Landfill .

1992 Program Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency was obligated a total of $61,457,500 supported by 547.2 total workyears, of which $29,755,800 was from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation and $31,701,700 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

The Agency completed the bulk of the facility assessments and implemented the national corrective action prioritization criteria to ensure that facilities posing the greatest risks to the environment and human health are addressed first. The Agency also implemented its corrective action stabilization strategy to ensure that facilities are addressed in a timely manner. Long-term corrective measures continued at facilities where they have already been imposed, but the Agency's focus shifted to ensure that facilities posing the most significant threat are addressed first.

The Agency inspected new RCRA handlers resulting from new waste listings and rules to ensure that a strong message was sent to potential violators that the new regulations were being vigorously enforced. The new rules and listings include the organic toxicity characteristic and hazardous waste fuel rules, as well as the mixed waste and wood preserving listings.

The Agency implemented an integrated RCRA enforcement pollution prevention program which included conducting targeted inspections of generators and initiating searches for facilities operating illegally outside the RCRA system. Where possible, enforcement settlements resulting from violations discovered during generator and non-notifier inspections (or any other enforcement actions) integrated pollution prevention conditions.

The program, in coordination with the Office of Water and the Office of Enforcement, conducted intensified levels of inspections and initiated appropriate administrative and judicial enforcement at facilities within the Great Lakes Basin. Corrective action, either through enforcement or permits, was imposed at the most environmentally significant facilities.

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Inspector Training Institute continued to provide training to ensure a consistent inspection program. New training modules included topics such as the air emissions rule and incinerator regulations. The first training program utilizing a new interactive video was conducted on "Land Disposal Restrictions."

PESTICIDES

	ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
	(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
APPROPRIATION							
Program & Research Operations	$50,737.0	$58,508.5	$54,754.9	$54,669.2	$54,962.2	$293.0	-$3,546.3
Abatement Control and Compliance	$63,963.2	$61,744.2	$56,559.5	$56,515.6	$61,482.2	$4,966.6	-$262.0
Research & Development	$7,539.9	$8,581.7	$8,011.6	$8,011.6	$7,971.1	-$40.5	-$610.6
TOTAL, Pesticides	$122,240.1	$128,834.4	$119,326.0	$119,196.4	$124,415.5	$5,219.1	-$4,418.9
FIFRA Revolving Fund	$18,244.5			$13,748.0		-$13,748.0	
PERMANENT WORKYEARS	1,071.0	1,129.6	1,111.9	1,098.1	1,072.9	-25.2	-56.7
TOTAL WORKYEARS	1,104.1	1,129.6	1,111.9	1,098.1	1,072.9	-25.2	-56.7
OUTLAYS	$113,398.5	$126,846.2	$119,776.2	$119,989.2	$125,476.7	$5,487.5	-$1,369.5

AUTHORIZATION LEVELS Authorization for the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) expired on September 30, 1991. Reauthorization is pending.

PESTICIDES

	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	DIFFERENCE ENACTED VS PRES. BUD	DIFFERENCE EST. VS PRES. BUD	DIFFERENCE EST. VS ENACTED
	(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)					
APPROPRIATION						
Program & Research Operations	$58,508.5	$54,754.9	$54,669.2	-$3,753.6	-$3,839.3	-$85.7
Abatement Control and Compliance	$61,744.2	$56,559.5	$56,515.6	-$5,184.7	-$5,228.6	-$43.9
Research & Development	$8,581.7	$8,011.6	$8,011.6	-$570.1	-$570.1	
TOTAL, Pesticides	$128,834.4	$119,326.0	$119,196.4	-$9,508.4	-$9,638.0	-$129.6
FIFRA Revolving Fund			$13,748.0		$13,748.0	$13,748.0
PERMANENT WORKYEARS	1,129.6	1,111.9	1,098.1	-17.7	-31.5	-13.8
TOTAL WORKYEARS	1,129.6	1,111.9	1,098.1	-17.7	-31.5	-13.8

The following points list the major reasons that the dollars devoted to this media have changed from submission of the President's FY 1993 Budget Request to the FY 1993 Current Estimates.

PROGRAM AND RESEARCH OPERATIONS

- The FY 1993 Current Estimate reflects increased workforce costs.

ABATEMENT, CONTROL AND COMPLIANCE

- The FY 1993 Current Estimate reflects Congressionally directed reductions to this account, as well as Agency investments in Safer Pesticides and NAFTA activities.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

- Congressionally directed add-ons for neurotoxicology research for biotechnology/bioremediation research.

- Congressionally directed general reductions to the Research and Development appropriation.

MEDIA BRIDGE TABLES

MEDIA: PESTICIDES

NPM : OFFICE OF PREVENTION, PESTICIDES AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES

			PESTICIDES	
	PRO	AC&C	R&D	Total
FY 1993 CURRENT ESTIMATE	$54,669.2	$56,515.6	$8,011.6	$119,196.4
Changes by Category:				
Workforce Costs (+/-)	+$293.1	$0.0	-$40.5	+$252.6
Legislative Initiatives (+/-)	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
Program Initiatives (+/-)	$0.0	+$5000.0	+$1,000.0	+$6000.0
Discontinuation of Specific Increases to FY 1993 Request (-)	$0.0	$0.0	-$650.0	-$650.0
Others (+/-)	$0.0	-$33.4	-$350.0	-$383.4
FY 1994 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET	$54,962.2	$61,482.2	$7,971.1	$124,415.5

PESTICIDES

OVERVIEW AND STRATEGY

Pesticides can be both beneficial and hazardous substances. Almost everyone uses or is exposed to the use of pesticide products. Pesticides are also major contributors to groundwater pollution and agricultural runoff to surface water. At the same time, pesticide products provide benefits to society, contributing to agricultural productivity and controlling human diseases.

EPA's authority to regulate pesticides is set forth in two statutes. The Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) governs the licensing or registration of pesticide products. Sections 408 and 409 of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA) regulate the level of pesticide residues in raw and processed agricultural commodities.

FIFRA. Under FIFRA, all pesticides must be registered with EPA before they may be sold or distributed in the United States. EPA operates under an overall risk/benefit standard for pesticide registration. Pesticides must perform their intended function when used according to label directions, without posing unreasonable risks of adverse effects on human health or the environment. In making pesticide registration decisions, EPA is required to take into account the economic, social, and environmental costs and benefits of pesticide use. This is a task of enormous scope and complexity. OPP regulates over 1,000 active ingredients, included in approximately 25,000 registered products, which account for about two billion pounds of pesticide active ingredient use each year.

Amendments to FIFRA in 1988 substantially strengthened EPA's pesticide regulatory authority, principally in the following areas:

- The 1988 amendments accelerate the reregistration process for scientific review and assessment of previously registered pesticides by requiring completion of this task within nine years.

- EPA is required to give accelerated review to applications for initial or amended registration of products which are similar to pesticides already registered with EPA.

- The 1988 law also authorizes the collection of fees which provide both staff and contract resources to support reregistration activities.

- EPA's responsibilities and funding requirements were also substantially changed for the storage and disposal of pesticides whose registrations have been suspended and canceled. The law also places limitations on the availability of funding to indemnify certain owners of suspended and canceled pesticides.

FFDCA. Under the FFDCA, EPA sets tolerances, or maximum legal limits, for pesticide residues on food commodities marketed in the U.S. Before a pesticide can be registered under FIFRA for use on a food or feed crop, EPA must either establish a tolerance or, if appropriate, grant an exemption from the tolerance requirement.

The Agency's 1994 budget for the pesticide program includes the following elements: (1) Registration, Special Registration and Tolerances, including registration of new products and control of pesticide residues in the food chain, (2) Generic Chemical Review, including review and reregistration of existing products, (3) Pesticide Program Implementation, including encouragement of correct uses of pesticides, (4) Pesticides Enforcement, including the enforcement of pesticide regulations, (5) Research and Development to support and improve EPA's ability to evaluate the risks and benefits of pesticides, and (6) consulting services.

The overall strategy for 1994 emphasizes: (1) the pesticide reregistration program under FIFRA '88; (2) improving dietary risk evaluation methods and updating the Dietary Risk Evaluation System (DRES); (3) implementing the antimicrobial strategy and improving the procedures used to document product effectiveness; (4) provision of critical assistance to the states for the certification and training of pesticide applicators; and (5) enhancing enforcement activities to respond to material weaknesses in the laboratory data integrity program.

Registration, Special Registration and Tolerances

FIFRA and FFDCA authorize EPA to set the terms and conditions of pesticide registration, marketing, and use. Under the registration program, new pesticide products are registered on the basis of data reviewed by Agency scientists, and current registrations are amended to add new uses and/or new formulations. Manufacturers are required to conduct a full range of health and environmental testing before marketing their new products. This testing uses sophisticated methodology and techniques, enabling the Agency to more accurately determine the potential for groundwater contamination, residues on food or feed, worker and applicator exposure, environmental risks, and chronic and acute health hazards.

The registration program also includes special registration and tolerance-setting activities. The special registration program continues to perform an auxiliary function by permitting certain uses of unregistered pesticides for experimental purposes and emergency pest situations. It also provides oversight and guidance to state registration and experimental use permit functions. The tolerance program establishes safe and enforceable maximum permissible residue levels (or, in some instances, exemptions from tolerance requirements) for both active and inert pesticide ingredients in or on raw agricultural commodities and processed foods.

The 1994 budget request emphasizes (1) supplemental pesticides reregistration activities, and (2) continued implementation of the antimicrobial strategy to ensure the efficacy of registered disinfectants.

Generic Chemical Review (including Reregistration)

The registrations of the majority of existing pesticide chemicals are supported by data bases which the Agency has found insufficient by today's scientific standards to support the required determination of "no unreasonable adverse effects." The Generic Chemical Review program is designed to remedy this problem by requiring the upgrading of the scientific data base supporting registrations, reviewing available data about each chemical, and formulating scientifically based regulatory positions to guide the modification, cancellation, or reregistration of existing products and the registration of new products. The 1988 FIFRA amendments contain provisions for a greatly accelerated five-phase reregistration program, expedited processing of certain types of registration applications, a new system for collecting and administering fees, and significant revisions to the indemnification and disposal program for pesticides suspended and cancelled after enactment of the 1988 amendments. The fees mandated by these amendments are to be used to supplement appropriated funds to carry out reregistration and expedited processing.

The Generic Chemical Review program contributes to the safety of the food supply through the reregistration program and special reviews, in which pesticides suspected of causing unreasonable adverse effects undergo intensive risk/benefit analysis. This may result in changes to the terms and conditions of their use. The Generic Chemical Review program also includes the disposal program. Funds are requested to ensure the continued safe storage of national 2,4,5-T/Silvex stocks in 1994. No funds are requested at this time for disposal of the remaining stocks, as for disposal is not likely to begin in 1994, given that characterization of 2,4,5-T/Silvex stocks stored at the Texas Environmental Services (TES) facility must be completed, exploration of a disposal method must yield an acceptable disposal option, and a permitted facility must be found to dispose of the material.

Characterization of the stocks stored at TES is necessary due to the different composition of these stocks as compared to those previously stored at Byers Warehouse.

The resource request in 1994 increases funding for activities in the reregistration program and also provides for improvements in the Dietary Risk Evaluation System (DRES). DRES is an important database that is used to evaluate pesticide risks based on dietary variation and will be particularly important in assessing risks to children.

Pesticides Program Implementation

In 1994 the Agency will continue to emphasize the field implementation of activities related to protection of groundwater, endangered species, and workers exposed to pesticides. With the publication of the Worker Protection Rule in 1992, the upgrade of certification and training regulations, and the publication of the Groundwater Strategy in 1991, Regional and state implementation of the pesticides programs has risen dramatically. The scope of the risks from pesticides in the field is substantial. About 150 pesticides are potential leachers, and 46 have been found in groundwater. There are 10.5 million private wells and 94,600 community wells in the United States and 130 million people are dependent on groundwater for their water supply. Approximately 2.3 million workers, on the approximately 1 million agricultural establishments in this country, are exposed to pesticides during application. Resources provided in 1992 and 1993 have enabled the Regions and states to begin addressing these problems. In so doing, the Agency is moving away from the traditional Headquarters command and control approach to a much more geographically targeted and sophisticated approach in which risk management decisions are made closer to the source.

Under this program, EPA is continuing to promote the correct uses of pesticides. To achieve this goal, EPA has cooperative agreements with State Lead Agencies to certify applicators to use Restricted Use Pesticides. EPA provides grants to the states to support this activity. Certification grants help support 54 applicator certification programs in participating states and territories and Federally administered programs in Colorado and Nebraska. The 1994 budget request includes provision of funds to provide critical support to the states for the certification and training program.

EPA also has an interagency agreement with the U.S. Department of Agriculture to provide training to pesticide applicators by working through State Cooperative Extension Services. Regional offices also provide technical assistance to states on pesticide issues.

Pesticides Enforcement

The enforcement provisions of FIFRA are carried out primarily through the cooperative efforts of the states and territories and Indian Nations, under a program of cooperative enforcement agreements established with EPA. Participating states and territories conduct use inspections, inspect pesticide-producing establishments, maintain marketplace surveillance, and inspect dealers and users of restricted-use pesticides. In most instances in which violations are detected, the states and territories develop and prosecute enforcement cases as appropriate. In a limited numbers of cases, states and territories may refer cases to EPA for action. The Agency encourages the states and territories to design and operate their enforcement programs so as to place greatest emphasis upon compliance with the use provisions of FIFRA, thereby producing the greatest environmental benefit. The Agency will continue to support and manage these cooperative efforts in 1994.

The Agency conducts Federal pesticides compliance monitoring programs in cases in which states or territories are unable or unwilling to support comprehensive compliance monitoring programs of their own. Federal programs in such instances include use investigations, import and export surveillance, and the preparation and prosecution of enforcement cases. Other activities that are exclusively the responsibility of the Agency include providing technical and compliance assistance to the states, the regulated community and the public, and operating an automated data system which maintains information on compliance inspections, enforcement actions, and pesticide production. Headquarters also directs the OPPTS laboratory data integrity program, under which private testing laboratories are inspected to determine compliance with Good Laboratory Practices (GLP) regulations, audits are conducted, in-process studies are reviewed and the scientific accuracy of completed test studies is verified.

Research and Development

The Office of Research and Development (ORD) will continue to support the Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances (OPPTS) by performing research in a number of environmental areas related to pesticides. Scientists will focus on nonpoint sources of pollution to field test and validate models developed for predicting the leaching and runoff of pesticides and nutrients, mostly nitrates, applied over relatively large geographical areas. Ecological risk assessment methods will enhance site-specific or geographic-specific evaluations of pollutants to enhance human health status and to protect the environment. Research will provide knowledge on the potential risks posed by the release of biotechnology products into the environment. This complete the yearly maintenance and update of the pesticide treatability database. Human exposure investigation will develop methods to measure the exposures of human populations to environmental chemicals from all sources and routes of exposure. Research in health effects will emphasize the development of animal toxicologic and human clinical data and models; efforts will focus on environmental epidemiology, including the development and assessment of biomarkers. New and expanded research begun in FY 1993 will continue in neurotoxicology on the identification of susceptible populations, neurodegenerative diseases, and in-vitro neurotoxicology. Scientists will develop methods to predict environmental and human health impacts related to research on the environmental review of toxic chemicals. Researchers will conduct studies on alternative reproductive and in-vitro neurotoxicity test methods; ecology research will emphasize advanced structure activity relationship (SAR) techniques, and physical and chemical identification data for transportation and fate analysis.

Consulting Services

Consulting services are utilized by the Agency to support the Scientific Advisory Panel which, in accordance with section 25(d) of FIFRA, provides comments, evaluations and recommendations on actions and regulations proposed by the Agency. By using these services, the Agency can ensure that its regulatory program continues to be based on sound science.

PESTICIDES

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES	ACTUAL 1992	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	ESTIMATE 1994	INCREASE (+) DECREASE (-) 1994 vs 1993
Special Review Decisions.............	10	8	8	---
New Chemical and Biochemical Microbial Agent Reviews.........	374	228	228	---
Old Chemical Reviews...	2,400	2,032	2,032	---
Amended Registration Reviews...............	7,291	6,379	6,379	---
New Use Reviews........	288	280	280	---
Emergency Exemption Reviews...............	334	364	364	---
Experimental Use Permit Reviews........	321	305	305	---
24(c) State Registration Reviews..	514	430	430	---
Temporary Tolerance Petition Reviews......	57	57	57	---
Tolerance Petition Reviews...............	411	413	413	---
Inert Ingredient Reviews..............	10	10	10	---
Reregistration Eligibility Document............	15	20	38	+18

PESTICIDES

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES	ACTUAL 1992	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	ESTIMATE 1994	INCREASE (+) DECREASE(-) 1994 vs 1993
Incremental Outputs				
Producer Establishment Inspections a/.............	1,993	2,000	2,000	----
Use/Reentry and Experimental Use Observations a/........	25,800	25,800	25,800	----
Marketplace Investigations a/..........	13,700	13,700	13,700	----
Import Inspections a/.......	511	500	500	----
State Applicator License and Record Inspections.....	19,500	19,500	19,500	----
State Dealer Record Inspections.........	7,800	7,800	7,800	----
Federal Laboratory Inspections................	67	64	64	----
Test Study Audits..........	315	306	306	----

* 1992 Actuals include state-funded inspections.

PESTICIDES
Pesticides Research

	ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
	(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
PROGRAM							
Pesticides Research							
Program & Research Operations	$6,130.2	$7,183.8	$7,014.1	$7,014.1	$6,209.7	-$804.4	-$974.1
Research & Development	$7,539.9	$8,581.7	$8,011.6	$8,011.6	$7,971.1	-$40.5	-$610.6
TOTAL	$13,670.1	$15,765.5	$15,025.7	$15,025.7	$14,180.8	-$844.9	-$1,584.7
TOTAL:							
Program & Research Operations	$6,130.2	$7,183.8	$7,014.1	$7,014.1	$6,209.7	-$804.4	-$974.1
Research & Development	$7,539.9	$8,581.7	$8,011.6	$8,011.6	$7,971.1	-$40.5	-$610.6
Pesticides Research TOTAL	$13,670.1	$15,765.5	$15,025.7	$15,025.7	$14,180.8	-$844.9	-$1,584.7
PERMANENT WORKYEARS							
Pesticides Research	99.3	110.9	108.1	107.6	89.0	-18.6	-21.9
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS	99.3	110.9	108.1	107.6	89.0	-18.6	-21.9
TOTAL WORKYEARS							
Pesticides Research	105.5	110.9	108.1	107.6	89.0	-18.6	-21.9
TOTAL WORKYEARS	105.5	110.9	108.1	107.6	89.0	-18.6	-21.9

PESTICIDES

Pesticides Research

Principal Outputs

1994:o Reproductive and Chronic Exposure Tests of the Effects of Microbial Pest Control Agents (MPCAs) on Avian Species.

o Interim Protocol: Measuring the Effects of Transgenic Bt Toxin on Beneficial Invertebrates.

o Manual Methods for Quantifying Dislodgeable Surface Pesticide Residues.

o Preliminary Report on Microlevel Human Activity Patterns for Use in Exposure and Risk Assessment.

o Report on Cholinesterase Inhibition as a Valid Indicator or Exposure.

o Develop a Quantitative Weight-of-Evidence Scheme for General Toxicity Using Data on Effects Other Than Cancer.

o Study on the Influence of Age as a Risk Factor in Neurotoxicity Risk Assessment.

1993:o Report on Ecological Risk Assessment of Watersheds and River Basins: Management Needs and Research Opportunities Workshop Report.

o Field Evaluation of LERAM: The Littoral Ecosystem Risk Assessment Model.

o Relationships Between Pesticide Effects on Birds in the Field and Laboratory Toxicity.

o Report on the Fate and Survival of Bacterial Microbial Pest Control Agents (MPCAs) in Aquatic Environments.

o Report on Geographic Methods to Assess Ground Water Vulnerability to Pesticides.

o Report on a Comparison of Methods for Quantifying Dislodgeable Surface Residues.

o Evaluation of DNA Adducts as Biomarkers of Exposure in Pesticide Applicators.

o Report on Preliminary Dermal Exposure Measurement Studies: Environmental Concentrations and Human Activity Patterns.

o Guidance for Neurotoxicity Risk Assessment of Cholinesterase Inhibitors.

1992:o Risk Assessment Methodologies that Integrate Effects and Exposure Data to Determine the Fate and Effects in Marine Microcosms of Toxic Substances, Including Pesticides.

o Report on Validation of Hazard Assessment Predictions of Environmental Effects of Pesticides in Estuarine Systems.

o Effects, Persistence, and Distribution of Azinphos-methyl in Littoral Enclosures.

o Effects of Beauveria bassiana on Embryos of the Island Silverside Fish (Menidia beryllina).

o The Effect of Bacillus Thuringiensis var kurstaki on a beneficial insect, the Cinnabar Moth (Lepidoptera: Arctiidae).

o Report on the Genetic Analysis of Human Cells Exposed to Genetically Engineered Baculovirus.

o Report on the Interpretation of Immunotoxicity Testing in Terms of Enhanced Risk of Disease.

o Report on the Genetic Analysis of Human Cells Exposed to Genetically Engineered Baculovirus.

o Dermal Exposure Assessment: A Literature Review.

o Compendium of Body Burden Biomarkers for Pesticides.

o Strategy for Research to Support the Development of Exposure Monitoring and Assessment Guidelines for Pesticides and Consumer Products in Residential Environments.

PESTICIDES

Pesticides Research

BUDGET REQUEST

1994 Budget Request

The Agency requests a total of $14,180,800 and 89.0 total workyears for 1994, a decrease of $844,900 and 18.6 total workyears from 1993. Of the request, $6,209,700 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and $7,971,100 will be for the Research and Development appropriation. This represents a decrease of $804,400 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and a decrease of $40,500 in the Research and Development appropriation. The decrease in workyears reflects a shift in the Agency's strategy towards greater cross media research through the multimedia program as a more effective method of scientific inquiry into environmental problems than the single media approach traditionally followed by the Agency. The shift in work years is primarily for the high priority Ecosystems initiative in Multimedia research.

1993 Budget

The Agency is allocating a total of $15,025,700 supported by 107.6 total workyears for this program element, of which $7,014,100 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $8,011,600 is from the Research and Development appropriation.

1992 Budget

The Agency obligated a total of $13,670,100 supported by 105.5 total workyears for this program element, of which $6,130,200 was from the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and $7,539,900 was from the Research and Development appropriation.

RESEARCH ISSUES

The sections below describe research program issues by each fiscal year:

COASTAL AND MARINE

1994 Program Request

There will be no pesticide resources in this issue in 1994.

1993 Program

There are no pesticide resources in this issue in 1993.

1992 Accomplishments

Research developed methodologies for risk assessments that integrated effects and exposure data, with special emphasis on determining the fate and effects in marine microcosms of toxic substances, including pesticides and sediments contaminated with PCBs and metals.

NONPOINT SOURCES

1994 Program Request

ORD research efforts on NPS initially are focusing on agriculture because it is the largest NPS, affecting about 50 to 70 percent of the impaired surface waters. EPA and the US Geological Survey (USGS) also have documented the high levels of pesticides found in drinking water wells and aquifers.

The Agency will conduct research to field test (validate) models developed for predicting the leaching and runoff of pesticides and nutrients, mostly nitrates, applied over relatively large geographical areas. The major effort is in validating models that project the probability of groundwater contamination from new pesticides evaluated under FIFRA. Probability sampling of groundwater systems within the context of national sampling frames like EMAP will be compared to levels predicted by the models to be validated. Studies will compare groundwater contamination incidence and concentration levels based on the soil, climate, agricultural practices, and chemical properties involved. The endpoint indicators used and results obtained will be evaluated for possible incorporation into the Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program (EMAP). A major component of this research will be a pilot validation study in concert with EMAP and the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) in selected agricultural regions of North Carolina.

1993 Program

Researchers are employing refinement and use of predictive models and techniques to address transport, degradation, fate and residual problems of pesticides, and determining the factors that impair important environmental processes. Investigation is focusing on how pesticide insults are expressed in various habitats. Researchers are identifying the most effective approaches and preventive measures to decrease pesticide use and prevent contamination problems. Additional research is being conducted to study the movement of pesticides through the environment in order to determine the eventual disposition of pesticides in the environment.

1992 Accomplishments

There were no pesticide resources in this issue in 1992.

ECOLOGICAL RISK ASSESSMENT METHODS

1994 Program Request

The Agency will conduct research on methods needed to assess the exposure, hazard, and risk to ecological resources from the multiple threats present under real-world conditions, including those related to pesticides. The framework for analysis will be natural watersheds at a variety of geographic scales, from local drainage basins through major watersheds, as defined by the US Geological Survey (USGS) Hydrologic Accounting Units and the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) Major Land Resource Areas. Research will combine monitoring programs, analysis techniques for stressor-specific exposures and hazards related to pesticides, and the ecorisk guidelines under development for Agency-wide use in ecological risk assessment.

This research will use current achievements to develop an innovative, holistic, integrated program designed to use a new generation of computer-based analysis and decision tools tailored to the information needs and authorities of federal, state, and local resource managers. These new tools will incorporate the results of stressor-specific analysis in the context of specific local geographic conditions and constraints. Researchers will examine the synergy between eutrophication, toxicity, and habitat loss; they will design a new generation of ecologically-capable watershed models grounded in geographic information systems (GIS) technology and individual-based ecological approaches that will evaluate stressors, such as pesticides, in a whole-system perspective. Researchers will assemble the GIS databases and framework needed to support the watershed-scale analysis program.

1993 Program

ORD is initiating a triad of interrelated innovative responses to the Agency's customary "command and control" approach that has fostered a narrow focus on individual "media" in both its operations and in its organizational structures. Researchers are developing an ecological indicators and monitoring program as part of the Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program (EMAP), Risk Assessment Forum standard protocols for conducting ecological risk assessments, and an "Ecorisk" program of ecological risk assessment methods research.

Research results from the Ecorisk program ultimately will redefine the way the agency conducts its fundamental business of assessing and managing the ecological risks of pesticides and other toxic substances. This research begins from a biogeographical "watershed" focus, replacing the traditional narrow "media" focuses, encouraging genuinely ecological approach to agency regulatory responsibilities. The watershed approach promotes integration across media (both stressor and habitat) to define aggregate ecological risks, and places the "media" risks in the larger context. This biogeographical context promotes efficient allocation of risk management resources to maximize environmental protection, allowing local pollution control authorities to more effectively identify and rank significant hazards to their resource base. National regulatory programs are able to understand the true significance and risk reduction opportunities of pesticides in geographically diverse settings.

1992 Accomplishments

Understanding the hazards, pathways, exposure models and the fate of pesticides is paramount to offering control and management solutions. EPA conducted laboratory and field studies to verify field versus laboratory findings and establish a basis for predicting pesticide impacts. Studies included determining which bioindicators best assess the condition of habitat; determining the effects of pesticides on persistence and distribution of biota in littoral sites; and studying, identifying, classifying and determining the chemical impact on long-term survival of terrestrial wildlife.

Research employed refinement and use of predictive models and techniques to address transport, degradation, fate and residual problems of pesticides. Scientists determined the factors that impair important environmental processes and the way in which pesticide insults are expressed in various habitats.

ENVIRONMENTAL RELEASES OF BIOTECHNOLOGY PRODUCTS

1994 Program Request

Through this research, the Agency will be supporting the Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering, and Technology (FCCSET) Biotechnology crosscut initiative. Information is lacking on the effects on higher organisms of a wide variety of microorganisms that may be used as biological control agents (BCAs). Research will focus on the genetic and molecular basis of infectivity, pathogenicity, and allergenicity of biological control agents, and will develop methods that determine their host range. Researchers will use experimental results to develop protocols for testing the effects of microorganisms on beneficial and non-target invertebrate species (i.e., honeybees, predatory ants, spiders, estuarine crustaceans) and vertebrate species (fish and surrogates for humans).

Scientists will investigate the potential effects of introduced microorganisms on freshwater, marine, and terrestrial ecosystem inhabitants by employing existing single-species, multi-species, and site-specific microcosm tests. Experiments also may modify these surrogate environmental systems to mimic ecosystems of concern. Researchers will incorporate improvements in the procedures developed from these investigations into new testing methods, and fate and effects predictive mathematical models.

Plants have been engineered in a variety of ways to be pesticidal, resistant to diseases, tolerant to herbicides, to produce materials useful to man, such as pharmaceuticals, and to degrade or otherwise remove hazardous chemicals from the environment. The introduction of foreign genes into plants for these purposes requires the assessment of possible adverse effects in the environment. With the increased funding in 1994, researchers will conduct experiments on the fate and effects of genes introduced into host plants. Initial efforts will concentrate on pesticidal plants into which have been inserted Bacillus thuringiensis genes that produce an insect toxin. The objective of this research is to assure the safety of such products.

1993 Program

EPA is supporting the FCCSET Biotechnology crosscut initiative with this research. Researchers are examining the toxicological, behavioral, and pathologic effects on individual species exposed to specific natural and genetically engineered biological control agents, such as microbial pest control agents (MPCAs), insect growth regulatory hormones, and pesticidal plants. Scientists are continuing tests on biological control agents (BCAs). Pesticides are being examined for potential adverse human health effects in order to produce protocols that can be used to evaluate the effects of these products. Single-species and multi-species microcosms will be used as well as site-specific microcosms, such as littoral enclosures for freshwater, marine, and estuarine systems, to develop methods for predicting the fate and effects of an introduced biological control agent on those environments. Test organisms include non-target, beneficial arthropods; other invertebrates; birds; and fish.

Congressional Directive. A total of $250,000 is for the Congressionally directed increase in biotechnology to expand research in the ecological effects of large-scale releases of engineered organisms with respect to biogeochemical processes, effects on community structure, trophic interactions, and ecosystem health.

1992 Accomplishments

Research culminated in a number of products, including reports on biological control agent research needs, findings on the fate and survival of bacterial MPCAs in aquatic environments, a bioassay for testing the lethal effects of fungal pathogens on the predatory beetle *Hippodamia convergens*, a bioassay for testing the lethal effects of bacterial pathogens on beneficial Diptera using *Voria ruralis*, and the effects of environmental stress conditions on the susceptibility of *Voria ruralis* (Diptera: Tachinidae) to bacterial infection. This research was conducted in support of the FCCSET Biotechnology crosscut initiative.

GROUNDWATER

1994 Program Request

There will be no pesticides resources in this issue in 1994.

1993 Program

There are no pesticides resources in this issue in 1993.

1992 Accomplishments

Research was initiated to compare existing on-farm wells with stainless steel monitoring wells used for sampling ground water for nitrates and pesticides. Scientists began developing sufficient data for testing a ground-water nitrate/pesticide model on a watershed scale using samples from existing wells.

MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE

1994 Program Request

There will be no pesticides resources in this issue in 1994.

1993 Program

There are no pesticides resources in this issue in 1993.

1992 Accomplishments

Research resulted in the revision of the pesticides treatability data base.

HAZARDOUS WASTE

1994 Program Request

This is a level-funded activity which continues to provide yearly maintenance and update of the pesticide treatability database.

1993 Program

Research is focusing on the maintenance and update of the pesticide treatability database.

1992 Accomplishments

Researchers updated the pesticide treatability database.

HUMAN EXPOSURE

1994 Program Request

ORD will develop a manual of methods for quantifying the dislodgeable residues from indoor and outdoor surfaces available for dermal contact and transfer. Scientists will produce a compendium of passive and personal techniques for monitoring inhalation exposure. Investigators will issue a report on approaches for estimating and predicting total human exposures via multiple pathways. Studies will be initiated to determine the frequency and duration of the use of pesticides in and around the home to assess the direct contact with chemicals of users and the passive exposures of non-users. Researchers will develop standard activity scenarios and exposure related factors for use in the development of exposure assessment guidelines for pesticides.

1993 Program

ORD researchers are developing effective tools and techniques for estimating, with known certainty, the distribution of the nation's population exposed to environmental pollutants, including pesticides. Studies are being conducted to detect changes and trends in those distributions. Research is being conducted on test methods, exposure monitoring, exposure modeling, and exposure assessment. Scientists are developing and testing immunobased personal exposure monitoring (PEM) devices to obtain data for exposure monitoring, including dermal exposure.

1992 Accomplishments

Scientists initiated studies to evaluate and further develop measurement and analytical methods for use in monitoring residential exposures to pesticides, with an emphasis on the quantification of surface residues. The results of these studies were published. Researchers implemented preliminary studies to develop protocols for measuring dermal exposure to pesticides and herbicides used in residential environments. Results indicated that the dermal route is likely to be important and that micro-level activity patterns need to be quantified, especially for children. Work continued on the development of immunochemical personal exposure monitors (PEMs) for use in exposure monitoring.

HEALTH EFFECTS

1994 Program Request

The epidemiology research program will investigate the effects of pesticides on agricultural workers, and their spouses and children. Neurotoxicity research in the laboratory will complement field studies by investigating relationships between pesticide exposure and susceptible populations, such as females, offspring, and aging adults. Reproductive and developmental pesticide toxicity research will explore the consequences of in utero exposure to offspring development.

1993 Program

New research addresses three major topics identified by committees of the Federal Coordinating Council on Science, Engineering, and Technology (FCCSET) to support expanded neurotoxicology research: 1) identification of susceptible populations, 2) neurodegenerative diseases, and 3) in-vitro neurotoxicology. Researchers are evaluating techniques to extrapolate between animal and human health effects, and between high and low dose exposures used in animal toxicology of pesticides. Expected accomplishments include guidance to EPA's Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances (OPPTS) for the interpretation of data regarding cholinesterase inhibitors.

Congressional Directives. A total of $400,000 is for the Congressionally directed increase in neurotoxicology will expand research into the relationships of repeated, low-level exposure to pesticides, drinking water contaminants, and metals to the development of neurological disorders.

1992 Accomplishments

Research was begun on evaluating techniques to extrapolate between animal and human health effects, and between high and low dose exposures used in animal toxicology of pesticides. There were no significant outputs.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

1994 Program Request

Resources are being moved to Pollution Prevention in Multimedia to consolidate the pollution prevention research.

1993 Program

Three Administrator's pollution prevention set-aside fund projects continue in 1993. One project is looking at ways to improve bioregulation processes which cause pesticides to biodegrade more rapidly in the field, thereby reducing potential contamination. A second project is to develop databases and computer models to reduce groundwater contamination from pesticides, providing decision-makers with information on the appropriate application of agricultural chemicals. A third project is developing a pesticide hazard index and a registry of pesticides to improve the condition of the Chesapeake Bay by identifying and promoting the use of pesticides which have the least adverse impact on the bay. These projects will be completed in 1993.

1992 Accomplishments

There were no pesticide resources in this issue in 1992.

INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES

1994 Program Request

As mandated by the Small Business Development Act of 1982 (Public Law 97-219), EPA will allocate 1.50% of its extramural Research and Development budget for the Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) Program. These funds will be used to support small businesses engaged in the development of equipment for pollution abatement and control, and instrumentation for monitoring environmental trends and conditions. Under this program, ORD will take advantage of unique solutions to pesticide problems and other environmental issues that may be offered by the private sector. Resources will be identified in the operating plan and consolidated into the Multimedia Program Element once enactment occurs.

1993 Program

As mandated by the Small Business Development Act of 1982 (Public Law 97-219), EPA is allocating 1.50% of its extramural Research and Development budget for the Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) Program. These funds are used to support small businesses engaged in the development of equipment for pollution abatement and control, and instrumentation for monitoring environmental trends and conditions. Under this program, ORD is able to take advantage of unique solutions to pesticide related problems and other environmental issues that may be offered by the private sector.

1992 Accomplishments

Resources and accomplishments supporting this program were budgeted in the Multimedia program element for 1992.

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW OF TOXIC CHEMICALS

1994 Program Request

Research will focus on the health effects of potentially neurotoxic chemicals, with special emphasis on the adversity of cholinesterase inhibitors and the development of effective testing methodologies. Scientists will develop test methods and interpretive models, including the development and validation of in vitro methods, guidance documents on how to conduct and interpret neurotoxicity tests, and the health assessment of cholinesterase inhibitors.

1993 Program

Researchers are developing and validating cellular and molecular endpoints for screening and characterizing neurotoxic agents, and studying structure activity relationships (SARs) and mechanisms of action. Scientists are developing tests which evaluate the relevant biological processes for a problem area, such as male reproductive functions. The results of those tests are compared to the test results of known pesticide toxic agents to determine the sensitivity and biological validity of the bioassays under consideration. Research is developing methods to evaluate the integrity of the immune system of rats, using known or suspected immunotoxicants to identify the immunotoxic potential of pesticides.

1992 Accomplishments

Researchers provided data interpretation guidance to EPA's Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances (OPPTS) on "Interpreting Immunotoxicity Testing in Terms of Enhanced Risk of Disease". A second product was a computer software package for OPP and the EPA regional offices, "Computer-based Matching of Genetic Activity Profiles (GAPs) for the Local Area Network (LAN)".

INFRASTRUCTURE

1994 Program Request

Adequately funded infrastructure is critical to ORD's success in conducting the quality science needed to assure that the Agency's decisions are scientifically sound. The most critical part of ORD's infrastructure is its staff. The assumption underlying all our research activities includes a productive workforce.

ORD has established a cohesive, cross-cutting issue for infrastructure based upon the importance of this activity to planned and ongoing research activities.

Program and Research Operations appropriation funding for the Pesticide Research PE will be centralized within the infrastructure issue to provide improved management for ORD's personnel compensation and benefits, and travel costs associated with managing research programs.

1993 Program

ORD's current infrastructure program provides compensation and benefits, and travel for ORD scientists and engineers. ORD's workforce carries out scientific programs in support of the Agency's mission.

1992 Accomplishments

ORD funded its workyears in scientific support of the Agency's mission, providing the necessary personnel compensation and benefits, and travel for ORD scientists and engineers.

PESTICIDES
Registration, Special Registration & Tolerances

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
PROGRAM							
Registration, Special Registration, and Tolerances							
Program & Research Operations	$14,471.0	$16,146.1	$15,298.7	$15,350.4	$16,152.4	$802.0	$6.3
Abatement Control and Compliance	$6,429.8	$5,466.7	$4,460.2	$4,411.9	$5,411.9	$1,000.0	-$54.8
TOTAL	$20,900.8	$21,612.8	$19,758.9	$19,762.3	$21,564.3	$1,802.0	-$48.5
TOTAL:							
Program & Research Operations	$14,471.0	$16,146.1	$15,298.7	$15,350.4	$16,152.4	$802.0	$6.3
Abatement Control and Compliance	$6,429.8	$5,466.7	$4,460.2	$4,411.9	$5,411.9	$1,000.0	-$54.8
Registration, Special Registration & Tolerances TOTAL	$20,900.8	$21,612.8	$19,758.9	$19,762.3	$21,564.3	$1,802.0	-$48.5
PERMANENT WORKYEARS							
Registration, Special Registration, and Tolerances	242.1	258.9	250.9	252.6	252.6		-6.3
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS	242.1	258.9	250.9	252.6	252.6		-6.3
TOTAL WORKYEARS							
Registration, Special Registration, and Tolerances	251.8	258.9	250.9	252.6	252.6		-6.3
TOTAL WORKYEARS	251.8	258.9	250.9	252.6	252.6		-6.3

PESTICIDES

Registration, Special Registration, and Tolerances

Budget Request

The Agency requests a total of $21,564,300 supported by 252.6 total workyears for 1994, which represents no increase in workyears from 1993. Of the request, $16,152,400 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and $5,411,900 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $802,000 for the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and an increase of $1,000,000 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

REGISTRATION, SPECIAL REGISTRATION, AND TOLERANCES

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $21,564,300 supported by 252.6 total workyears for this program, of which $16,152,400 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and $5,411,900 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $802,000 for the Program and Research Operations appropriation, an increase of $1,000,000 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation, and no increase of total workyears. The increase in the Program and Research Operations appropriation reflects full funding of the workforce. The increase for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation reflects emphasis on antimicrobials.

In 1994, the Agency expects to conduct 148 reviews of new chemicals, 80 reviews of biochemical/microbial agents, 2,032 reviews of old chemicals, 6,379 amended registration reviews, 280 new use reviews, and 413 tolerance petition reviews. The emphasis on approval of new chemicals and new uses will be continued in 1994 to permit more rapid market entry of new, safer products.

In 1994, the Agency is requesting an additional $1,000,000 in this program for antimicrobials. These additional funds will support implementation of the antimicrobial strategy and will address material weaknesses identified under the Federal Managers Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA).

The Agency will continue to ensure that tolerances reflect the most current regulatory status of each active ingredient, including revocation of tolerances on canceled pesticides and tolerance reassessments in conjunction with reregistration reviews. Tolerance fees will be increased in 1994 by the percentage of the General Schedule (GS) pay raise.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $19,762,300 supported by 252.6 total workyears for this program, of which $15,350,400 is from the Program and

Research Operations appropriation and $4,411,900 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1993, emphasis is on biological pesticides, which comprise the single fastest growing segment of new pesticide registration activity. The Agency continues to emphasize the regulatory implications of biological pesticides, and where appropriate, speed the experimental use and registration of these pesticides. These products include natural and genetically engineered microbial pesticides, biochemical pesticides and plants genetically engineered to produce pesticides.

Resources are permitting further implementation of the 1987 antimicrobial strategy. Among the objectives identified in the strategy is the revision or update of efficacy test methodology and performance standards to assure reproducibility of efficacy tests.

Increased emphasis is being given to groundwater contamination, including registrant monitoring, more extensive use of environmental fate test data, geographical restrictions, and restricted use classifications. This helps prevent future environmental clean-up problems. Continued emphasis is being placed on improvement of information on product labels.

Regional liaison continues to be improved by working closely with the Regional pesticide experts and other Regional staff to improve Regional and state understanding of national regulatory activities, and by obtaining their input on policies and reviews affecting their mission. This liaison is improving oversight of section 18 experimental use permit reviews and section 24(c) special local need programs.

To prevent circumvention of section 3 registration requirements, stringent criteria for granting section 18 exemptions, such as consideration of progress towards permanent registration and clarification of "emergency" and "significant economic loss" as criteria used in considering emergency exemptions, continues to be applied. Headquarters continues to work closely with the Regions and states to monitor emergency exemptions and special local needs.

The Agency is continuing to ensure that tolerances reflect the most current regulatory status of each active ingredient, including revocation of tolerances on canceled pesticides and tolerance reassessments in conjunction with reregistration reviews. Tolerance fees are being increased in 1993 by the 3.7 percent General Schedule (GS) pay raise.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $20,900,800 supported by 251.8 total workyears for this program, of which $14,471,000 was from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation and $6,429,800 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1992, ongoing pre-market registration reviews of human and environmental risks associated with the introduction or expanded use of pesticides in the market place and the encouragement of safer pesticide substitutes, including biological and biotechnology products, continued. Registration review continued to emphasize protection of groundwater, workers, and endangered species, with an increased emphasis in food safety.

Special registration of pesticides, including experimental use, emergency use, and state registration of pesticides continued. Headquarters continued to provide guidance and enhanced regional and state participation with these functions.

Further implementation of the 1987 antimicrobial strategy continued. Among the objectives identified in this strategy, was the revision or update of efficacy test methodology and performance standards to assure reproducible efficacy tests.

Tolerances reflected the most current regulatory status of each active ingredient and through the testing of analytical methods, ensuring that established tolerances can be adequately enforced. Inert ingredients of toxicological concern were listed on pesticide product labels and underwent data call-ins. Tolerance fees were increased by 4.2% to reflect the General Schedule (GS) pay raise.

PESTICIDES
Generic Chemical Review

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

		ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
PROGRAM								
Generic Chemical Review								
Program & Research Operations		$21,414.6	$23,495.3	$20,983.7	$20,863.6	$20,737.7	-$125.9	-$2,757.6
Abatement Control and Compliance		$25,301.8	$22,272.0	$19,110.2	$19,110.2	$21,576.8	$2,466.6	-$695.2
FIFRA Revolving Fund		$16,302.5			$13,748.0		-$13,748.0	
	TOTAL	$63,018.9	$45,767.3	$40,093.9	$53,721.8	$42,314.5	-$11,407.3	-$3,452.8
TOTAL:								
Program & Research Operations		$21,414.6	$23,495.3	$20,983.7	$20,863.6	$20,737.7	-$125.9	-$2,757.6
Abatement Control and Compliance		$25,301.8	$22,272.0	$19,110.2	$19,110.2	$21,576.8	$2,466.6	-$695.2
FIFRA Revolving Fund		$16,302.5			$13,748.0		-$13,748.0	
Generic Chemical Review	TOTAL	$63,018.9	$45,767.3	$40,093.9	$53,721.8	$42,314.5	-$11,407.3	-$3,452.8
PERMANENT WORKYEARS								
Generic Chemical Review		544.4	561.3	555.1	540.7	534.9	-5.8	-26.4
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS		544.4	561.3	555.1	540.7	534.9	-5.8	-26.4
TOTAL WORKYEARS								
Generic Chemical Review		554.2	561.3	555.1	540.7	534.9	-5.8	-26.4
TOTAL WORKYEARS		554.2	561.3	555.1	540.7	534.9	-5.8	-26.4

PESTICIDES

Generic Chemical Review

Budget Request

The Agency requests a total of $42,314,500 and 534.9 total workyears for 1994, a decrease of $11,407,300 and a decrease of 5.8 total workyears from 1993. Of the request, $20,737,700 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and $21,576,800 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation, a decrease of $125,900 and an increase of $2,466,600 respectively. The decrease in workyears reflects the President's commitment to reducing the size of the federal workforce.

GENERIC CHEMICAL REVIEW

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $42,314,500 and 534.9 total workyears for this program, of which $20,737,700 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and $21,576,800 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. Total workyears will include 328.9 for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and 206.0 supported by the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide (FIFRA) Revolving Fund (formally known as the Reregistration and Expedited Processing Fund). This represents a decrease of $125,900 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation, an increase of $2,466,600 in the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation, and a decrease of 5.8 total workyears. The increase in Abatement, Control, and Compliance reflects increased funding of activities supporting pesticide reregistration. The decrease in workyears reflects the President's commitment to reducing the size of the Federal workforce.

The Agency's emphasis on pesticide reregistration is reflected in the 1994 budget request. Resources requested, and additional resources provided by the FIFRA revolving fund, will support completion of final call-ins for additional required data. Resources will also support 38 reregistration eligibility decisions (REDs), which includes final data and a decision on the reregistration of the pesticide. As data gathered through the reregistration process is reviewed, the Agency expects some pesticides will continue to meet the triggers for special reviews. The projected number of special review outputs for 1994 is eight.

$1,500,000 of this request is for additional reregistration activities. This amount, with increased revenues from maintenance fees, will keep the reregistration of chemicals on the current schedule. The FIFRA Fund will support 206.0 workyears in 1994.

Other increases in 1994 will provide for improvement of the Dietary Risk Exposure System (DRES). An additional $1,000,000 for DRES will improve our ability to evaluate risks posed through diet by providing improved precision of food consumption data for infants and children.

The Agency will continue to provide safe storage for the remaining 2,4,5-T/Silvex stocks, pending identification of an appropriate disposal method and a permitted facility. Additionally, Phase III of the disposal regulations, Standards for Storage, Mixing/loading, Transportation and Disposal of Pesticides, will be issued in FY 1994.

1993 Program

The Agency is allocating a total of $53,721,800 and 540.7 total workyears for this program, of which $20,863,600 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation, $19,110,200 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation, and $13,748,000 is from the FIFRA Revovling Fund. Total workyears will include 329.1 from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and 211.6 will be FIFRA Fund supported.

In 1993, the Agency is making reregistration decisions on List B documents. The Agency expects that 20 Reregistration Eligibility Documents (REDs) will be completed as work pertaining to the 1988 FIFRA Amendments continues. Eight Special Reviews are projected for 1993. Special Reviews are a major risk reduction vehicle and will be increasingly required as data is reviewed during the reregistration process.

Worker Protection Standards for Agricultural Pesticides (40 CFR 170), governing pesticide-treated field reentry intervals, protective clothing, and label warnings, were published as a final regulation in October 1992.

As of December 31, 1992, 99% of the known dinoseb stocks had been disposed of. Pesticide disposal funds are being used for the continued safe storage of the remaining stocks of 2,4,5-T/Silvex. Storage needs for the remaining 2,4,5-T/Silvex products continue until proper disposal can be arranged.

Section 19 of the 1988 amendments to FIFRA mandated that the Agency promulgate regulations for the storage and disposal of pesticides. Proposed regulations will be issued in three phases. The Agency expects to publish Phase I, Procedural rules for suspended/ cancelled/recalled pesticides and Phase II, Standards for pesticide containers and bulk containment in 1993.

Environmental indicators are being evaluated for their feasibility in measuring the effectiveness of the program's efforts to achieve the objectives of the OPPTS Four Year Strategy, particularly in the areas of reducing pesticide risks to public health and the environment. Program activities in 1993 are focused on accomplishing the goals and objectives outlined in the strategy.

The Agency is continuing efforts in international coordination to ensure consistency of decisions and science data with CODEX, the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade (GATT), and import/export policies. This initiative includes coordination with the European Community on its reregistration efforts, and expanded technical assistance through the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the Peace Corps.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $63,018,900 supported by 554.2 total workyears for this program, of which $21,414,600 was from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation, $25,301,800 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation, and $16,302,500 was from the FIFRA fund. Total workyears included 333.3 from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation and 220.9 supported by the FIFRA Fund.

The Agency continued work pertaining to the 1988 FIFRA Amendments, completing 15 REDs. Funds from both Salaries and Expenses appropriations and the FIFRA Fund were utilized to accomplish these tasks. EPA completed its Phase IV review for List B chemicals, and began the process of making reregistration decisions on some of the List B documents. Ten Special Reviews were undertaken in 1992. Special Reviews are a major risk reduction vehicle, and continue to be generated primarily from data reviewed during the reregistration process.

The Agency continued its disposal responsibilities for the remaining two pesticides suspended and canceled prior to 1988: dinoseb and 2,4,5-T/Silvex. The disposal of dinoseb stocks, which began in 1990, was 98% complete as of September of 1992. The disposal of 2,4,5-T/Silvex stocks previously stored at Byers Warehouse was completed in February 1992. These stocks represented approximately one half of the total 2,4,5-T/Silvex stocks.

1992 was the first implementation year for the program's Four Year Strategy. Program activities focused on accomplishing the goals and objectives outlined in the strategy, particularly reducing pesticide risks to public health and the environment. This included the implementation of environmental indicators to measure progress towards these goals.

The Regional-state capabilities initiative, begun in 1990 to address the problems of groundwater protection, protecting endangered species from pesticides, and promoting the safety of pesticide applicators and farm workers, continued in 1992. This initiative strengthened EPA's field presence providing state and local solutions to area-specific problems.

Phase II of the National Pesticide Survey (NPS) was released in January 1992 to the public simultaneously with transmittal to the FIFRA Scientific Advisory Panel (SAP). Phase II of the NPS entails detailed investigation of possible associations between pesticides and nitrate detections in drinking water wells and factors such as groundwater sensitivity, chemical use and well conditions. Phase I findings were distributed to the Regions, states, and other interested parties in 1991.

PESTICIDES
Pesticides Program Implementation

		ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
		(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
PROGRAM								
Pesticides Program Implementation								
Program & Research Operations		$2,490.2	$3,413.2	$3,334.6	$3,334.3	$3,387.7	$53.4	-$25.5
Abatement Control and Compliance				$3.1	$3.1	$3.1		$3.1
	TOTAL	$2,490.2	$3,413.2	$3,337.7	$3,337.4	$3,390.8	$53.4	-$22.4
Pesticides Program Implementation - Grants								
Abatement Control and Compliance		$14,193.8	$15,778.9	$15,202.0	$15,201.4	$16,201.4	$1,000.0	$422.5
	TOTAL	$14,193.8	$15,778.9	$15,202.0	$15,201.4	$16,201.4	$1,000.0	$422.5
TOTAL:								
Program & Research Operations		$2,490.2	$3,413.2	$3,334.6	$3,334.3	$3,387.7	$53.4	-$25.5
Abatement Control and Compliance		$14,193.8	$15,778.9	$15,205.1	$15,204.5	$16,204.5	$1,000.0	$425.6
Pesticides Program Implementation	TOTAL	$16,684.0	$19,192.1	$18,539.7	$18,538.8	$19,592.2	$1,053.4	$400.1
PERMANENT WORKYEARS								
Pesticides Program Implementation		45.8	59.2	59.1	58.5	57.7	-8	-1.5
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS		45.8	59.2	59.1	58.5	57.7	-8	-1.5
TOTAL WORKYEARS								
Pesticides Program Implementation		46.8	59.2	59.1	58.5	57.7	-8	-1.5
TOTAL WORKYEARS		46.8	59.2	59.1	58.5	57.7	-8	-1.5

PESTICIDES

Pesticides Program Implementation

Budget Request

The Agency requests a total of $19,592,200 supported by a 57.7 total of workyears for 1994, an increase of $1,053,400 in funds and a decrease of 0.8 in workyears from 1993. Of the request, $3,387,700 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and $16,204,500 will be for the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation, representing an increase of $53,400 for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and an increase of $1,000,000 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation from 1993. The decrease in workyears reflects the President's commitment to reducing the size of the Federal workforce.

PESTICIDES PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $3,390,800 supported by 57.7 total workyears for this program, of which $3,387,700 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $3,100 will be for the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation. This request represents an increase of $53,400 for the Program and Research Operations appropriations and a decrease of 0.8 in total workyears from 1993. The increase for the Program and Research Operations account reflects an increase in workforce costs. The decrease in workyears reflects the President's commitment to reducing the size of the Federal workforce.

In 1994, the Agency will continue to address concerns about pesticide threats to groundwater, endangered species, and workers occupationally exposed to pesticides. The Agency will also continue to build Regional/state capabilities in the areas of groundwater, worker protection, and endangered species, as well as continue to provide national leadership and coordination of this initiative. EPA will develop guidance packages and training and educational materials, organize national meetings and workshops, and provide technical assistance. In this area, EPA will also continue joint coordination with other Federal agencies, especially the United States Department of Agriculture.

This initiative includes revisions to the Certification and Training (C&T) Regulations (Part 171), which governs the sale of restricted use pesticides to non-certified persons. Regional workyears are requested for groundwater, endangered species, and worker protection. The Regional office staff will implement the major initiatives underway in EPA, including Worker Protection Standards, the Groundwater Strategy, the Groundwater Restricted Use Rule, the Endangered Species Protection Program, and the Non-Point Source Management and Wellhead Protection plans. These initiatives represent major regulatory and program changes. The 1994 C&T program will support 54 applicator programs in 49 states, the District of Columbia and several territories.

Headquarters and Regional office staff will continue to develop and manage national training programs for the certification & training, groundwater, endangered species and worker protection programs in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture/State Cooperative Extension Services (USDA/SCES).

EPA and the USDA will be jointly developing pesticide education programs to protect groundwater, workers and endangered species. Further, national and joint workshops on certification and training will be organized by program staff in cooperation with USDA/SCES.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $3,337,400 supported by 58.5 total workyears for this program, of which $3,334,300 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $3,100 is from the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation.

In 1993, the Agency is continuing to build on the initiative begun in 1990 to strengthen Regional/state capabilities to respond to increasing public concerns about groundwater contamination by pesticides, protection of endangered species from pesticides, and safety of workers occupationally exposed to pesticides. The Regional office staff continues to implement the major groundwater initiatives begun in EPA, including the Groundwater Strategy, the Groundwater Restricted Use Rule, and the Non-Point Source Management and Wellhead Protection Plans. For the worker protection program, states are conducting activities to carry out the Worker Protection Standard which was signed in calendar year 1992. The Agency is disseminating information on the new Standard and continues to develop training materials required by the program. For the Endangered Species Program, Regional staff continue to implement the geographically targeted program in high priority areas, manage program grants, continue education and outreach, assist states in developing and implementing state-initiated plans, and coordinate map review within the states. Headquarters and Regional staff are continuing to manage the certification and training program in cooperation with the USDA/SCES, and provide technical assistance on pesticide issues.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $2,490,200 supported by 45.8 total workyears for this program, all of which was from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation.

In 1992, the regional staff continued to provide technical expertise on specific issues relating to the use and application of pesticides. They continued to work with the various officials in each state to implement the Regional/state capability initiative in the areas of protection of groundwater, workers occupationally exposed to pesticides, and endangered species.

The Agency continued to refine the interim voluntary programs and state-initiated plans for endangered species, and expanded the scope of the voluntary programs through the development of more maps and county bulletins, pending the issuance of the Federal Rule outlining the final program.

Headquarters staff directed the development of training materials in the areas of groundwater, endangered species, and worker safety.

PESTICIDES PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION GRANTS

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $16,201,400 for this program, all of which is for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation and represents an increase of $1,000,000 from 1993.

Resources will be used to continue implementation of the pesticide program in the states and on Indian tribal lands. States and Indian tribes are instrumental in working with the Regions and the public in addressing site-specific pesticides issues. The Regions will continue assisting the states in keeping the public and users informed on pesticide issues. The implementation of the Worker Protection Standard will continue to be of primary emphasis. The Regions will continue assistance to the states, particularly in the development of training materials and communication efforts. In the endangered species program, which enters its first full year as an enforceable program, the Regions will provide assistance in the development of protection plans to meet state-specific needs. In the groundwater program, the Regions will continue to work with all fifty (50) states and some Indian Tribes in the development of and review of Generic State Management Plans. Additional resources will also enable the states to provide state grants for increased efforts to implement the certification and training program, including pesticide risk reduction in specific geographic areas.

States will continue to carry out the Certification and Training (C&T) Program in cooperation with the Agriculture/State Cooperative Extension Services (USDA/SCES). Efforts will continue to strengthen implementation of the C&T Part 171 regulations and improve communications with the states and public on food safety issues. The 1994 budget request includes $1,000,000 more for the C&T program than was provided. Additionally, states will continue to strive to ensure that applicators of Restricted Use Pesticides (RUPs) are knowledgeable in all the program initiatives of groundwater, worker protection and endangered species.

1993 Program Request

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $15,201,400, all of which is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. These resources support certification and training programs, as well as programs initiated in 1992 to strengthen state capabilities to address problems in the protection of groundwater. In 1993, full scale implementation of the Worker Protection

Standard began. States are continuing to complete their implementation strategy, including a communications program, an education program, and cooperation with other Federal and state agencies.

The Agency continues to carry out cooperative agreements with State Lead Agencies (SLAs) to certify applicators to use RUPs. The Agency provides grants to states to support this activity. Under the guidance of the Regions, states are implementing certain program improvements, revising certification examinations to strengthen state capabilities to address problems in groundwater, endangered species, chronic health effects, workers occupationally exposed to pesticides, and other topics. EPA established an interagency agreement with USDA to provide training to pesticide applicators by working through State Cooperative Extension Services. Resources will be used for the development and implementation of training programs for non-agricultural (e.g. structural, urban) applicators. In 1993, states are continuing to implement the Regional/state capability initiative.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $14,193,800 for this program, all of which was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

Major emphasis continued in the area of building Regional/state capability. Regional Offices continued to negotiate with states to modify cooperative agreements to incorporate changes set forth in the regulations by developing grant and cooperative agreement guidance packages; providing technical assistance to the Regions and states; and developing national training programs and materials for the certification, groundwater, endangered species and worker protection programs. Regional Offices also acted as reviewers on grant packages and outputs.

EPA continued its interagency agreement with USDA to provide training to pesticide applicators through an interagency agreement with USDA/SCES. Funds provided through a cooperative agreement with USDA/SCES helped support the applicator training programs.

PESTICIDES
Pesticides Enforcement

	ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
	(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
PROGRAM							
Pesticides Enforcement Grants							
Abatement Control and Compliance	$15,771.9	$15,974.1	$15,842.6	$15,842.4	$15,842.4		-$131.7
TOTAL	$15,771.9	$15,974.1	$15,842.6	$15,842.4	$15,842.4		-$131.7
Pesticides Enforcement FIFRA Funds							
Program & Research Operations	$6,231.0	$8,270.1	$8,123.8	$8,106.8	$8,474.7	$367.9	$204.6
Abatement Control and Compliance	$2,265.9	$2,252.5	$1,941.4	$1,946.6	$2,446.6	$500.0	$194.1
FIFRA Revolving Fund	$1,942.0						
TOTAL	$10,438.9	$10,522.6	$10,065.2	$10,053.4	$10,921.3	$867.9	$398.7
TOTAL:							
Program & Research Operations	$6,231.0	$8,270.1	$8,123.8	$8,106.8	$8,474.7	$367.9	$204.6
Abatement Control and Compliance	$18,037.8	$18,226.6	$17,784.0	$17,789.0	$18,289.0	$500.0	$62.4
FIFRA Revolving Fund	$1,942.0						
Pesticides Enforcement TOTAL	$26,210.8	$26,496.7	$25,907.8	$25,895.8	$26,763.7	$867.9	$267.0
PERMANENT WORKYEARS							
Pesticides Enforcement FIFRA Funds	139.2	139.3	138.7	138.7	138.7		-6
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS	139.2	139.3	138.7	138.7	138.7		-6
TOTAL WORKYEARS							
Pesticides Enforcement FIFRA Funds	145.3	139.3	138.7	138.7	138.7		-6
TOTAL WORKYEARS	145.3	139.3	138.7	138.7	138.7		-6

PESTICIDES

Pesticide Enforcement

Budget Request

The Agency requests a total of $26,763,700 supported by 138.7 total workyears for 1994, an increase of $867,900. Of the request, $8,474,700 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $18,289,000 will be for the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation, an increase of $367,900 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation and an increase of $500,000 in the Abatement, Control, and Compliance Appropriation.

PESTICIDES ENFORCEMENT

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $10,921,300 supported by 138.7 total workyears for this program, of which $8,474,700 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $2,446,600 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $367,900 for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and an increase of $500,000 in the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation. The increase in Program and Research Operations reflects increased workforce costs. The increase in Abatement, Control, and Compliance augments the laboratory data integrity program.

In 1994, Headquarters will provide overall program guidance and management, will assist in developing new and revised regulations, and develop compliance monitoring strategies and enforcement response policies. Headquarters staff will also provide guidance and general oversight of the Federal/state cooperative enforcement agreement program, and technical and analytical support for Regional activities.

Headquarters will direct the OPPTS laboratory data integrity program, which inspects private testing laboratories to determine compliance with Good Laboratory Practices (GLP) regulations, audits in-process studies, and verifies the scientific accuracy of completed test studies. This program was designated a material weakness under the Federal Managers Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA). Headquarters will continue to implement the corrective actions associated with this program to effectively enforce data integrity and GLP requirements under the pesticide reregistration program. The 1994 budget request includes $500,000 for the development of automated inspection and study audit tracking and targeting systems for the GLP program. In 1994, five existing Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) with foreign countries will continue to be implemented to assure continued international GLP cooperation.

Tracking and enforcement of pesticide reregistration requirements will continue. Monitoring of suspension/cancellation of pesticides and associated disposal activities will continue in response to the increased enforcement requirements of the accelerated reregistration of pesticides. Headquarters will conduct grant guidance and state liaison activities to assure that reregistration decisions are enforced by states.

Regions will manage and oversee the state and Federal pesticide enforcement cooperative agreement program. States and Indian Tribes not currently involved with the cooperative agreement program will be encouraged to participate by the Regions. Regions will continue to provide enforcement training and policy guidance to the states for state worker protection regulations and pesticides in groundwater compliance strategies. State inspector training will be coordinated through the Regions to ensure that the statutes are properly enforced and cases are legitimately developed. The Regions will conduct inspections in states without cooperative enforcement agreements.

Technical and compliance assistance will be conducted at the Regional level to disseminate the information to the regulated community, the public, and the states. In the laboratory data integrity program, three Regions support Headquarters by conducting inspections to monitor compliance with Good Laboratory Practices (GLP) regulations at laboratories engaged in testing in response to Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) data requirements.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $10,053,400 supported by 138.7 total workyears for this program, of which $8,106,800 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $1,946,600 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1993, the Agency is continuing to emphasize state participation in pesticide compliance monitoring and enforcement activities through cooperative enforcement agreements. There are 55 cooperative enforcement agreements with states and territories and 12 additional agreements with Indian Tribes and tribal organizations. Federal compliance monitoring activities continue in states without cooperative agreements.

Other Federal responsibilities include import and export surveillance, technical and compliance assistance to the states and the regulated community, and operation of computer systems maintaining pesticide producer establishment and production records and other related enforcement data. Headquarters continues to address the corrective actions associated with the laboratory data integrity program and antimicrobial program which was identified as a material weakness under FMFIA.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $8,496,900 supported by 145.3 total workyears for this program, of which $6,231,000 was from the Salaries and Expense appropriation and $2,265,900 was from the Abatement, Control and

Compliance appropriation. Twenty-six of these workyears were supported by the Reregistration and Expedited Processing Revolving Fund.

A total of 55 cooperative enforcement agreements were in place with states and territories, plus another 12 agreements with Indian Tribes and tribal organizations. As part of the cooperative agreement program, the Agency supplemented training for state inspectors, chemists and case development staff.

In 1992, the Regions provided inspector training, grant oversight, incident investigations, technical assistance and guidance to states, the regulated community, and the public to obtain compliance with FIFRA. The Regions worked with states to prepare for full compliance implementation of the pesticides in groundwater strategies and worker protection regulations.

PESTICIDES ENFORCEMENT GRANTS

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $15,842,400 for this program, all of which will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

The Agency will continue cooperative enforcement agreements with 55 participating states and territories, and 12 agreements with Indian Tribes and tribal organizations. The cooperative enforcement agreement program continues to be the primary means for ensuring public and environmental safety from hazardous pesticides by enforcing the requirements of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA).

State activities will include pesticide producer establishment and marketplace inspections, applicator license and record inspections, dealer record inspections, and agricultural and non-agricultural use inspections.

States will implement worker protection enforcement activities under state implementation plans. States will also continue to implement state management plans for the pesticides in groundwater strategies.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $15,842,400 for this program, all of which is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1993, the Agency is continuing 55 cooperative enforcement agreements with states and territories, and 12 additional agreements with Indian Tribes and tribal organizations. These agreements emphasize user compliance with label directions for proper use and application, as well as manufacturer adherence to product formulation requirements under FIFRA. Inspections also address applicator licenses and records, producer establishments, marketplaces, and pesticide dealers. The states are increasingly emphasizing agricultural and non-agricultural use inspections in the expectation that use compliance produces the greatest overall environmental benefit. States continue to implement state implementation plans for worker protection and develop state management plans for pesticides in groundwater strategies.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $15,771,900 for this program, all of which was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. These funds supported pesticides enforcement activities in 55 states and 12 tribes.

States conducted inspections for compliance with pesticides labels. In addition, states also worked to develop implementation strategies for worker protection regulations and pesticides in groundwater. State programs also focused on lawn care use violations and disinfectant efficacy testing.

RADIATION

	ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
	(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
APPROPRIATION							
Program & Research Operations	$13,966.7	$16,722.6	$14,992.7	$15,195.7	$14,097.3	-$1,098.4	-$2,625.3
Abatement Control and Compliance	$22,631.8	$20,770.7	$17,879.0	$19,471.5	$21,251.2	$1,779.7	$480.5
Research & Development	$1,651.5	$2,592.3	$98.7	$98.7		-$98.7	-$2,592.3
TOTAL, Radiation	$38,250.0	$40,085.6	$32,970.4	$34,765.9	$35,348.5	$582.6	-$4,737.1
PERMANENT WORKYEARS	278.7	325.2	319.9	316.9	288.7	-28.2	-36.5
TOTAL WORKYEARS	286.1	325.2	319.9	316.9	288.7	-28.2	-36.5
OUTLAYS	$38,621.4	$32,645.8	$34,720.2	$34,758.1	$35,675.0	$916.9	$3,029.2

AUTHORIZATION LEVELS Authorization for the Indoor Radon Abatement Act expired on September 30, 1991. All other authorization except for Research and Development is by virtue of the Appropriation Act. The Environmental Research, Development and Demonstration Act expired September 30, 1981. Reauthorization is pending.

RADIATION

	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	DIFFERENCE ENACTED VS PRES. BUD	EST. VS PRES. BUD	EST. VS ENACTED
	(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)					
APPROPRIATION						
Program & Research Operations	$16,722.6	$14,992.7	$15,195.7	-$1,729.9	-$1,526.9	$203.0
Abatement Control and Compliance	$20,770.7	$17,879.0	$19,471.5	-$2,891.7	-$1,299.2	$1,592.5
Research & Development	$2,592.3	$98.7	$98.7	-$2,493.6	-$2,493.6	
TOTAL, Radiation	$40,085.6	$32,970.4	$34,765.9	-$7,115.2	-$5,319.7	$1,795.5
PERMANENT WORKYEARS	325.2	319.9	316.9	-5.3	-8.3	-3.0
TOTAL WORKYEARS	325.2	319.9	316.9	-5.3	-8.3	-3.0

The following points list the major reasons that the dollars devoted to this media have changed from submission of the President's FY 1993 Budget Request to the FY 1993 Current Estimates.

PROGRAM AND RESEARCH OPERATIONS

- Congressional restructuring of former Salaries and Expenses account
- Redirection to Administrator's Priorities

ABATEMENT, CONTROL AND COMPLIANCE

- Congressional restructuring of account
- General Agency Reduction
- Redirection to Administrator's Priorities

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

- Reductions made to the Research and Development appropriation to meet FY 1993 Congressional funding levels, included the elimination of Radon mitigation research and Electromagnetic Fields (EMF) research.

MEDIA BRIDGE TABLES

MEDIA: RADIATION

	MEDIA			
	PRO	AC&C	R&D	Total
FY 1993 CURRENT ESTIMATE	$15,195.7	$19,471.5	$98.7	$34,765.9
Changes by Category:				
Workforce Costs (+/-)	-$1,098.4			-$1,098.4
Legislative Initiatives (+/-)				
Program Initiatives (+/-)		+$1,296.0		+$1,296.0
Discontinuation of Specific Increases to FY 1992 Request (-)		-$600.0		-$600.0
Others (+/-)		+$83.7	-$98.7	-15.0
FY 1994 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET	$14,097.3	$21,251.2		$35,348.5

RADIATION

I. OVERVIEW AND STRATEGY

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) program to protect the public health and environment from adverse effects of radiation exposure is derived from several statutes including: the Indoor Radon Abatement Act; the new Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990; the Atomic Energy Act; the Public Health Service Act; the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act; the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act; and the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act. These Acts authorize a wide range of regulatory, assessment, assistance, and research activities. The Agency also performs some oversight functions for programs with enforcement authority vested in other agencies.

EPA's radiation program has four major objectives:

- o Reduce adverse health effects and environmental impacts from radiation exposure through a program of standards and guidelines.
- o Assess and quantify existing and emerging radiation problems and their potential impact.
- o Respond to issues of serious public concern.
- o Maintain the capability to respond to emergencies and to aid development and testing of federal, state, and local plans for emergency response.

To accomplish these objectives, EPA assesses and regulates sources of airborne radionuclides; evaluates and regulates radioactive waste disposal; provides site assessments and radiochemical analyses of environmental samples; operates the Radon Action Program; operates the Environmental Radiation Ambient Monitoring System (ERAMS); develops protective action guides to provide guidance to officials on preventive and remedial actions; and responds to radiological emergencies. In 1994, the Office of Radiation and Indoor Air (ORIA) will give priority to the areas described below.

II. FY 1994 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

Implement Existing Standards and New Requirements.

In 1994 EPA will continue to concentrate on addressing airborne radionuclides, establishing standards for radioactive waste management, developing federal guidance, and strengthening preparedness for radiological emergencies. The Agency will continue to promote the transfer of implementation responsibilities for the radionuclide National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) to the states, and will continue to develop guidance on the clean-up of residual radioactivity. Our activities include issuing standards and guidance to limit human radiation exposure and overseeing the activities of the Department of Energy (DOE) at the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP).

Over 20,000 sites, including DOE facilities and over 100 nuclear power reactors, exist where radioactive materials are used. Many of these will be candidates for decommissioning over the next several decades. Billions of dollars potentially could be wasted by the use of inappropriate clean-up standards. In 1994 EPA will continue to develop cleanup criteria for sites contaminated with radionuclides that will provide clear and consistent cleanup standards.

The Agency will emphasize enhancements to its radiological emergency preparedness program through training, field exercises, and replacement of obsolete equipment in the radiation laboratories. EPA has the lead in responding to foreign-source accidents that affect the U.S. and leads the post-emergency response effort in the event of a domestic accident.

Address Radon Exposure in Structures.

Over time, the Radon Program strategy has evolved to include four key elements:

- guiding scientific and policy principles that make up the heart of radon "messages" communicated to the public;
- a decentralized system for influencing the public that consists of multiple, highly respected organizations that can deliver radon messages through established channels to targeted audiences;
- a continuum of strategic approaches for reducing radon risks ranging from public information efforts that let people make their own decisions about the need to test and fix their homes to regulatory approaches that require testing and/or mitigation; and
- a strong focus on the most promising strategic approaches.

As part of the Radon Program's continual evaluation and adjustment, the program conducted a program review in conjunction with the Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation (OPPE) in 1992. The review recommended that the Radon Program place a strong emphasis on five key areas which hold the greatest promise for achieving risk reduction:

- Focus on the greatest risk first,
- Promote radon resistant new construction,
- Support testing and mitigation in connection with real estate transactions,
- Continue national media efforts and focus on high risk areas, and
- Develop a coordinated research plan.

In 1994 the Radon Action Program will continue to implement the activities authorized by the Indoor Radon Abatement Act (IRAA) and any new legislative mandates. IRAA activities include the State Indoor Radon Grant (SIRG) Program, the National Radon Proficiency Programs, the Regional Radon Training Centers, work in schools, promotion of model building standards, and technical assistance to build capabilities at the state and local level.

The Radon Program will also focus on achieving results by tracking and setting goals for environmental indicators which include: numbers of homes and schools tested and mitigated, homes built using radon resistant features, and number of jurisdictions requiring radon-resistant new construction features. The Radon Program is working with regions and states to develop and track similar measures. The Radon Program will also increase its efforts in the area of environmental equity by working with organizations which specialize in reaching minority populations and developing messages and utilizing communication channels which are most effective in reaching minorities.

Provide Technical Assistance for Federal Facility Clean-up and Storage

EPA will continue to provide coordination, oversight, technical, and laboratory support among regional and headquarters offices to ensure that radioactively contaminated federal facilities are cleaned up to acceptable risk levels consistent with the requirements of the federal facility agreements.

The program is composed of two primary elements: development of overall guidance and laboratory support that are applicable to all federal facility sites; and development of operational controls for site characterization, sampling, handling, analysis, treatment, and disposal of mixed wastes (combinations of radioactive waste and hazardous chemicals). The latter is of particular concern for DOE sites because many have substantial amounts of mixed wastes.

As directed in the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) Land Withdrawal Act, EPA will work to implement high level waste standards and criteria. Under the WIPP legislation, over the next few years, the Agency is responsible for approving (or disapproving) the Test Phase Plan and the Retrieval Plan, reviewing whether DOE has complied with the No-Migration Determination clause, providing comments on DOE's Performance Assessment Report, and certifying whether the facility complies with final disposal regulations.

Conduct Research to Support the Radiation Program.

ORD will continue to monitor off-site areas, under a reimbursable arrangement with DOE at the Nevada Test Site and other test locations, to provide the data needed by policy-makers to make decisions regarding the control of public exposure to radioactive materials. This support consists of a radiation safety monitoring program; operation of environmental sampling networks; interaction with the general public to maintain public confidence and support; laboratory analyses sufficient to immediately assess the impact of an inadvertent release of radioactivity; determination of radionuclide body burdens in off-site residents; veterinary investigation of claims of alleged radiation injury; and the maintenance of all data in computerized data bases.

RADIATION

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES	ACTUAL 1992	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	ESTIMATE 1994	INCREASE (+) DECREASE (-) 1994 VS 1993
Cumulative Outputs				
FR Notices	3	7	3	-4
Proposals	1	4	1	-3
Promulgations/Neg. Det .	2	3	2	-1

Key for Cumulative Outputs:

1992:
- 1 proposed rule for NRC licensees
- 1 final rule for Elemental Phosphorous
- 1 final rule for Phosphogypsum

1993:
- 1 high level waste standard proposed
- 1 high level waste standard promulgated
- 2 final rules for NRC licensees
- 1 proposed rule for NRC licensees
- 1 proposed rule for UMTRCA requirements
- 1 final Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act standard promulgated
- 1 proposed rule for WIPP test and retrieval plan

1994:
- 1 compliance criteria rule proposed
- 1 WIPP test and retrieval determination promulgated
- 1 NRC licensees final rule promulgated

RADIATION
Radiation Research

	ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
	(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
PROGRAM							
Radition Research							
Program & Research Operations	$1,255.8	$1,523.6	$1,477.8	$1,477.4		-$1,477.4	-$1,523.6
Research & Development	$1,651.5	$2,592.3	$98.7	$98.7		-$98.7	-$2,592.3
TOTAL	$2,907.3	$4,115.9	$1,576.5	$1,576.1		-$1,576.1	-$4,115.9
TOTAL:							
Program & Research Operations	$1,255.8	$1,523.6	$1,477.8	$1,477.4		-$1,477.4	-$1,523.6
Research & Development	$1,651.5	$2,592.3	$98.7	$98.7		-$98.7	-$2,592.3
Radiation Research TOTAL	$2,907.3	$4,115.9	$1,576.5	$1,576.1		-$1,576.1	-$4,115.9
PERMANENT WORKYEARS							
Radition Research	20.7	23.4	23.1	23.1		-23.1	-23.4
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS	20.7	23.4	23.1	23.1		-23.1	-23.4
TOTAL WORKYEARS							
Radition Research	21.1	23.4	23.1	23.1		-23.1	-23.4
TOTAL WORKYEARS	21.1	23.4	23.1	23.1		-23.1	-23.4

RADIATION

Radiation Research

Principal Outputs

1994 o Annual report for calendar year 1994 on off-site surveillance around the Nevada Test Site.

1993 o Report on ambient impacts of active soil depressurization ground-level exhaust systems used in radon mitigation.

o Report on the evaluation of radon permeability through concrete slabs.

o Annual report for calendar year 1993 on off-site surveillance around the Nevada Test Site.

1992 o Report on radon reduction via natural ventilation.

o Fourth annual international symposium on radon and radon reduction technology.

o Report on radon reduction measures demonstrated in attached dwellings.

o Update of radon reduction technology, for existing houses, technical guidance (First Volume).

o Annual report for calendar year 1992 on off-site surveillance around the Nevada Test Site.

RADIATION

Radiation Research

BUDGET REQUEST

1994 Budget Request

The Agency requests a total of 59.5 total workyears for 1994 under a reimbursable arrangement with the Department of Energy (DOE). This represents a decrease of $1,576,100 and 24 total workyears from 1993, of which $1,477,400 was from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $98,700 was from the Research and Development appropriation. The decrease to the Program and Research Operations appropriation reflects the redirection of personnel compensation and benefits (PC&B), and travel expenses associated with funding ORD's staff of scientists, managers and support personnel. The decrease for the Research and Development appropriation reflects the redirection of research resources to higher priority research activities. The decrease reflects a shift in the Agency's strategy toward greater cross-media research through the multimedia program as a more effective method of scientific inquiry into environmental problems than the single media approach traditionally followed by the Agency as well as the result of a government-wide reduction in workyears that is part of the President's program to reduce the size and cost of government.

1993 Budget

The Agency is allocating a total of $1,576,100 and 83.5 total workyears, of which $1,477,400 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and $98,700 is from the Research and Development appropriation.

FY 1992 Budget

The Agency obligated a total of $2,907,300 and 80 total workyears, of which $1,255,800 was from the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and $1,651,500 was from the Research and Development appropriation.

RESEARCH ISSUES

INDOOR AIR & RADIATION

1994 Program Request

These resources will be redirected into Air Quality Research to conduct related indoor air engineering research, and into Multimedia Research to better manage cross program quality assurance efforts.

FY 1993 Program

The Office of Research and Development (ORD) is scaling-back investments devoted to radon mitigation in FY 1993. Research activities are being conducted in-house in order to phase-out efforts for both existing and new houses, non-residential buildings, and laboratory bench studies devoted to radon. Research efforts to identify radon mitigation alternatives are also being phased-out.

ORD's electromagnetic field (EMF) research is using funds appropriated in FY 1992 to determe possible relationships between exposure to EMF and adverse human health effects. The emphasis of this research is on 1) identification of biological mechanisms which can explain the progression from exposure to disease outcome; and 2) human exposure assessment. Research in these two areas will help to reduce uncertainties in the risk assessment of EMF.

EPA continues to provide technical expertise and guidance to Regional, State, and contractor laboratories for radiochemical analyses of environmental samples. EPA scientists conduct inter-laboratory comparison studies to provide data on the precision of radioactivity measurements in milk, drinking water, and air.

FY 1992 Accomplishments

Researchers studied the processes influencing radon entry to provide the scientific basis for developing new or improved radon reduction methods and to develop and demonstrate techniques to cost effectively reduce indoor air levels. Specific research included bench and pilot scale testing to simulate the relative importance of aggregate and surrounding soil on the radon entry process, and demonstrations to define the ability of active soil depressurization (ASD) systems to consistently achieve levels < 1 pCi/L in homes, schools, and other structures. Researchers also focused on determining the durability and failure rate of currently applied mitigation systems. Evaluations were conducted on innovative mitigation system designs as well as demonstrations of ASD and Heating,Ventilation, and Air Conditioning (HVAC) control systems as radon mitigation options for schools.

Electric and magnetic field research (EMF) centered on major issues identified in the Agency's research strategy and those recommended by SAB for determining plausible biological mechanisms and conditions under which electromagnetic radiation may promote or induce cancer.

EPA also provided technical expertise and guidance to Regional, State, and contractor laboratories for radiochemical analyses of environmental samples. EPA scientists conducted inter-laboratory comparison studies to provide data on the precision and accuracy of radioactivity measurements in milk, drinking water, and air.

INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES/SBIR

1994 Program Request

As there are no extramural resources in Radiation Research in FY 1994, no resources will be identified to contribute to the SBIR program.

1993 Program

As mandated by the Small Business Development Act of 1982 (Public Law 97-219), EPA is allocating 1.50% of its extramural Research and Development budget for the Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) Program. These funds are used to support small businesses engaged in the development of equipment for pollution abatement and control, and instrumentation for monitoring environmental trends and conditions. Under this program, ORD is able to take advantage of unique solutions to pesticide related problems and other environmental issues that may be offered by the private sector.

1992 Accomplishments

Resources and accomplishments supporting this program were budgeted in the Multimedia program element for 1992.

INFRASTRUCTURE

1994 Program Request

These resources will be redirected into other program elements in FY 1994 to address higher health and environmental risks.

1993 Program

ORD's current infrastructure program provides compensation and benefits, and travel for ORD scientists and engineers. ORD's workforce carries out scientific programs in support of the Agency's mission.

1992 Accomplishments

ORD funded its workyears in scientific support of the Agency's mission, providing the necessary personnel compensation and benefits, and travel for ORD scientists and engineers.

CROSS PROGRAM

FY 1994

The Off-Site Monitoring program will provide the data needed by policy-makers to make decisions regarding the control of public exposure to radioactive materials resulting from nuclear testing activities. Since the creation of the Agency in 1970, the EPA has conducted off-site monitoring support under a reimbursable arrangement with DOE at the Nevada Test Site and other test locations. This support consists of a radiation safety monitoring program; operation of environmental sampling networks; interaction with the general public to maintain public confidence and support; laboratory analyses sufficient to immediately assess the impact of an inadvertent release of radioactivity; determination of radionuclide body burdens in off-site residents; veterinary investigation of claims of alleged radiation injury; and the maintenance of all data in computerized data bases.

FY 1993 Program

EPA continues to monitor off-site areas for DOE at the Nevada Test Site and other test locations and provides the data needed by policy-makers to make decisions regarding the control of public exposure to radioactive materials. This support consists of a radiation safety monitoring program, a long-term hydrological monitoring program, a human surveillance investigation program, and maintenance of the radiation data base.

FY 1992 Accomplishments

EPA conducted off-site monitoring efforts for the DOE at the Nevada Test Site and other test locations. ORD support consisted of radiation safety monitoring, long-term hydrological monitoring, human surveillance investigations, and maintenance of the radiation data base.

RADIATION
Radiation Criteria, Standards & Guidelines

	ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
	(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
PROGRAM							
Radiation Criteria, Standards & Guidelines							
Program & Research Operations	$4,042.8	$4,416.3	$4,124.6	$4,359.3	$4,060.3	-$299.0	-$356.0
Abatement Control and Compliance	$2,070.5	$2,194.4	$1,598.8	$3,197.8	$2,599.6	-$598.2	$405.2
TOTAL	$6,113.3	$6,610.7	$5,723.4	$7,557.1	$6,659.9	-$897.2	$49.2
TOTAL:							
Program & Research Operations	$4,042.8	$4,416.3	$4,124.6	$4,359.3	$4,060.3	-$299.0	-$356.0
Abatement Control and Compliance	$2,070.5	$2,194.4	$1,598.8	$3,197.8	$2,599.6	-$598.2	$405.2
Radiation Criteria, Standards & Guidelines TOTAL	$6,113.3	$6,610.7	$5,723.4	$7,557.1	$6,659.9	-$897.2	$49.2
PERMANENT WORKYEARS							
Radiation Criteria, Standards & Guidelines	57.4	61.6	59.6	59.0	58.0	-1.0	-3.6
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS	57.4	61.6	59.6	59.0	58.0	-1.0	-3.6
TOTAL WORKYEARS							
Radiation Criteria, Standards & Guidelines	60.2	61.6	59.6	59.0	58.0	-1.0	-3.6
TOTAL WORKYEARS	60.2	61.6	59.6	59.0	58.0	-1.0	-3.6

RADIATION

Radiation Criteria, Standards, and Guidelines

Budget Request

The Agency requests a total of $6,659,900 supported by 58.0 total workyears for 1994. Of the request, $4,060,300 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $2,599,600 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents a decrease of $299,000 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation, a decrease of $598,200 in the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation, and a decrease of 1.0 total workyear.

RADIATION CRITERIA, STANDARDS, AND GUIDELINES

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $6,659,900 supported by 58.0 total workyears for 1994. Of the request, $4,060,300 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $2,599,600 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents a decrease of $299,000 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation, a decrease of $598,200 in the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation, and a decrease of 1.0 total workyear. The decrease in workyears is a result of the government-wide reduction in workyears that is part of the President's program to reduce the size and cost of government.

In 1994 EPA will continue to concentrate on three major program areas: addressing airborne radionuclides, establishing standards for radioactive waste management, and developing federal guidance. The Agency will continue to promote the transfer of implementation responsibilities for the radionuclide National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) to the states.

The Agency will continue to develop guidance on the clean-up of residual radioactivity. Over 20,000 sites, including Department of Energy (DOE) facilities and over 100 nuclear power reactors, exist where radioactive materials are used. Many of these will be candidates for decommissioning over the next several decades. Billions of dollars potentially could be wasted by inadequate clean-up efforts.

As directed in the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) Land Withdrawal Act, EPA will work to implement high level waste standards and criteria. Under the WIPP legislation, over the next few years, the Agency is responsible for approving (or disapproving) the Test Phase Plan and the Retrieval Plan, reviewing whether DOE has complied with the No-Migration Determination clause, providing comments on DOE's Performance Assessment Report, and certifying whether the WIPP facility complies with final disposal regulations.

As part of its nuclear accident response efforts, EPA will implement interim protective action guides for ingestion (food and water) pathways and develop a training program and conduct field exercises for implementing these protective action guides.

The Agency will continue to enhance its mathematical modelling techniques and evaluate new scientific literature to improve the basis for radiation risk assessments. This supports radiation risk assessment needs across several program areas including groundwater, drinking water, soil, and air.

The Agency will also continue to support the congressionally mandated National Academy of Sciences (NAS) study on the scientific basis for developing standards for commercial waste disposal at the Yucca Mountain site. Increased emphasis will also be placed on finalizing low level waste disposal standards.

In 1994 EPA will also perform exposure assessment, modeling, and measurement studies to identify and characterize sources of electromagnetic radiation. The Agency will distribute and continue to develop public information/outreach materials to assist states and regions in responding to public inquiries.

1993 Program

The Agency is allocating a total of $7,557,100 supported by 59.0 total workyears for this program, of which $4,359,300 was for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $3,197,800 is for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1993 EPA is continuing to concentrate on three major program areas: addressing airborne radionuclides, establishing standards for radioactive waste management, and developing federal guidance. The Agency continues to promote the transfer of implementation responsibilities for the radionuclide NESHAPs to the states.

EPA is promulgating final standards for the disposal of high-level radioactive wastes. The Agency is also continuing to develop guidance on the clean-up of residual radioactivity. Over 20,000 sites, including DOE facilities and over 100 nuclear power reactors, exist where radioactive materials are used. Many of these will be candidates for decommissioning over the next several decades. Billions of dollars potentially could be wasted by inappropriate clean-up standards.

As part of its nuclear accident response efforts, EPA is implementing interim protective action guides for ingestion (food and water) pathways and developing a training program for implementing these protective action guides.

The Agency is continuing to enhance its mathematical modeling techniques and evaluate new scientific literature to improve the basis for radiation risk assessments. This supports radiation risk assessment needs across several program areas including groundwater, drinking water, soil, and air.

The Agency is also continuing to support the congressionally mandated NAS study on the scientific basis for developing standards for commercial waste disposal at the Yucca Mountain site.

Congress enacted legislation in 1992 for evaluating the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) radioactive waste disposal site in New Mexico. As a result, EPA has gained oversight authority for the DOE waste disposal activities at WIPP. In 1993, these efforts are funded by DOE on a reimbursable basis and will include four major rulemakings: high level waste disposal standards, approval/disapproval of DOE's test and retrieval plan, compliance criteria, and a final compliance determination. In 1993 the Agency will make a determination on the test and retrieval plan and propose compliance criteria.

In 1993 EPA is also performing exposure assessment, modeling, and measurement studies to identify and characterize sources of electromagnetic radiation. The Agency is also distributing and continues to develop public information/outreach materials to assist states and Regions in responding to public inquiries.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992 the Agency obligated a total of $6,113,300 supported by 60.2 total workyears for this program, of which $4,042,800 was from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation and $2,070,500 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1992, EPA continued the implementation of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. Activities included evaluating the adequacy of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) program to achieve the goals of the new Act. In addition, implementation of existing radionuclide NESHAPs continued. These activities included: providing technical assistance; establishing training programs for implementation at the regional and state levels; and providing technical assistance to inspection teams. Headquarters also continued to assist regions with the technical review of modification, construction, waiver, and variance applications. EPA investigated additional source categories, such as rare earth processing and geothermal electrical production. In addition, the Agency continued to promote the transfer of NESHAPs implementation responsibilities to the states. This effort included distributing the grants for state programs for the radionuclide NESHAPs.

EPA issued protective action guides for ingestion (food and water) and recovery. The Agency initiated a training program for the recovery protective action guide. In addition, the Agency initiated the development of a draft interim protective action guide for accident contamination recovery, and completed a training program for the early phase and relocation protective action guides.

The Agency continued to enhance its mathematical modeling techniques and evaluate new scientific literature to improve the basis for radiation risk assessments. This supported radiation risk assessment needs across several program areas including groundwater, drinking water, soil, and air.

EPA also evaluated the scientific literature on the potential carcinogenicity of electromagnetic radiation. EPA conducted field measurement surveys and modeling studies to investigate particular source problems. The Agency began to develop informational materials for the public such as handbooks on sources of exposure, a question and answer document, and a brochure for the general public.

RADIATION
Radiation Program Implementation

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

		ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
PROGRAM								
Radiation Program Implementation								
Program & Research Operations		$751.3	$931.1	$940.3	$940.3	$951.9	$11.6	$20.8
Abatement Control and Compliance				$9.0	$9.0	$9.0		$9.0
	TOTAL	$751.3	$931.1	$949.3	$949.3	$960.9	$11.6	$29.8
Radon Action Program implementation								
Program & Research Operations		$1,642.4	$2,196.3	$2,122.3	$2,122.3	$2,291.8	$169.5	$95.5
Abatement Control and Compliance				$3.3	$3.3	$3.3		$3.3
	TOTAL	$1,642.4	$2,196.3	$2,125.6	$2,125.6	$2,295.1	$169.5	$98.8
TOTAL:								
Program & Research Operations		$2,393.7	$3,127.4	$3,062.6	$3,062.6	$3,243.7	$181.1	$116.3
Abatement Control and Compliance				$12.3	$12.3	$12.3		$12.3
Radiation Program Implementation	TOTAL	$2,393.7	$3,127.4	$3,074.9	$3,074.9	$3,256.0	$181.1	$128.6
PERMANENT WORKYEARS								
Radiation Program Implementation		12.9	17.0	16.6	16.4	16.2	-2	-8
Radon Action Program implementation		30.7	40.1	40.0	39.6	39.0	-6	-1.1
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS		43.6	57.1	56.6	56.0	55.2	-8	-1.9
TOTAL WORKYEARS								
Radiation Program Implementation		12.9	17.0	16.6	16.4	16.2	-2	-8
Radon Action Program implementation		32.7	40.1	40.0	39.6	39.0	-6	-1.1
TOTAL WORKYEARS		45.6	57.1	56.6	56.0	55.2	-8	-1.9

RADIATION

Radiation Program Implementation

Budget Request

The Agency requests a total of $3,256,000 supported by 55.2 total workyears for 1994. Of the request, $3,243,700 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $12,300 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $181,100 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation, no change in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation, and a decrease of 0.8 total workyears.

RADIATION PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $960,900 supported by 16.2 total workyears for 1994. Of the request, $951,900 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $9,000 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $2,600 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation, no change in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation, and a decrease of 0.2 total workyears. The decrease in workyears is a result of the government-wide reduction in workyears that is part of the President's program to reduce the size and cost of government.

In 1994 regional offices will review and test state emergency response plans. If accidental releases of radioactivity occur, the regions will assist state agencies in interpreting Agency information and guidance and present information regarding radiation levels to the public. Regional staffs will participate and assist states in identifying and assessing sites that are contaminated with radioactivity and serve as a liaison between headquarters and field operations in remedial action programs for sites in their regions.

Regional offices will continue to work with their states to encourage delegation of authority for the radionuclide National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) including the development and implementation of training modules for each subpart of the act and assistance in development of the model state program. Regions will also review and make decisions on applications from regulated facilities for construction permits, modifications to facilities, and waivers and exemptions. Regional staff provide technical assistance for enforcement activities and necessary coordination between headquarters and radiation facilities when the national program is directly involved in implementing radionuclides NESHAPs. Finally, the regions, along with headquarters, will assist the states in developing permitting programs under the new Act.

The regions will provide information on issues related to electromagnetic field exposures. Technical assistance will be provided to state and local radiation programs in their investigation of special problems and sources of electromagnetic fields.

1993 Program

The Agency is allocating a total of $949,300 supported by 16.4 total workyears for this program, of which $940,300 was for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $9,000 was for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1993 regional offices are reviewing and testing state emergency response plans. If accidental releases of radioactivity occur, the regions will assist state agencies in interpreting Agency information and guidance and present information regarding radiation levels to the public. Regional staffs participate and assist states in identifying and assessing sites that are contaminated with radioactivity and serve as a liaison between headquarters and field operations in remedial action programs for sites in their Regions.

Regional offices continue to work with their states to encourage delegation of authority for the radionuclide NESHAPs including the development and implementation of training modules for each subpart of the act and assistance in development of the model state program. Regions also review and make decisions on applications from regulated facilities for construction permits, modifications to facilities, and waivers and exemptions. Regional staff provide technical assistance for enforcement activities and necessary coordination between headquarters and radiation facilities when the national program is directly involved in implementing radionuclides NESHAPs. Finally, the regions, along with headquarters, assist the states in developing permitting programs under the new Act.

The regions provide information on issues related to electromagnetic field exposures. Technical assistance is provided to state and local radiation programs in their investigation of special problems and sources of electromagnetic fields.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992 the Agency obligated a total of $751,300 supported by 12.9 total workyears for this program, all of which was from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation.

In 1992 the regions participated fully in all aspects of the radionuclide NESHAPs implementation program. Many state radiation programs were not adequate to assume delegated authority for implementing the radionuclide NESHAPs. Consequently, the Agency took primary responsibility for implementing the program. Much of the task fell on the regional offices. The regional offices performed many of the initial permitting functions while at the same time worked to strengthen state radiation programs to accept delegated authority for implementing the radionuclide NESHAPs. The regions also reviewed applications from regulated facilities for construction permits, modifications to facilities, and waivers and exemptions. Regional staff also provided technical assistance for radionuclide NESHAPs enforcement activities.

The testing and evaluation of state emergency response planning continued to be an important element of regional operations, along with the review of updated plans. EPA continued to assist states in the development of radiological emergency response plans and formally reviewed these plans along with other federal agencies. Also, the regions were involved with state agencies and the public in presenting and interpreting Agency information and guidance regarding radiation problems in their area.

The Regions continued to be the primary reviewers of environmental impact statements for radiation facilities, such as commercial nuclear power plants, uranium mines and mills, and radioactive waste disposal facilities. They responded to special problems involving actual or potential radiation releases or exposures.

RADON ACTION PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $2,295,100 supported by 39.0 total workyears for 1994. Of the request, $2,291,800 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $3,300 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $169,500 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation, no change in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation, and a decrease of 0.6 total workyears. The decrease in workyears is a result of the government-wide reduction in workyears that is part of the President's program to reduce the size and cost of government.

In 1994 regional staff will continue to work through partnerships developed with states to implement the Agency's Radon Action Program. Regional staff will work with states to design and implement effective programs for reducing radon health risks to the public.

The regions will continue to be the focal point for implementation of the State Indoor Radon Grant program. Regions review state grant applications against established criteria and ensure that grant funds are used effectively.

The regions will work with the headquarters program, the states, and local governments in the design and implementation of efforts to assess and remediate radon problems in schools. The regions will continue to provide direct oversight to the Regional Training Centers, which also conduct testing for the national Radon Contractor Proficiency Program. The regions will also work with states and local governments to promote addressing radon in connection with real estate transfers and to promote the adoption of radon building standards. The regions will continue to provide advice and assistance to states that want to establish additional consumer protection functions, such as licensing measurement and mitigation contractors.

The regions will continue to provide information to states and members of the public and participate and conduct educational programs, symposia, and workshops for state and local officials, contractors, and the public.

1993 Program

The Agency is allocating a total of $2,125,600 supported by 39.6 total workyears for this program, of which $2,122,300 is for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $3,300 is for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1993 regional staff are continuing to work through partnerships developed with states to implement the Agency's Radon Action Program. Regional staff work with states to conduct EPA-assisted statewide surveys, and help states that have completed their surveys to interpret the results and design effective follow-up programs.

The regions continue to be the focal point for implementation of the radon state assistance program. Regions review state grant applications against established criteria and ensure that grant funds are used effectively.

The regions work with the headquarters program, the states, and local governments in the design and implementation of surveys in schools to further identify elevated radon levels. The regions provide direct oversight to the Regional Training Centers, which also conduct testing for the national Radon Contractor Proficiency Program. The regions also work with states and local governments for the adoption of radon building standards and provide advice and assistance to states that want to establish additional consumer protection functions, such as licensing measurement and mitigation contractors.

The regions continue to provide information to states and members of the public participating and conducting educational programs, symposia, and workshops for state and local officials, contractors, and the public.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992 the Agency obligated a total of $1,642,400 supported by 32.7 total workyears for this program, all of which was from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation.

The regional activities of the Radon Action Program focused on the dissemination of technical skills and information to the states to develop their radon capabilities. These activities included helping the states design and implement surveys, providing assistance to states in their development of radon monitoring capabilities, overseeing the Regional Radon Training Centers which provide measurement and mitigation training, administering the state assistance program in cooperation with headquarters, and providing technical assistance as requested. The regions continued to be the focal point for implementing the State Grant program. Regions reviewed state applications against established criteria and ensured that grant funds were used effectively. Support was also provided to the states to help them deal with the most critical radon problems as they are discovered; this support is aimed at promoting state self-sufficiency. The regions also distributed EPA's public information materials, developed local public information campaigns, and participated in numerous radon public awareness activities (speeches, talk shows, school presentations, media interviews, etc.). Regional personnel addressed public interest groups, the real estate and construction industries, and others interested in the public health benefits that can be realized by reducing radon exposures.

RADIATION
Radiation Environmental Impact Assessment

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

		ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
PROGRAM								
Radon Action Program								
Program & Research Operations		$3,129.5	$3,683.3	$3,062.7	$3,044.9	$3,390.2	$345.3	-$293.1
Abatement Control and Compliance		$12,814.8	$10,388.0	$7,598.5	$7,595.5	$8,925.1	$1,329.6	-$1,462.9
	TOTAL	$15,944.3	$14,071.3	$10,661.2	$10,640.4	$12,315.3	$1,674.9	-$1,756.0
Radiation Environmental Impact Assessment								
Program & Research Operations		$3,144.9	$3,972.0	$3,265.0	$3,251.5	$3,403.1	$151.6	-$568.9
Abatement Control and Compliance		$42.7	$30.3	$511.4	$507.9	$1,556.2	$1,048.3	$1,525.9
	TOTAL	$3,187.6	$4,002.3	$3,776.4	$3,759.4	$4,959.3	$1,199.9	$957.0
Radon Targeted State Assistance								
Abatement Control and Compliance		$7,703.8	$8,158.0	$8,158.0	$8,158.0	$8,158.0		
	TOTAL	$7,703.8	$8,158.0	$8,158.0	$8,158.0	$8,158.0		
TOTAL:								
Program & Research Operations		$6,274.4	$7,655.3	$6,327.7	$6,296.4	$6,793.3	$496.9	-$862.0
Abatement Control and Compliance		$20,561.3	$18,576.3	$16,267.9	$16,261.4	$18,639.3	$2,377.9	$63.0
Radiation Environmental Impact Assessment	TOTAL	$26,835.7	$26,231.6	$22,595.6	$22,557.8	$25,432.6	$2,874.8	-$799.0
PERMANENT WORKYEARS								
Radon Action Program		46.6	51.1	49.8	49.3	48.2	-1.1	-2.9
Radiation Environmental Impact Assessment		43.2	51.0	49.8	49.3	48.3	-1.0	-2.7
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS		89.8	102.1	99.6	98.6	96.5	-2.1	-5.6
TOTAL WORKYEARS								
Radon Action Program		46.8	51.1	49.8	49.3	48.2	-1.1	-2.9
Radiation Environmental Impact Assessment		45.0	51.0	49.8	49.3	48.3	-1.0	-2.7
TOTAL WORKYEARS		91.8	102.1	99.6	98.6	96.5	-2.1	-5.6

RADIATION

Radon Action Program

Budget Request

The Agency requests a total of $25,432,600 supported by 96.5 total workyears for 1994. Of the request, $6,793,300 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $18,639,300 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $496,900 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation, an increase of $2,377,900 in the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation, and a decrease of 2.1 in total workyears.

RADON ACTION PROGRAM

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $12,315,300 supported by 48.2 total workyears for 1994. Of the request, $3,390,200 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $8,925,100 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $345,300 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation, an increase of $1,329,600 in the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation, and a decrease of 1.1 in total workyears. The increase in the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation will restore 1993 reductions in the Radon Proficiency programs and partially restore resources for public information efforts. The decrease in workyears is a result of the government-wide reduction in workyears that is part of the President's program to reduce the size and cost of government.

In 1994 the Radon Action Program will continue to refine the assessment of the scope and magnitude of the nation's radon problems in homes and schools. This includes efforts to further refine identification of high risk radon areas.

The Agency will also continue to offer radon testing, mitigation, and prevention training through the Regional Radon Training Centers and various workshops. The Agency will work with state and local governments, building code organizations, and construction industry groups to promote the adoption of radon resistant building codes.

The Agency will continue to operate the national RMP and RCP programs to provide information to the states and the public on the proficiency of measurement and mitigation firms. EPA will also provide assistance to states in dealing with critical radon problems and support the development of the capabilities of state programs through oversight of the state grant program.

The program will provide quality assurance/quality control on sample analysis and provide direct sample analysis, where necessary. The Agency will continue to operate the national radon information clearinghouse and maintain the national radon database. The Agency will continue to collect user fees for its proficiency (RCP and RMP) programs.

The Agency will continue its work with national non-profit organizations to promote public action at the community level, particularly in high-risk radon areas. In support of its public information brochure on addressing radon during real estate transactions, the Agency will conduct workshops for the building, real estate, and banking communities to provide information on radon health risks, potential liabilities, prevention and reduction methods and costs.

1993 Program

The Agency is allocating a total of $10,640,400 supported by 49.3 total workyears for this program, of which $3,044,900 is for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $7,595,500 is for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1993 the Radon Action Program has continued to assess the nation's radon problems in homes and schools. This includes completing the national map of radon zones and other efforts to identify high risk radon areas. The Agency also completed the data analysis for the national survey of radon in schools and is issuing a report.

The Agency is continuing to offer radon mitigation and prevention on training through the Regional Radon Training Centers and various workshops. The Agency has expanded work with state and local governments, building code organizations, and construction industry groups to promote the adoption of model building codes.

The program is providing quality assurance/quality control on sample analysis and provide direct sample analysis, where necessary. The Agency continues to operate the national radon information clearinghouse; maintain the national radon database; evaluate the capability of measurement and mitigation devices, technology, and firms and make the information available to the States and public (through the RCP and RMP programs); and provide national oversight to the State grant program. The Agency also plans to begin collecting user fees for its proficiency (RCP and RMP) programs.

The Agency continues its work with National Non-Profit Organizations to promote public action at the community level. In support of its public information brochure on addressing radon during real estate transactions, the Agency is developing training and workshops for the building, real estate, and banking communities to provide information on radon health risks, potential liabilities, prevention and reduction methods and costs.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992 the Agency obligated a total of $15,944,300 supported by 46.8 total workyears to this program, of which $3,129,500 was from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation and $12,814,800 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1992 EPA continued the Radon Action Program through partnerships with states to minimize the health risks of radon exposure. The Agency continued to assess the nation's radon problems in homes, schools, and other public buildings. EPA provided assistance to states in the design and execution of state-wide radon surveys, as well as to two Indian nations and continued its mapping activities to facilitate targeting of resources.

The national RCP program continued to evaluate the capability of mitigation firms and made the information available to the states and public. EPA provided radon mitigation and prevention training through regional training centers, which provide hands-on radon measurement, mitigation, and prevention training to state personnel, private contractors, and home builders. The Agency developed draft national model building standards for preventing radon problems in new construction. The Agency also worked with building code organizations and local governments to promote the adoption of these model standards.

The Agency continued to operate the national RMP and RCP programs to provide information to the states and the public on the proficiency of measurement and mitigation firms. EPA also provided assistance to states in dealing with critical radon problems and the development of the capabilities of state programs through oversight of the state grant program. The Agency developed a national radon database and a national radon information clearinghouse. The Agency also worked to promulgate user fee regulations.

EPA completed revisions to the revised edition of the public information brochure, "A Citizen's Guide to Radon." The updated brochure includes information on health risks to special populations, costs and feasibility of radon mitigation, and a series of recommended action levels. The Agency continued the national media campaign in cooperation with the Ad Council and cooperative agreements with the American Lung Association and the American Medical Association to conduct public education and information programs. Cooperative agreements were initiated with other organizations, including: the American Public Health Association, the National Association of Counties, the American College of Preventive Medicine, the Consumer Federation of America, and the National Civic League. Other public information activities included the development of information and audiovisual materials for target audiences, co-sponsoring regional meetings with selected national organizations, and sponsoring a national radon symposium.

State programs funded through the federal grants included activities such as carrying out radon surveys; establishing radon assessment, mitigation, and control programs; developing public information and educational materials; developing data storage and management systems; operating radon hotlines; and purchasing analytical equipment. Under this program element, headquarters, in cooperation with the regions, administers the grant funds, develops the specific criteria used to evaluate state grant applications, and reviews applications.

RADIATION ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $4,959,300 supported by 48.3 total workyears for 1994. Of the request, $3,403,100 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $1,556,200 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $151,600 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation, an increase of $1,048,300 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation, and a decrease of 1.0 total workyears. The increase in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation will support replacement and essential enhancements in laboratory equipment to support radiological emergencies. The decrease in workyears is a result of the government-wide reduction in workyears that is part of the President's program to reduce the size and cost of government.

The EPA plays a significant role in preparing for, and responding to, accidental releases of radioactive material into the environment. The Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan (FRERP) delineates EPA's role, along with the roles of several other federal agencies, such as the NRC, DOE, HHS, and FEMA, that could be involved in responding to a radiological incident. According to the FRERP, EPA's role includes: 1) leading the federal response to an incident involving releases from foreign-source accidents affecting the U.S., such as a Chernobyl-type event; 2) assisting DOE in monitoring and analysis during the emergency phase of an accident; 3) leading the post-emergency response effort if needed; and 4) developing and assisting in the implementation of protective action guides for radiation protection during an emergency.

EPA's Radiological Emergency Response Team consists of staff from headquarters, ORIA laboratories, and the regional offices. ORIA's two laboratories maintain mobile radiological laboratories and support vehicles as well as an inventory of field instruments to support EPA's role.

Based on internal evaluations, the Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program was identified as an Agency-level weakness under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act. Two areas of equipment were found to require updating and/or replacement in order to rectify this assessment. The equipment areas included the analytical and detection equipment and the mobile laboratories. Replacement of the analytical and detection equipment is needed to provide field-based monitoring teams an improved scientific basis to assess radiation levels at accident sites. Replacement of aging mobile laboratories will enable field monitoring teams to move quickly with the necessary equipment. The new mobile laboratory will provide mechanical reliability and the ability to be airlifted to remote sites.

EPA's National Air and Radiation Environmental Laboratory (NAREL) and the Las Vegas Facility (LVF) provide radiological emergency response and measurement programs. The facilities assume the lead responsibility for EPA's field measurements in emergency situations involving releases of radioactivity to the general environment. Work will continue to improve the Environmental Radiation Ambient Monitoring System (ERAMS). The facilities also conduct field and laboratory measurement and analyses to support environmental radioactivity standards and to provide a basis for evaluating environmental radiation sources. Studies are conducted in radioactively contaminated areas that include mining sites, construction sites, uranium and plutonium operations, and various other areas.

1993 Program

The Agency is allocating a total of $3,759,400 supported by 49.3 total workyears of which $3,251,500 is for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $507,900 is for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1993 the Agency is working to enhance its ability to respond to nuclear accidents. This effort includes the training of additional radiation staff and the evaluation of the mobile laboratories and field instruments for equipment refitting or replacement.

As a major component of the overall nuclear accident response capability, ERAMS operates 268 stations to sample air, precipitation, surface water, and milk. Work will begin to include soil samples in the system. These stations not only routinely provide information on ambient radiation levels but also have the capability to provide near real-time information on radiation levels resulting from nuclear accidents. In addition, Agency staff periodically participate in tests that measure Federal emergency response capabilities to ensure that personnel and equipment are maintained in a state of readiness.

EPA continues technical analyses and associated quality assurance programs in support of regulatory development and implementation efforts. The Agency continues support for radionuclide National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) implementation through compliance field studies and completes background information documents for high-level radioactive waste. EPA provides laboratory support, including analysis of air samples, to states and regions for implementation of radionuclide NESHAPs. The Agency provides laboratory support to states and Indian nations requiring technical assistance to address unique radiation problems.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992 the Agency obligated a total of $3,187,600 supported by 45.0 total workyears for this program, of which $3,144,900 was from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation and $42,700 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1992 EPA continued to support the development, implementation, and enforcement of standards and guidance. This included support for implementing NESHAPs for airborne radionuclides and collecting and analyzing air samples from facilities to verify compliance with existing standards.

EPA continued to maintain emergency response capabilities at two field locations and headquarters and participated in field exercises scheduled by the FEMA. Other activities included coordinating EPA regional review and testing of state emergency response plans; assisting other EPA offices and state radiological programs; and operating the ERAMS.

Analytical support for the development of protective action guides also continued. Other activities included offering training and technical support to states and Indian nations having other problems related to radiation contamination. Support provided to radiation regulatory activities focused on the implementation of NESHAPs and the development of final rules for the disposal of high-level radioactive waste. Specific activities in support of NESHAPs implementation included field studies around regulated facilities to determine compliance; development of analytical procedures; and adaption of complex computer models for easy use by states and industry.

RADON STATE GRANT PROGRAM

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $8,158,000 for this program, all of which is for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents no change from 1993.

In 1994 EPA will continue to provide financial support to states to assist them in the development and implementation of programs to assess and mitigate radon. State programs funded through these federal grants will continue to include activities such as carrying out radon surveys; establishing radon assessment, mitigation, and control programs; developing public information and education materials; developing data storage and management systems; operating radon hotlines; and purchasing analytical equipment.

Headquarters, in cooperation with the regions, will continue to develop criteria used to evaluate state use of grant funds. Administration of the program will again emphasize risk targeting and include consideration of whether states have made reasonable efforts to ensure adoption of radon model construction standards and techniques. State implementation of previously awarded radon grant funds will be reviewed and given consideration as new funds are distributed.

1993 Program

The Agency is allocating a total of $8,158,000 for this program, all of which is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1993 EPA is continuing to provide financial support to states to assist them in the development and implementation of programs to assess and mitigate radon. State programs funded through these federal grants continue to include activities such as carrying out radon surveys; establishing radon assessment, mitigation, and control programs; developing public information and education materials; developing data storage and management systems; operating radon hotlines; and purchasing analytical equipment.

Headquarters, in cooperation with the regions, is continuing to develop criteria used to evaluate state use of grant funds. Administration of the program emphasizes risk targeting and includes giving consideration to whether states have made reasonable efforts to ensure adoption of radon model construction standards and techniques. State implementation of previously awarded radon grant funds are being reviewed and are being given consideration as new funds are distributed.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992 the Agency obligated a total of $7,703,800 for this program, all of which was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1992 state programs funded through these federal grants included activities such as carrying out radon surveys; establishing radon assessment, mitigation, and control programs; developing public information and educational materials; developing data storage and management systems; operating radon hotlines; and purchasing analytical equipment. Under this program element, headquarters, in cooperation with the regions, developed the specific criteria used to target resources based on risk, evaluate state grant applications, reviewed applications, and administered the grant funds. The Agency also evaluated the states use of previously awarded radon grant funds as new funds are distributed.

MULTIMEDIA

	ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)							
APPROPRIATION							
Program & Research Operations	$59,544.6	$69,597.9	$65,290.0	$65,424.2	$74,339.1	$8,914.9	$4,741.2
Abatement Control and Compliance	$24,612.0	$28,088.6	$37,529.8	$39,514.6	$51,427.2	$11,912.6	$23,338.6
Research & Development	$137,855.7	$155,764.4	$148,657.7	$148,657.7	$196,243.3	$47,585.6	$40,478.9
Oil Spills Trust Fund		$71.4	$72.0	$72.0		-$72.0	-$71.4
TOTAL, Multimedia	$222,012.3	$253,522.3	$251,549.5	$253,668.5	$322,009.6	$68,341.1	$68,487.3
FIFRA Revolving Fund	$239.8						
Ocean Dumping Fund	$127.9						
PERMANENT WORKYEARS	853.1	1,024.7	1,025.4	1,021.3	1,094.9	73.6	70.2
TOTAL WORKYEARS	895.2	1,024.7	1,025.4	1,021.3	1,094.9	73.6	70.2
OUTLAYS	$184,030.2	$254,590.2	$250,288.2	$252,495.4	$315,994.4	$63,499.0	$61,354.2

AUTHORIZATION LEVELS All authorization except for Research and Development is by virtue of the Appropriation Act. The Environmental Research, Development and Demonstration Act expired September 30, 1981. Reauthorization is pending.

MULTIMEDIA

	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	DIFFERENCE		
				ENACTED VS PRES. BUD	EST. VS PRES. BUD	EST. VS ENACTED
			(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)			
APPROPRIATION						
Program & Research Operations	$69,597.9	$65,290.0	$65,424.2	-$4,307.9	-$4,173.7	$134.2
Abatement Control and Compliance	$28,088.6	$37,529.8	$39,514.6	$9,441.2	$11,426.0	$1,984.8
Research & Development	$155,764.4	$148,657.7	$148,657.7	-$7,106.7	-$7,106.7	
Oil Spills Trust Fund	$71.4	$72.0	$72.0	$6	$6	
TOTAL, Multimedia	$253,522.3	$251,549.5	$253,668.5	-$1,972.8	$146.2	$2,119.0
PERMANENT WORKYEARS	1,024.7	1,025.4	1,021.3	7	-3.4	-4.1
TOTAL WORKYEARS	1,024.7	1,025.4	1,021.3	7	-3.4	-4.1

The following points list the major reasons that the dollars devoted to this media have changed from submission of the President's FY 1993 Budget Request to the FY 1993 Current Estimates.

PROGRAM AND RESEARCH OPERATION

o The 1993 Current Estimate reflects the restructuring of the Salaries and Expenses appropriation, general congressional reductions and increased workforce costs.

ABATEMENT CONTROL AND COMPLIANCE

o The 1993 Current Estimate reflects Congressionally directed add-ons for pollution state grants, the New Jersey Institute of Technology, and the New Jersey Small Business Pollution Prevention Strategy, and reflects reductions taken as a result of Congressional direction to reduce the Abatement Control and Compliance account.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

o The 1993 Current Estimate reflects Congressionally directed add-ons for the Pollution Prevention Research and Development Center, the Polymer Research Center, the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research (EPSCOR), and the Southwest Environmental Research Center.

o The 1993 Current Estimate reflects Congressionally directed and general reductions to the Research and Development appropriation, including Operating Expenses.

MEDIA BRIDGE TABLE

MULTIMEDIA

	PRO	AC&C	R&D	Oil	Total
FY 1993 CURRENT ESTIMATE	$65,424.2	$39,514.6	$148,657.7	$72.0	$253,668.5
Changes by Category:					
Workforce Costs (+/-)	$8,914.9	$1.4	$0.0	$0.0	$8,916.3
Legislative Initiatives (+/-)	$0.0	$1,500.0	$0.0	$0.0	$1,500.0
Program Initiatives (+/-)	$0.0	$24,261.2	$54,829.7	$0.0	$79,090.9
Discontinuation of Specific Increases to FY 1992 Request (-)	$0.0	-$9,850.0	-$5,450.0	$0.0	$15,300.0
Others (+/-)	$0.0	-$4,000.0	-$1,794.1	-$72.0	-$5,866.1
FY 1994 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET	$74,339.1	$51,427.2	$196,243.3	$0.0	$322,009.6

MULTIMEDIA

OVERVIEW AND STRATEGY

The Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Multimedia Program consists of activities that promote an integrated approach to environmental problems and that provide cross-media support to Agency programs. The Multimedia Program covers three Agency functional areas. These areas are: 1) the Research and Development Function, 2) the Abatement and Control Function, and 3) the Enforcement Function.

Research and Development Function

The Multimedia Research Program consists of activities that cross program and media research boundaries. These activities include: (1) the Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program (EMAP) designed to determine the condition of our nations's ecological resources, provide information to evaluate the effectiveness of environmental policies, and help identify emerging environmental problems before they become widespread; (2) the development of methods for measuring human exposure to environmental pollutants, studies that measure actual human exposures, and models that predict human exposures; (3) the development, application, and assessment of tools designed to prevent the generation of pollution; (4) exploratory grants and centers that provide fundamental research upon which applied environmental research is built; (5) the development of the biological basis and methods for improved health risk assessment; (6) research and assessment on Lead and other heavy metals; (7) technology transfer to Regions, States, local governments and the international community; (8) innovative technology programs designed to stimulate and facilitate the development and commercialization of environmentally relevant technologies; (9) programs and systems to assure the quality of the Agency's scientific information; and (10) the development of models that incorporate advances in computing and communications technologies into EPA's environmental assessment applications. Many of these activities expand the fundamental scientific base necessary to formulate solutions to existing and emerging problems.

The Multimedia Research Program also provides for operating expenses necessary to fulfill the Agency's research mission. These expenses maintain the Agency's research infrastructure such as laboratory supplies, equipment, automated data processing, and human resources development.

Abatement and Control Function

The Environmental Review and Coordination Program accomplishes statutory objectives under the authority of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Section 309 of the Clean Air Act, and includes three program activities as well as support for Regional multi-media projects. The NEPA Compliance program assures EPA's actions comply with the intent of the Act. This includes reviews that are the functional equivalent for those Agency programs that are not specifically covered by NEPA. The Environmental Review program ensures that Federal agencies carry out their activities in an environmentally sound manner pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act and Section 309 of the Clean Air Act.

The Indians program develops and implements policies for dealing with environmental problems on Indian lands. Regional interdisciplinary projects enable rapid response to unique cross-media environmental problems. EPA's technology transfer activities are intended to improve efficiency and performance in environmental programs technology transfer and information exchange.

The Office of Toxic Substances and the Pollution Prevention Division merged in 1992 to form the Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics (OPPT). The Pollution Prevention Division's program includes the development and integration of multi-media pollution prevention approaches in national, Regional, and state environmental programs through both regulatory and voluntary actions by businesses, other Federal agencies, and citizens. The main focus in 1994 will be to advance the understanding and application of the pollution prevention ethic throughout society through: making prevention the principle of first choice in the mainstream work of the Agency; identifying and pioneering new cross-media environmental approaches and programs; developing partnerships in technological innovations with the private sector and with other Federal agencies; using information as a tool for promoting prevention and for measuring progress; and supporting a network of preventive programs among states and local governments. The Agency will coordinate Federal and international pollution prevention activities by exchanging ideas and approaches to promote pollution prevention.

In 1994, OPPT's Pollution Prevention program's main emphasis will be to continue to promote the implementation of established pollution prevention policies. The Pollution Prevention Grants program makes matching grants to states to promote source reduction techniques by businesses, and to support pollution prevention initiatives that address the transfer of potentially harmful pollutants across all environmental media -- air, land, and water. The grants are awarded under the authorities of section 5 of the Pollution Prevention Act of 1990 (PPA).

In 1994, the Office of International Activities (OIA) will begin to develop Phase II of the Integrated Border Environmental Plan. Phase II will build upon the environmental activities completed in Phase I of the IBEP. Also the Agency will support NAFTA parallel track activities. During President Clinton's recent meeting with Mexico's President Salinas the need for an additional "side agreement" for the environment was strongly emphasized. Funding will be used to promote broader Mexico country-wide initiatives under the proposed U.S. - Mexico Environmental Cooperation Agreement .

In 1994, the Office of the Administrator will continue to develop programs that identify, document, and disseminate information on selective exemplary practices in Cooperative Environmental Management. The Regional Multimedia Programs will provide the needed resources for the Regional offices to handle risk-based priorities that are geographically unique to the Regions, and are not adequately addressed by the Agency's national programs. For Analytical

Environmental Services, Regional media programs require technical expertise for primary field investigations, compliance monitoring, sample collection and transport, laboratory analyses, data analysis and evaluation, quality assurance/quality control oversight, environmental emergencies and Geographical Information Systems, the national Drinking Water Laboratory Certification Program, and technical assistance to State drinking water laboratories.

Enforcement Function

Enforcement Policy and Operations provides consistent direction to EPA enforcement for all non-Superfund media to assure the most effective possible stewardship of EPA's enforcement responsibilities as they contribute to the protection of environmental quality. To accomplish this goal, it establishes compliance monitoring and enforcement priorities, policies, and procedural guidelines so that enforcement actions are properly selected and prepared; and establishes measures to ensure policies and procedures are correctly implemented by the media enforcement programs and Regional offices. It conducts all legal case development, litigation, and adjudicatory hearing activities for media enforcement programs, including oversight of evidence gathering, preparation and management of cases, and referral of cases to the Department of Justice for litigation.

The Criminal Enforcement Program provides for the investigation, preparation, and referral of cases involving criminal violations of environmental statutes. It also acts to forcefully deter criminal violations of environmental laws by serving notice that willful statutory violations will be met with harsh sanctions in terms of both fines and jail terms. This program works in close partnership with Federal and State law enforcement agencies to ensure full compliance of environmental laws.

The National Enforcement Investigations Center (NEIC) provides specialized technical expertise for all media in support of EPA civil and criminal enforcement case preparation activities nationwide. NEIC serves as a point of coordination and support fpr complex investigations having a national impact on environmental enforcement.

The Federal Facilities Enforcement Program ensures that Federal facilities and Government-Owned-Contractor-Operated (GOCO) facilities conduct their activities in an environmentally sound manner and comply with all environmental statutes and regulatory requirements. EPA's Federal Facilities multi-media enforcement strategy is based on the ability to provide technical assistance and to track inspection and compliance activities. The strategy also emphasizes prioritized enforcement which focuses Regional enforcement and oversight resources on federal facilities that are targeted for having historical non-compliance and serious violations.

Consulting Services: No consulting service activities in this program.

MULTIMEDIA
Multimedia Research

	ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)							
PROGRAM							
Multimedia Research							
Program & Research Operations	$14,260.3	$15,080.9	$14,984.9	$15,167.2	$21,368.7	$6,201.5	$6,287.8
Research & Development	$96,096.5	$107,697.4	$103,110.1	$103,110.1	$141,676.3	$38,566.2	$33,978.9
TOTAL	$110,356.8	$122,778.3	$118,095.0	$118,277.3	$163,045.0	$44,767.7	$40,266.7
Headquarters Expenses							
Research & Development	$4,667.3	$5,479.5	$5,456.8	$5,456.8	$5,402.0	-$54.8	-$77.5
TOTAL	$4,667.3	$5,479.5	$5,456.8	$5,456.8	$5,402.0	-$54.8	-$77.5
Lab & Field Expenses							
Research & Development	$37,091.9	$42,587.5	$40,090.8	$40,090.8	$49,165.0	$9,074.2	$6,577.5
TOTAL	$37,091.9	$42,587.5	$40,090.8	$40,090.8	$49,165.0	$9,074.2	$6,577.5
TOTAL:							
Program & Research Operations	$14,260.3	$15,080.9	$14,984.9	$15,167.2	$21,368.7	$6,201.5	$6,287.8
Research & Development	$137,855.7	$155,764.4	$148,657.7	$148,657.7	$196,243.3	$47,585.6	$40,478.9
Multimedia Research TOTAL	$152,116.0	$170,845.3	$163,642.6	$163,824.9	$217,612.0	$53,787.1	$46,766.7
PERMANENT WORKYEARS							
Multimedia Research	195.8	225.6	228.6	231.4	317.9	86.5	92.3
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS	195.8	225.6	228.6	231.4	317.9	86.5	92.3
TOTAL WORKYEARS							
Multimedia Research	199.0	225.6	228.6	231.4	317.9	86.5	92.3
TOTAL WORKYEARS	199.0	225.6	228.6	231.4	317.9	86.5	92.3

MULTIMEDIA

Multimedia Research

Principal Outputs

1994
- National Academy of Sciences "Comprehensive Review of EMAP" Report
- Final Program Plan for the Carolinian Province Demonstration Project
- Report on Dynamical Aspects of Biodiversity and Environmental Relations
- Initial Report on the National Human Exposure Assessment Survey (NHEXAS) Pilot Test
- Report on the Agricultural Health Study: Pilot Pesticide Exposure Studies in Iowa and North Carolina
- Final Report on the National Human Activity pattern Survey
- Report on the NHANES III Data Collection
- Conference: New and Innovative Monitoring Methods
- Final Report on Pollution Prevention Opportunities for Out-Year Source Reduction Review Project MACT
- Final Feasibility Report on Phase II Field Evaluation of Gold Needle Calibration Method for Portable XRF Paint-Lead Measurements
- Provision of Remaining Standard Reference Materials (SRM's) for Laboratory Paint-Lead Analyses for Use in Supporting Accreditation Program for Paint-Lead Measurements
- Performance Evaluation Materials (PEM's) to Support Field Methods Use of Portable XRF and/or Test Kits for Paint-Lead Measurements
- Annual Report on Exploratory Research Grants Program

1993
- Annual Statistical Summary for Forest Health Monitoring
- Report on 1992 Agroecosystems Pilot in North Carolina
- Data Summary for 1992 Great Lakes Pilot
- Annual Statistical Summary for Virginian Province
- Annual Statistical Summary for Louisianian Province
- Draft Design for National Human Exposure Assessment Survey (NHEXAS)

- Report on the Agricultural Health Study: Pilot Pesticide Exposure Studies in Minnesota
- Report on the Relationship between Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) pollutant releases and the Geographic Location of Minority and Disadvantages Populations
- Draft Final Report on Pollution Prevention for Out-Year Source Reduction Review Project MACT
- Design for Pollution Prevention Guidance Manual
- Workshops: Pollution Prevention for Small Industrial Operations and Municipalitiee
- Feasibility Report on Phase I Laboratory Evaluation of Gold Needle Calibration Method for Portable XRF Measurement of Paint-Lead
- Standard Reference Materials (SRM's) of Powdered Paint (i.e., 1-3 different SRM's) for Laboratory Analysis of Paint-Lead
- Preliminary Field Evaluation of New EPA Quantitative Test Kit-Based Method for Rapid Measurement of Lead in Paint
- Annual Report on Exploratory Research Grants Program

1992

- Annual cycle of Blood Chemistry Parameters in Striped Mullet (Mugil cephalus) and Pin fish (Lagodon rhomboides) from the Gulf of Mexico
- Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program Estuaries Component: Louisianian Province: 1991 Demonstration Field Activities Report
- Northeast Lakes 1991 Pilot Report of the Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program
- Biologically-Based Dose-Response Models for Developmental Toxicity: Final Report
- Biologically-Based Dose-Response Models for Neurotoxicity: Program overview and project summaries
- The Impact of Research Results on Improving Risk Assessment: Examples
- Final Developmental Toxicity Risk Assessment Guidelines
- Final Exposure Assessment Guidelines
- Final Framework for Ecological Risk Assessment
- Facility Pollution Prevention Guide

- American Institute of Architects, Environmental Resource Guide Quarterly Subscription Service
- Life Cycle Assessment: Inventory Guidelines and Principles
- Seminars: Integrated Solid Waste Management for Rural, County and Local Governments
- Workshops: Pollution Prevention for Small Industrial Operations and Municipalities
- Awarded 56 SBIR contracts
- Manual: Wastewater Treatment/Disposal for Small Communities
- Annual Report on the Exploratory Research Grants Program
- Start-up Support to Four New Academic Research Centers
- Summary of Awards Under the Small Business Innovation Research Program
- Optimized Several Air Quality Models for Computation on Coarse Grain Parallel Processors
- Converted Water Quality and Ground Water Models to High Performance Computing Environments
- Initiated Efforts to Evaluate the Performance of a Variety of Atmospheric Chemistry Algorithms on Massively Parallel Architectures.

MULTIMEDIA

Multimedia Research

Budget Request

The Agency requests a total of $217,612,000 supported by 317.9 total workyears in 1994. Of the request, $21,368,700 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $196,243,300 will be for Research and Development appropriation. This represents an increase of $6,201,500 and an increase of 86.5 in total workyears from 1993 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation and a increase of $47,585,6000 in the Research and Development appropriation.

MULTIMEDIA RESEARCH

1994 Budget Request

The Agency requests a total of $163,045,000 and 317.9 total workyears for 1994, an increase of $44,767,700 and 86.5 total workyears from 1993. Of the request, $21,368,700 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and $141,676,300 will be for the Research and Development appropriation. This represents an increase of $6,201,500 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and an increase of $38,566,200 in the Research and Development appropriation. The increase in the Program and Research Operations appropriation reflects base redirections of full-time-equivalents to support new investments for ecological risk assessment methods, the Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program (EMAP), and the Agency's Technology Innovation initiative. The increase in the Research and Development appropriation reflects new investments in ecological risk assessment methods, EMAP, human exposure, innovative technologies, exploratory research grants, and quality assurance.

1993 Budget

The Agency is allocating a total of $118,277,300 supported by 231.4 total workyears for this program element, of which $15,167,200 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $103,110,100 is from the Research and Development appropriation.

1992 Budget

The Agency obligated a total of $110,356,800 supported by 199.0 total workyears for this program element, of which $14,260,300 was from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation and $96,096,500 was from the Research and Development appropriation.

RESEARCH ISSUES

The sections below describe research program issues by each fiscal year:

AQUATIC ECOLOGICAL CRITERIA

1994 Program Request

Under Annex 3 of the 1980 United States-Peoples Republic of China (US-PRC) Environmental Protection Protocol the Agency will continue its collaborative efforts with the PRC. This will include studying toxicity testing methods and bio-monitoring techniques for industrial effluents and determining mercury criteria in rivers and sediments.

1993 Program

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is collaborating with PRC scientists and engineers to study toxicity testing methods, ocean and coastal aquatic environmental impacts from discharges, pollutant transport and transformation processes and other programs.

1992 Accomplishments

EPA and PRC scientists collaborated to investigate water quality in the Zhenjiang Harbor, predict environmental impacts and evaluate water management options for Bosten Lake, study metal pollution in the laboratory and Poyang Lake, and evaluate the effect of climate change on water resources in the Urumchi, Manasi, and Kaidu-Peacock Rivers watershed. Two symposia were held and proceedings prepared for publication.

NONPOINT SOURCES

1994 Program Request

The Agency will continue a joint research project with the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) to develop, evaluate, and demonstrate integrated farm management systems. EPA will document the environmental and ecological benefits of reducing chemical use. The research will be integrated into the Midwest Agrichemical Surface/Subsurface Transport and Effects Research (MASTER) and the USDA's Management Systems Evaluation Area (MSEA) field programs.

1993 Program

The EPA and the USDA are initiating a joint research effort to develop, evaluate, and demonstrate integrated farm management systems. EPA and the USDA are designing projects that can reduce excess chemical inputs to farm and watershed systems while maintaining productivity and profitability. When projects are selected, the data on their sustainability will be collected by the USDA, and EPA will document their effectiveness in reducing and preventing pollution within the agricultural sector.

1992 Accomplishments

The were no Multimedia resources for this activity in 1992.

ECOLOGICAL RISK ASSESSMENT METHODS

1994 Program Request

The Agency will initiate efforts to re-orient and integrate the extensive but fragmented on-going ecological research currently funded by the EPA, the Department's of Interior, Energy, and Agriculture, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. The goal is to concentrate the combined talents throughout government and the academic community on a research and monitoring program that will generate the scientific base necessary to understand and predict the interaction of man's activities on the condition of 2-3 major ecosystems whose sustainability is seriously at risk. The results will help define criteria for environmental quality and provide the scientific basis for decision-making to protect the ecosystems.

1993 Program

The use of biochemical, histological and distributional changes in fish populations as indicators of ecological condition are being investigated. This is used in the Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program's (EMAP) surface waters program.

1992 Accomplishments

Agency researchers further developed biological markers and indicators of environmental stress. Tools for the aquatic bioassessment of zooplankton, fish, macroinvertabrates, periphyton, and benthic metabolism were improved. Biomarkers of the health status of fish were developed to a stage in which application and testing in field trials is now feasible. Researchers also studied tools to validate "early warning" biochemical and cellular approaches to detect and quantify damage to reproductive success of wildlife.

ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT PROGRAM

1994 Program Request

The Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program (EMAP) will continue to strengthen its research base by increasing cooperative relationships with university scientists and building a core of expertise at the program's new scientific center. Research will refine biological indicators, support investigations into ecological processes that will facilitate the development of new indicators, continue to test EMAP in the field, and demonstrate how EMAP fits into the Agency's ecological risk assessment process.

The program has added landscape ecology to its seven areas of ecological research, and will begin to explore resource condition at landscape scales of resolution. EMAP will also strengthen is cross-program coordination activities to facilitate national and multiple-resource assessments.

The Regional EMAP (R-EMAP) program, which is designed to demonstrate EMAP's utility for resolving issues of Regional, state, and local importance, will add three more projects to include all EPA Regions. The seven R-EMAP projects initiated in 1993 will continue through the end of 1994. The three new projects will be completed in 1995.

1993 Program

EMAP is intensifying its research program in response to issues raised in the program's field demonstrations and pilot studies and in accordance to numerous peer-reviewed recommendations, including those in the National Research Council's Interim Report. All EMAP resource groups are increasing investments in priority research projects. Focal studies include experimentation with alternative sampling designs in EMAP-Estuaries, and the program-wide refinement of indicators to ensure that those selected are sensitive to ecological changes induced by stress as opposed to natural variation. EMAP is also lengthening from two to three years the program's pilot and demonstration periods that test sampling and analysis. The change will permit more complete exploration of research questions before proceeding to full implementation.

EMAP is also investing significant resources in its program-wide integration components. The information management group is finalizing its five-year strategy. The Assessment and Reporting team is developing a prototype integrated assessment for an inland mega-region and is finalizing the program's communication/client strategy.

EMAP is continuing to expand geographically. New field projects will focus on indicator testing in Midwest agroecosystems, mid-Appalachian streams, Southeast estuaries, and Lake Superior. The Regional EMAP (R-EMAP) program is also being initiated and seven projects have been selected in various EPA Regions to demonstrate EMAP technology, methods and concepts at Regional, state and local scales. These projects, involving significant state participation, will explore associations between observed ecological condition and a variety of potential stressors.

1992 Accomplishments

EMAP expanded its resource monitoring to include Arid Ecosystems, the Great Lakes, and Agroecosystems. Its coverage included all seven ecosystem groups and 35 states. EMAP-Landscape Characterization continued investigating the use of remote sensing techniques to determine land use and land cover attributes and the extent of ecological resources. EMAP conducted applied research in the areas of environmental statistics, ecological indicators development, remote sensing, landscape ecology, and ecological risk characterization. The research program utilized in-house staff, scientists from other Federal agencies, and over 40 universities. EMAP continued to expand its cooperative efforts with other Federal agencies and EPA Regional and Program Offices. Over a dozen Federal agencies participated in EMAP.

GLOBAL CLIMATE RESEARCH

1994 Program Request

Resources for this activity will be moved to the Air Quality Program Element in 1994.

1993 Program

The Agency is investigating the application of fuzzy logic principles to improve the efficiency of large alternate current (AC) induction motors and thereby reduce energy consumption. Fuzzy logic is a mathematical approach which uses approximate reasoning to resolve complex programming problems. For instance, a fuzzy logic controller being developed uses a set of control functions or rules to intelligently control adjustable speed drives (ASD) and optimize energy efficiency.

1992 Accomplishments

The Agency completed initial development of computer software which simulates the use of fuzzy logic principles to improve the efficiency of a large AC induction motor. A motor laboratory was also established to support future testing of the fuzzy logic controller on an actual AC adjustable epeed motor.

STRATOSPHERIC OZONE DEPLETION

1994 Program Request

There will be no Multimedia resources in 1994 for this activity.

1993 Program

This activity is moved to the Air Quality Program Element in 1993.

1992 Accomplishments

The Agency evaluated the performance of proposed alternatives for Halon 1301, which is used as a total flooding fire extinguishing agent and explosion suppression/prevention agent. Results revealed that all of the best candidate replacement chemicals (perfluorocarbons, fluoroethers, and fluorobromoethers) perform worse than Halon 1301, requiring up to three times the volume to provide the same level of fire protection.

AIR TOXICS

1994 Program Request

Resources for this activity will be moved to the Air Quality Program Element in 1994.

1993 Program

The Agency continues its efforts to reduce air toxic emissions from industrial solvent use through demonstration and evaluation of emerging pollution prevention options. Information being collected on available lower-polluting alternatives to toxic organic solvents, typically used as metal degreasers and adhesives, will be made available through reports, manuals, and/or demonstrated approaches for air toxic standards.

1992 Accomplishments

The Agency initiated an organic solvent reduction program and an investigation of industrial pollution prevention opportunities in selected industrial categories. Specific industrial projects included ways to improve pollution prevention measurement techniques, process simulation evaluations, and innovative technology demonstrations.

CRITERIA AIR POLLUTANTS

1994 Program Request

Under Annex I of the US-PRC Environmental Protection Protocol, EPA will continue to collaborate with PRC scientists and engineers to quantify the effects of ambient acid, particulates, and sulfur dioxides on children's lung functions in Chinese cities.

1993 Program

The US and PRC scientists are collaborating to conduct a full scale "Children's Lung Function Study" and are developing a quality assurance plan for the monitoring program. The Chinese National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA) is sponsoring lectures in Chinese cities to introduce American Pollution Monitoring equipment.

1992 Accomplishments

Pilot study results from the "Children's Lung Function Study" were published and four cities (Chongqing, Guangzhou, Lanzhou, and Wuhan) were prepared for full scale study to begin in 1993.

INDOOR AIR POLLUTION

1994 Program Request

Under Annex I of the US-PRC Environmental Protection Protocol, EPA will continue to collaborate with the PRC to study the human health effects of indoor coal burning. Resources for the application of pollution prevention techniques in the manufacture on textiles and wood products are moved to the Air Quality Program Element.

1993 Program

In support of a larger goal to reduce the indoor air emissions associated with home and office furnishing, research is underway to identify approaches to reduce emissions from residual solvents, finishes and coatings associated with textile manufacturing. Products which incorporate textiles are known to cause indoor air pollution problems and have been the focus of recent attempts to construct "clean buildings." Selected categories of textile products are being evaluated and ranked according to their emission potential. A similar approach is being used to identify and develop pollution prevention options for composite wood products (i.e. particle board) which are known sources of indoor volatile organic emissions including formaldehyde.

EPA is collaborating with PRC scientists and engineers to conduct epidemiological, air monitoring, and biomarker studies to assess human exposure and health effects of indoor coal combustion. This project provides an opportunity to apply and validate biomarkers in a human population with high exposure to environmental carcinogens and with high lung cancer rates.

1992 Accomplishments

A catalog of the emissions associated with major classes of indoor materials and products was completed and a handbook summarizing the data collected was prepared. The Agency, in collaboration with PRC scientists and engineers: (1) finalized the design of, and made plans for, new a new epidemiological study and two human biomarker studies in Xuan Wei; (2) conducted a workshop for human sample collection and quality assurance in Xuan Wei; and (3) published three peer-reviewed journal papers on chemical characterization of genotoxic compounds associated with lung cancer in Xuan Wei and on DNA abducts in placentas as a biomarker for exposure to environmental carcinogens.

GROUNDWATER

1994 Program Request

There will be no Multimedia resources in 1994 for this activity.

1993 Program

There are no resources in 1993 for this activity.

1992 Accomplishments

The Agency collaborated with PRC scientists to publish a journal article on the bilateral research on wastewater land treatment. The program also provided Technology Transfer Information Packets on bioremediation, bioventing, soil gas sampling and land treatment.

HUMAN EXPOSURE

1994 Program Request

Uncertainties about exposure to environmental pollutants is the weakest link the risk assessment paradigm. EPA's human exposure research program develops tools and techniques to estimate, with known certainty, total human exposure to environmental pollution and detect changes and trends in those exposures through and integrated program of exposure assessment, exposure monitoring, methods development and exposure modeling. The National Human Exposure Assessment Survey (NHEXAS), a long-term program to assess the status and trends in exposures of both the general population and highly exposed subgroups, will implement a Regional scale pilot study and produce a status report on human exposure in that Region. In addition, the Agency will: develop a manual of methods for quantifying the dislodgable residues from indoor and outdoor surfaces available for dermal contact and transfer; summarize field tested biomarkers techniques for estimating human exposures; produce a compendium of passive and personal techniques for monitoring inhalation exposure; summarize methodologies for estimating human exposure via ingestion; produce a report on innovative methodologies for quantifying human activity patterns will be produced; prepare a final report from the 1992-1993 National Human Activity Pattern Survey; and issue a report on approaches for estimating and predicting total human exposures via multiple pathways. The Agency will initiate Phase II of an exposure field study in the Rio Grande Valley region near Brownsville, Texas. Researchers will begin assessing exposures of the region's population to the pollutants characterized in Phase I of the study.

1993 Program

EPA is testing the feasibility and design of the National Human Exposure Assessment Survey (NHEXAS). This include studies of source characterization, statistical design, activity patterns surveys, microenvironment measurements, and total human exposure and biological measurements. The Agency is initiating Phase I of an exposure study in the Rio Grande Valley near Brownsville, Texas. In Phase I, concentrations of pollutants in air and water will be determined and used in combination with an inventory of available information to develop a comprehensive hazard identification.

In addition, data is being collected that will assist in developing multi-pathway exposure models. Methods development expands from inhalation as the route of exposure to cover both ingestion and dermal contact. Biological methods (biomarkers) development continues to investigate the use of breath, tissue and body fluids as vehicles for measuring exposures. Modeling efforts expand to consider non-air pathways and initiate efforts to develop a multi-pathway exposure model.

1992 Accomplishments

Preliminary design features of NHEXAS were completed and plans for field studies to test these design concepts were developed. Work continued on the development of chemical and biological measurement and analytical methods for quantifying pollutant concentrations through air, food, water, dermal absorption, and house dust. EPA, in cooperation with the National Cancer Institute's Agriculture Health Study, initiated field studies to characterize the exposures of pesticide applicators and their families. A national survey of human activity patterns was completed with a report of the results expected in 1993.

HEALTH EFFECTS

1994 Program Request

The third National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES-III) is estimating the prevalence of disease and functional impairment, providing data on the distribution of health characteristics (growth and development), monitoring changes in disease, and identifying new risk factors for disease. EPA will continue cooperating with other Federal agencies to validate the data and ensure early access to information collected from NHANES-III. Results from the first three-years of data collection will be published. The University Study program will continue to identify and select post-doctoral research fellows and visiting scientists to work with university faculty members on research projects that address critical environmental problems.

Resources shifted from the Air Quality Program Element will continue efforts to determine if disparities exist in the exposure to environmental pollutants experienced by racial minorities and the economically disadvantaged. This supports the larger Agency-wide initiative on Environmental Equity. Initial efforts will investigate the relationship between existing exposure data and demographic data from the 1990 U.S. Census and/or the 1990 Donnelley Marketing Information Services.

1993 Program

EPA is cooperating with the other sponsoring agencies to validate the data and to ensure early access to, collected information from NHANES-III. The University Study program is supporting post-doctoral fellows and visiting scientists who, for a limited period, work on environmental issues with university faculty.

1992 Accomplishments

Interagency workgroups began cleaning up the data collected during the first three years (October 1988-October 1991) of NHANES-III. Data collection continued for the second half of the survey, which runs from October 1991-October 1994. The University Study program identified and selected research fellows and scientists to work with Harvard faculty members on the analysis of critical environmental problems.

HEALTH RISK ASSESSMENT METHODS

1994 Program Request

The Research to Improve Health Risk Assessments (RIHRA) program will continue to improve methods used in the risk assessment process. Research will focus on improvements in exposure assessment, quantitative relationships between exposure and dose, and the biological bases for dose-response relationships. Emphasis will also be placed on chemical or issue-specific documentation and risk information dissemination. EPA will expand the development of chemical-, site-, or issue-specific assessments and guidance documents. Integrated Research Information Sytem (IRIS), which allows wide access to assessment information developed within the Agency, promotes consistency, and helps to avoid duplication of efforts in EPA Regions and states will also be expanded. Research will continue to reassess the health and ecological effects of dioxin. The Risk Assessment Forum will continue to undertake projects designed to resolve difficult issues raised, and incompletely resolved, during the guidelines review (conducted in 1992 and 1993). New risk assessment guidance on human health and on ecological issues will be published along with supplemental guidance on existing risk assessment guidelines.

1993 Program

The RIHRA program is completing the development of a survey on human activity patterns to estimate human exposure. Research to estimate target tissue doses (physiologically based pharmacokinetics (PBPK) modeling) and to estimate toxicological responses to these target doses (biologically based dose-response (BBDR) modeling) will be conducted in the areas of neurotoxicity, developmental toxicity, reproductive toxicity, pulmonary toxicity, immunotoxicity, and cancer and genetic toxicity. EPA expects to propose risk assessment guidelines for quantifying cancer and non-cancer health effects and is proposing specific guidelines for neurotoxicity. The IRIS continues to grow and diversify with the inclusion of additional chemicals and agents and risk information in the areas of less-than-lifetime exposure risk estimates, developmental toxicity risk, and other endpoint-specific human health effects. This work emphasizes training and outreach to the program offices, states, the public and to the international community. The Risk Assessment Forum continues to develop risk assessment guidelines for cancer, other health effects, and ecological effects. The Forum will complete several projects underway in 1992 designed to resolve issues raised during the guidelines review. The resulting reports will serve as supplements to the guidelines.

1992 Accomplishments

The RIHRA program initiated a survey of human activity patterns to estimate human exposure. The program issued a final report on BBDR Models for Developmental Toxicity and a program overview and project summaries of BBDR Models for Neurotoxicology. The Agency developed and distributed to the states and Regions a PC version of IRIS (IRIS2). The Risk Assessment Forum published new risk assessment guidance for developmental toxicity, for exposure assessment and the first Agency-wide statement of principles for ecological risk assessment.

Preliminary guidelines on neurotoxicity risk assessment were peer reviewed. Special reports on quantifying health effects other than cancer and ecological risk assessment case studies were completed for publication in 1993.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

1994 Program Request

Research supporting the Source Reduction Review Project (SRRP) will increase as more media regulations are proposed that are multi-media or source reduction in nature. The SRRP investigates pollution prevention options that reduce environmental risk through source reduction, elimination of cross-media transfer of pollutants, and the incorporation of these solutions into multi-media regulations. Cleaner production technologies, processes, and products will be developed and demonstrated. The Pollution Prevention Information Clearinghouse (PPIC) will continue its information networking. Pollution prevention resources previously carried in various other program elements are consolidated into Multimedia Research to enhance cross-program pollution prevention research.

1993 Program

Research is supporting the SRRP through development of pollution prevention options for selected effluent guidelines. Technical support is being provided to the Design for the Environment project with the printing industry. Support is being provided for the American Institute for Pollution Prevention. Research is investigating minimizing solvent use in laboratory procedures.

Congressional Directives. A total of $1,450,000 is for the Congressionally directed pollution prevention research and development center.

1992 Accomplishments

Research supported the American Institute of Architects' (AIA) Environmental Research Guide. EPA produced fifty research briefs on pollution prevention assessments and a compendium of case studies on pollution prevention. The Agency also continued to investigate socioeconomic approaches to pollution prevention and supported the SRRP.

INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES

1994 Program Request

The Agency will initiate an integrated cross-program Innovative Environmental Technology program to support the President's technology initiative. The program's focus is: (1) to create innovative public/private sector partnerships to jointly develop cleaner technologies and encourage the adoption of pollution prevention technologies by small businesses; (2) promote international environmental protection, create U.S. jobs, and stimulate the U.S. economy through the development and evaluation of U.S. technologies; and (3) targeted technology development that can advance environmental restoration efforts. The Agency will use interagency agreements and appropriate financial mechanisms to transfer funds to other federal agencies with research and development expertise.

The Agency will also initiate research supporting the FCCSET Advanced Manufacturing crosscut. The goal of EPA's program is to advance the use of environmentally "green designs" in the manufacturing process. EPA's research will focus on: (1) identifying innovative approaches for advanced manufacturing or products which have integrated waste minimization, increased efficiency, and reduced costs; 2) develop fundamental process information to aid with prioritization schemes; and 3) assist in commercializing selected advanced manufacturing technologies in collaboration with academia and industry.

The Small Business Innovation Development Act of 1982, as amended by the Small Business Research and Development Enhancement Act of 1992, requires that the Agency establish a Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) program. This must be funded by law at 1.5 percent of the extramural research appropriation in 1994. Competitive contracts will be awarded for research on pollution control technologies in areas such as drinking water treatment, air pollution control, waste reduction and pollution prevention, and process instrumentation for improved pollution control. Selected projects are divided into three phases, with EPA providing funding for Phases I and II. Phase I projects receive up to $50,000 to determine their technical feasibility. Completed Phase I projects that still appear viable receive up to $150,000 for additional research. Phase III primarily uses non-Federal funds to pursue commercial application of the most promising concepts.

1993 Program

The Agency's SBIR program will award competitive contracts for Phase I and Phase II projects on pollution control technologies in areas such as drinking water treatment, air pollution control, waste reduction and pollution prevention, and process instrumentation for improved pollution control.

Congressional Directives. A total of $1,200,000 is for the Congressionally directed Center for Excellence in Polymer Research and Environmental Study.

1992 Accomplishments

The Agency's SBIR program awarded 56 competitive contracts to small high-technology firms, including 41 Phase I feasibility studies and 15 Phase II development projects. The Agency completed its cooperative agreement with the University of Pittsburgh Trust to create the National Environmental Technology Applications Corporation (NETAC), designed to accelerate the development and commercialization of priority environmental technologies.

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

1994 Program Request

The Agency supports FCCSET'S Mathematics and Science Education crosscut with several programs that provide the financial assistance, access opportunities and facilities to stimulate students' interest in environmental sciences and provide resources for them to apply their interests. The Minority Institutions Student Fellowship Program (MISFP) will award fellowships to qualified undergraduate students enrolled at minority institutions. The Minority Institutions Summer Internship Program (MISIP) will allow fellowship recipients to apply their newly acquired skills to real-world environmental problems through a three-month summer internship at an EPA facility. The Minority Academic Institutions Graduate Traineeship Program (MAIGTP) will provide financial assistance to minority students seeking advanced degrees. The Progression Education Program will award traineeships which provide minority and other culturally diverse undergraduate and graduate students an opportunity to participate in important laboratory research that may lead to employment in the science and engineering fields.

1993 Program

The Agency continues to support FCCSET's Mathematics and Science Education crosscut with programs to promote education and career opportunities in the environmental sciences through the MISFP, MISIP, MAIGTP, and Progression Education Program.

1992 Accomplishments

The MISFP awarded 18 fellowships and the MISIP awarded 28 internships. The MAIGTP provided financial assistance to 18 students seeking advanced degrees. The Progression Education Program awarded 10 cooperative training agreements which benefitted 107 students.

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

1994 Program Request

EPA produces and disseminates information on environmental technology and technical data through the Center for Environmental Research Information (CERI). In 1994 the Agency will: produce reports on technologies to comply with the new Clean Air Act; sponsor conferences on municipal sludge management and storm-water and combined sewer overflow; and produce handbooks on low-cost upgrading of wastewater treatments plants, and Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) control from publicly owned treatment works. Technical information for the non-technical audience will receive increased emphasis. Planned documents will address: indoor air problems and current research efforts to understand and address them; how well landfills are operating and how they can be improved; research on lead and copper pipe corrosion and its potential effect on drinking water safety; the advantages and disadvantages of existing solid waste treatment technologies for small communities; and the Agency's reevaluation of dioxin toxicity.

1993 Program

The Agency is providing communities and state and local governments with information on low-cost sewer systems, sludge landfills, and nonpoint source monitoring. Industries are being provided information on the application of life-cycle analyses to assess environmental compatibility of products and their production. CERI continues to support the Agency by: processing publications and other printed matter in accordance with Agency policy; coordinating Agency review for products with policy implications; preparing documents for the National Technology Information System (NTIS); and developing procedures and issuing guidelines for planning, preparing processing, tracking and disseminating scientific and technical information products. Documents on a variety of environmental subjects are being provided to the non-technical audience.

1992 Accomplishments

The Agency sponsored seminars on Sewer System Infrastructure Analysis and Rehabilitation and produced technology transfer documents on Guidelines for Water Reuse and Wastewater Treatment/Disposal for Small Communities, the National Rural Clean Water Program, and several Guides to Pollution Prevention. Over 2,700 documents and reports, and more than 100 Project Summaries were tracked, processed, and distributed to ORD and users. The Agency responded to over 50,000 requests for information and managed the processing and distribution of over 32,000 items. Membership on the ORD electronic bulletin board system (BBS) almost doubled to over 6,000 registered users.

LEAD AND OTHER HEAVY METALS

1994 Program Request

EPA, working with other Federal agencies, has developed a broad Multimedia Lead Research Program to support EPA's lead strategy and related interagency activities. In 1994, research will focus on: improving technologies for abatement of lead in paint, house dust, and soil; supporting development of accreditation programs for lead paint measurement and abatement; developing standard reference materials for lead in dust and soil; evaluating and intercomparing methods for measuring lead in dust and soil; developing standardized methods, protocols, and quality assurance/quality control procedures for laboratory accreditation programs for measuring lead in soil and house dust; developing improved alternatives for the disposal of lead contaminated debris; evaluating the impacts of corrosion control methods on disinfectants and other drinking water treatment measures, and on wastewater treatment; and determining factors that influence the movement of lead from bone to other tissues or to the fetus during different development stages.

1993 Program

The 1993 program includes research to: develop improved technologies for abatement of lead in paint, house dust and urban soil; develop improved alternatives for the disposal of lead contaminated debris; and evaluate/improve soil-lead detection and measurement methods and protocols. Specific outputs will include reports on various abatement technologies, guidelines and operating procedures for the use of current or methods for analysis of lead in soils, dusts, and other solids, and reports on the technical feasibility of various lead abatement debris disposal options.

1992 Accomplishments

The 1992 program conducted research and assessment activities in the areas of lead paint abatement, soil-lead abatement, lead in drinking water, waste minimization and disposal, exposure assessment, bioavailability and biokinetics, and health effects. In addition, the Agency sponsored various symposia and initiated work to establish a national clearinghouse on relevant detection and abatement information.

EXPLORATORY GRANTS AND CENTERS

1994 Program Request

The exploratory grants program will continue to support investigator-initiated research in five general areas under the general solicitation. Where research needs are well defined, RFA solicitation will be used. Support for environmental biology will be increased, particularly research on terrestrial and aquatic ecology. The growing awareness of the importance of pollution prevention through recycling, resource conservation and altered manufacturing and marketing practices will make socioeconomics research an important area in 1994. Engineering research will also be emphasized.

The Environmental Research Centers Program addresses complex environmental problems which require a long term program of coordinated interdisciplinary research. EPA will continue to support the four Environmental Research Centers established in 1992, and the Visiting Scientists Program will sponsor ten-week summer placements of ten post-doctoral and mid-career professionals to EPA facilities.

1993 Program

The exploratory grants program, through its general solicitation, is funding investigator-initiated research grants in the areas of ecology and environmental biology, environmental engineering, air chemistry and physics, water chemistry and physics, and environmental socioeconomics. It is also funding more narrowly defined topics of immediate concern to the Agency through Requests for Applications (RFAs).

The Agency is continuing support for the four new environmental research centers established in 1992 and is phasing out the last of the original eight centers. EPA will prepare an annual report detailing progress made by these new centers, including each center's mission statement, program highlights, project abstracts, list of key personnel, budget information, and outputs.

The Visiting Scientists Program is sponsoring the summer placement of ten fellows to EPA facilities to assist the Agency in investigating the scientific implications of several important environmental policy and management issues.

Congressional Directives. A total of $800,000 is for the Congressionally directed Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research (EPSCoR).

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Research Grants Program awarded 69 new grants under the general solicitation and provided continuing support for 98 ongoing projects. In addition, 7 projects were awarded through Requests for Applications. The Agency established four new Environmental Research Centers and continued support for one of the original eight centers.

INFRASTRUCTURE

1994 Program Request

Adequately funded infrastructure is critical to ORD's success in conducting the quality science needed to assure that the Agency's decisions are scientifically sound. The most critical part of ORD's infrastructure is its staff. The assumption underlying all our research activities includes a productive workforce.

ORD has established a cohesive, cross-cutting issue for infrastructure based upon the importance of this activity to planned and ongoing research activities. Program and Research Operations appropriation funding for the Multimedia Research program element will be centralized within the infrastructure issue to provide improved management for ORD's personnel compensation and benefits, and travel costs associated with managing research programs.

1993 Program

ORD's current infrastructure program provides compensation and benefits, and travel for ORD scientists and engineers. ORD's workforce carries out scientific programs in support of the Agency's mission.

1992 Accomplishments

ORD funded its workyears in scientific support of the Agency's mission, providing the necessary personnel compensation and benefits, and travel for ORD scientists and engineers.

CROSS PROGRAM

1994 Program Request

Cross program activities provide integral support for other research issues, research laboratories, and EPA program and Regional offices. These activities include integrated analytical methods, quality assurance, high performance computing, science, planning, regulatory evaluation and Regional liaison.

Integrated analytical methods research develops new and improved techniques for monitoring and measuring environmental quality, with special emphasis on multi-media monitoring methods. New and improved methods are required to support the Regions, who must implement current environmental laws and improve laws that are reauthorized in the future. The Agency will develop and improve the highest priority analytical methods identified by the Regions.

The Quality Assurance program will be enhanced to assist more programs in better defining the specific decisions to be made, the uncertainty that the decision makers will accept in the decisions, and the environmental data needed to support the decision. EPA will also expand efforts to assess the quality of the environmental data and supporting documentation through the application of the data quality assessment protocol to Agency data sets and issuance of the protocol as Agency guidance.

Research supporting FCCSET's High Performance Computing and Communications (HPCC) crosscut is directed toward incorporating advances in computing and communications technology into EPA's environmental assessment applications and disseminating these advanced tools to the relevant users. The HPCC program will be enhanced to: 1) expand pilot testing and refinement of air quality assessment tools to additional state environmental groups; 2) demonstrate high performance air quality systems and linked air-water applications; 3) integrate sensitivity and uncertainty analysis into environmental assessment tools; 4) initiate ecological modeling and analysis into the high performance environment; and 5) initiate development of a high performance distributed computing environment and applications that use EPA's conventional supercomputer systems coupled with a massively parallel machine to support use of advanced environmental assessment tools. Additional HPCC resources identified for equipment are contained in the Lab and Field Expenses program element.

The Science, Planning and Regulatory Evaluation Program will implement and refine the issue-based planning process, review Agency regulations and policies, support the Council of Science Advisors and coordinate ORD's efforts to improve the quality of science. The Regional Operations program will, through the Regional scientists, provide improved and more effective assistance to EPA Regional offices in short- and long-term research and technical assistance.

1993 Program

EPA will continue to develop and improve the highest priority analytical methods identified by the Regions, including methods for low level nutrients and marine wastewater, certified reference materials for low level nutrients, standardized procedures to assess the health of marine organisms, and cold water toxicity tests.

New and improved approaches to quality assurance are being developed to ensure that data of known and acceptable quality are provided to decision makers. EPA is expanding activities that: 1) support data quality objectives (DQO) implementation in program offices, Regions and ORD; 2) develop quality assurance (QA) curriculum materials for use by EPA managers; 3) develop streamlined QA guidance; 4) provide guidance for assessing results generated by data programs; 5) develop process flow models as part of management reviews; and 6) apply total quality management tools to EPA QA programs.

The HPCC program will initiate research in two main areas: (1) direct linkage of air and water (multi-media) models for integrated pollutant assessment; and (2) techniques for transfer of high performance environmental assessment tools to key state, Federal, and industrial users with decision making responsibility. The program will continue to advance scientific visualization techniques to better understand and interpret the results of environmental assessment tools.

The Science, Planning and Regulatory Evaluation Program is continuing to review Agency regulations and policies, with specific attention given to cross-media and cross-disciplinary issues and the implementation of the Clean Air Act. ORD's science knowledge base has been integrated with rulemaking and policy development in all of the major program offices. The Regional Scientists Program and the Regional Applied Research Effort (RARE) are continuing to support the scientific needs of the EPA Regional offices and foster coordination between ORD and the Regions.

Congressional Directives. A total of $2,000,000 is for the Congressionally directed Southwest Center for Environmental Research and Policy.

1992 Accomplishments

Increased emphasis was placed on Agency-wide issues identified by the Regions. This included efforts to develop Agency-wide approaches to methods validation, quantification limits, quality control specifications, and standard reference materials, as well as initial studies to estimate the quality of environmental decision (not analytical) data. Work on specific analytical methods included: (1) application of super-critical fluids; (2) field methods for collection of real-time data; and (3) methods for analysis of fish and other tissues.

Supplementary guidance on data quality objectives (DQO) was distributed and support was provided to those EPA organizations which are applying the DQO process. Initial development work on protocols for data quality assessment was completed and plans for the next phase were initiated. One QA management system review focusing on a major EPA data collection program was initiated and is expected to report in 1993. Six QA program plans, submitted by EPA offices, were reviewed and two QA training courses were developed.

The HPCC program optimized several air quality models for computation on coarse grain parallel processors and converted water quality and ground water models to high performance computing environments. The Agency also initiated a cooperative research effort to link air and water quality models in a distributed computing environment.

An issue-based planning process was designed and implemented. Research activities were organized around environmental problems areas allowing the Agency's research program to more effectively address cross-media issues. The Agency-wide Council of Science Advisors was initiated and supported, and a new Agency-wide peer review policy was one of its first accomplishments.

HEADQUARTERS EXPENSES

1994 Budget Request

For Headquarters Expenses, the Agency requests a total of $5,402,000 for the Research and Development appropriation in 1994, a decrease of $54,800 from 1993. This decrease reflects a streamlining of resources funding administrative expenses in ORD headquarter's offices and ORD-wide expenses. Administrative expenses include supplies and materials, equipment, automated data processing services for headquarter's offices and for ORD-wide data systems, human resources development training, administrative printing and reproduction, and miscellaneous support services.

1993 Budget

The Agency is allocating a total of $5,456,800 from the Research and Development appropriation.

1992 Budget

The Agency obligated a total of $4,667,300 from the Research and Development appropriation.

RESEARCH ISSUES

The sections below describe research program issues by each fiscal year:

INFRASTRUCTURE

1994 Program Request

This program includes supplies, materials, equipment, automated data processing services for headquarter's offices and for ORD-wide data systems, human resources development training, administrative printing and reproduction, and miscellaneous support services.

Headquarters operating expenses program funds administrative expenses in ORD's headquarters offices, including supplies, materials, equipment and automated data processing services.

ORD-wide expenses will fund ORD-wide data systems, human resources development training, administrative printing and reproduction, and miscellaneous support services.

1993 Program

Headquarters operating expenses program supports administrative expenses in ORD's headquarters offices, including supplies, materials, equipment and automated data processing services.

ORD-wide expenses funds ORD-wide data systems, human resources development training, administrative printing and reproduction, and miscellaneous support services.

1992 Accomplishments

Headquarters operating expenses program supported administrative expenses in ORD's headquarters offices, including supplies, materials, equipment and automated data processing services.

ORD-wide expenses funded ORD-wide data systems, human resources development training, administrative printing and reproduction, and miscellaneous support services.

LAB AND FIELD EXPENSES

1994 Budget Request

The Agency requests a total of $49,165,000 in 1994. This represents an increase of $9,074,200 from 1993. This increase reflects additional resources for laboratory and office supplies and materials, scientific and technical equipment, management and administrative ADP support and services, facilities operating expenses, facilities repair and improvement projects costing under $75,000, and other support services essential to fulfill EPA's research mission. In addition, the High Speed Computing and Communication (HPCC) program will acquire a scalable "massively paralle"l computer and establish high speed interconnection between EPA computer centers in Michigan and North Carolina.

1993 Budget

The Agency is allocating a total of $40,090,800 for the Research and Development appropriation.

1992 Budget

The Agency obligated a total of $37,091,900 for the Research and Development appropriation.

RESEARCH ISSUES

The sections below describe research program issues by each fiscal year:

INFRASTRUCTURE

1994 Program Request

This program provides laboratory and field operating expenses, office and specialized laboratory supplies and materials, scientific and technical equipment, management and administrative Automated Data Processing (ADP) support and services, facilities operating expenses, facilities repair and improvement projects under $75,000, training for scientists and engineers, and other support services essential to fulfill ORD's research mission.

A large portion of ORD's scientific and technical equipment is old, technologically antiquated, and needs to be replaced. A modern and complete inventory of equipment is required to conduct scientific research and maintains qualified scientists and engineers. All requests for new equipment costing more than $50,000 are reviewed and prioritized by ORD's Capital Equipment Committee. The emphasis will be on the replacement of mission-essential equipment over seven years old that addresses the highest-priority programmatic needs. A portion of the equipment budget will go to the laboratories for the purchase of equipment costing less than $50,000.

ORD will support two key research initiatives in support of the HPCC program in 1994. These acquisitions are an integral part of the Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering and Technology (FCCSET) for EPA's HPCC program.

The scalable massively parallel computer will support increased computational requirements for multi-pollutant and multi-media (Air & Water) assessment tools, and facilitate the study of complex environmental issues, such as toxics and visibility. Computational research on a scalable parallel computer will enable EPA to maintain leadership and credibility in the field of environmental assessment, and will facilitate the most reliable and timely response to complex environmental issues.

A high speed (45 million bits per second) interconnect will be established to the Interagency Interim National Research and Education Network at the EPA National Environmental Supercomputer Center in Michigan with dedicated high speed connectivity to the EPA National Computing Center and HPCC research network in North Carolina. This interconnect establishes a basic foundation for use of advanced environmental assessment tools throughout the agency and technology transfer to state environmental groups.

1993 Program

The laboratory and field expenses program provides operating expenses, office and laboratory supplies and materials, scientific and technical equipment, management and administrative ADP support and services, facilities operating expenses, facilities repair and improvement projects, training for scientists and engineers, and other support services needed to maintain the Agency's research effort.

1992 Accomplishments

Resources were provided for laboratory and field operating expenses, office and specialized laboratory supplies and materials, scientific and technical equipment, management and administrative ADP support and services, facilities operating expenses, facilities repair and improvement projects, training for scientists and engineers, and other support services necessary to conduct sound scientific research activities within ORD.

MULTIMEDIA
Environmental Review and Coordination

	ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
	(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
PROGRAM							
Environmental Review and Coordination							
Program & Research Operations	$6,929.8	$7,551.0	$7,203.9	$7,206.1	$7,566.2	$360.1	$15.2
Abatement Control and Compliance	$15,415.1	$9,207.3	$13,720.5	$13,720.2	$8,226.4	-$5,493.8	-$980.9
TOTAL	$22,344.9	$16,758.3	$20,924.4	$20,926.3	$15,792.6	-$5,133.7	-$965.7
TOTAL:							
Program & Research Operations	$6,929.8	$7,551.0	$7,203.9	$7,206.1	$7,566.2	$360.1	$15.2
Abatement Control and Compliance	$15,415.1	$9,207.3	$13,720.5	$13,720.2	$8,226.4	-$5,493.8	-$980.9
Environmental Review and Coordination TOTAL	$22,344.9	$16,758.3	$20,924.4	$20,926.3	$15,792.6	-$5,133.7	-$965.7
PERMANENT WORKYEARS							
Environmental Review and Coordination	118.3	131.0	130.0	128.6	126.4	-2.2	-4.6
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS	118.3	131.0	130.0	128.6	126.4	-2.2	-4.6
TOTAL WORKYEARS							
Environmental Review and Coordination	124.7	131.0	130.0	128.6	126.4	-2.2	-4.6
TOTAL WORKYEARS	124.7	131.0	130.0	128.6	126.4	-2.2	-4.6

MULTIMEDIA

Environmental Review and Coordination

Budget Request

The Agency requests a total of $15,792,600 and 126.4 total workyears for 1994. Of the request, $7,566,200 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $8,226,400 will be for the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation. This request represents an increase of $360,000 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation for increased workforce costs, and a decrease of $5,493,800 in the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation. A decrease of 2.2 total workyears is a result of the government-wide reduction in workyears that is a part of the President's program to reduce the size and cost of government

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW AND COORDINATION

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $15,792,600 and 126.4 total workyears for 1994. Of the request, $7,566,200 will be for the Program and Research Operations (PRO) appropriation and $8,226,400 will be for the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $360,000 and a decrease of 2.2 in total workyears in the PRO appropriation. The decrease in total workyears is a result of the government-wide reduction in workyears that is a part of the President's program to reduce the size and cost of government. A decrease of $5,493,800 is reflected in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. The decrease in the Abatement Control and Compliance appropriation represents a transfer of $4,000,000 for the Regional contract and grant resources to the Office of the Administrator and part of the one time 1993 Congressional Add-on for Multi-Media Indian grants that was not sustained. This request is providing an increase of $3,000,000 for the Indian grants program.

In 1994, resources in the Environmental Review and Coordination (ERC) program will be used to improve overall Agency Indian program management, and to coordinate and further integrate media program and Regional efforts to build the capacity of American Indian Tribal governments to develop and implement their own environmental protection programs utilizing general assistance agreements and categorical grants, as appropriate. Tribal capacity-building, infrastructure, and program development under the General Assistance Program typically include an environmental assessment (EA) of conditions on the reservation and program needs.

The ERC program will also support a targeted effort with other Federal agencies to strengthen their policies and specific project reviews as they relate to the protection of ecological resources and mitigation of adverse impacts, including climate, terrestrial habitat, wetlands, estuaries, and geographic areas such as the Great Lakes and Chesapeake Bay. This program will also target unique geographic and ecological areas for increased multimedia EA support, particularly those with international impacts, such as the U.S./Mexican and U.S./Canadian Borders.

The ERC will continue to emphasize prevention of significant air and water degradation from proposed major Federal projects. Particular attention will be given to land management and highway projects impacting sensitive ecological resources. This program will review the environmental impacts of proposed major Federal actions as required by the NEPA and §309 of the Clean Air Act with the goals of helping Federal agencies mitigate the environmental effects of their proposed actions and reduce future risk to human health and the environment. The ERC program will also assure that the Agency complies with NEPA and other applicable laws such as the Endangered Species Act and the National Historic Preservation Act. This effort will include EPA-issued new source national pollutant discharge elimination system (NPDES) permits in undelegated States and on Indian reservations and for off-shore oil and gas sources, EPA laboratories and facilities, and remaining projects under the Title II construction grants program and other relevant EPA programs.

The ERC program will oversee environmental policy Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with other Federal agencies to provide a mechanism for cooperating and resolving conflicts, and will manage the official filing activity for all Federal environmental impact statements (EISs) in accordance with a MOU with the Council on Environmental Quality.

Under its domestic NEPA activities, the ERC program will provide EIA expertise and technical assistance for international activities in coordination with the State Department, Agency for International Development, multi-lateral banks, and other relevant entities. Technical assistance, training, and EIA expertise will be provided to nations developing EPA programs and to Federal agencies for international projects with environmental impacts. The ERC program will also conduct EAs and prepare environmental impact statements (EISs) for Agency projects of international significance.

1993 Program

The Agency is allocating a total of $20,926,300 and 128.6 total workyears, of which $7,206,100 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $13,720,200 is from the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation.

The ERC program is continuing its management oversight and technical assistance efforts in order to emphasize: 1) prevention of significant air and water degradation from proposed major Federal projects, particularly land management and transportation projects impacting sensitive ecological resources; 2) assurance that EPA's NEPA documents and equivalent assessments contain sound environmental analyses which are useful in the decision process; 3) assurance that States implement effective environmental review programs to support the State Revolving Fund (SRF) for wastewater treatment construction; 4) coordination of the Agency's Indian activities; 5) management of the General Assistance Program for Tribes; 6) coordination with the State Department, Agency for International Development, and other relevant entities on international issues concerning EA and the development of environmental program infrastructure in developing countries; 7) liaison activities, such as managing EPA's umbrella MOUs with other Federal agencies; and 8) compliance of EPA's programs with other applicable statutes such as the Endangered Species Act, the National Historic Preservation Act, and Executive orders on floodplain and wetland protection and preservation of agricultural lands.

The ERC program will review about 500 EISs and numerous EAs of smaller Federal projects with potential environmental impacts. This program is focusing on four major areas: liaison with Federal agencies whose programs may affect the environment; early involvement in the planning cycle for projects with potential for significant adverse effects, especially to sensitive ecological resources; review of Federal projects and long range Agency plans to ensure proper consideration of the environmental impacts; and, follow-up on projects to ensure resolution of significant environmental issues identified during environmental reviews.

The Indian program continues to focus on building tribal capacity to implement their own environmental programs, consistent with a policy of working with Tribes on a government-to-government basis, and Congressional direction to provide general assistance agreements to build capacity and to treat Tribes as States for the purposes of implementing environmental laws.

The ERC program will ensure that EPA develops a solid program of compliance with NEPA and other applicable statutes and executive orders for the Agency's laboratories, facilities, construction and alterations, new source NPDES permit issuance, and remaining construction grant activities. The ERC program will continue to oversee State environmental review programs for the State Revolving Fund (SRF) and will also work on agreements with other Federal agencies on SRF program compliance with cross-cutting Federal environmental statutes, such as the Endangered Species Act and the National Historic Preservation Act.

The ERC program will provide technical assistance to the Mexican Environmental Ministry to assure the EIA training provided in 1992 is provided to all government officials and other interested parties. Technical assistance and training will be provided to nations developing environmental assessment programs including Brazil and Taiwan, and the Technical Information Package (TIP) on the EIA process will be distributed to U.S. embassies in all developing countries.

Congressional Directives: A total of $4,500,000 is for the following Congressionally directed projects: $1,000,000 for the Inter-tribal Council of Arizona; $2,500,000 for the NW Indian Tribes for Cooperative Environmental Protection; and $1,000,000 for other Indian multimedia grants.

1992 Accomplishments

The Agency obligated a total of $22,344,900 supported by 124.7 total workyears, of which $6,929,800 was from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $15,415,100 was from the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation.

The EPA Indian Program, designed to ensure environmental protection on Indian lands, concentrated its efforts on the development of tribal capacity to identify and respond to current and potential environmental problems. Emphasis was also placed on the enforcement of tribal ordinances and Federal statutes (as EPA delegates programs to tribal governments). The objective of tribal environmental capacity building was accomplished through the following specific activities: 1) developing and implementing a multi-media assistance agreement program for tribes with 80 awards to 150 tribes, including 84 tribes in 8 consortia, and 52 Alaska Native Villages in 2 consortia; 2) directing technical assistance to tribal governments environmental management plans; 3) increasing direct programmatic activity on reservations; 4) strengthening outreach and liaison activities with tribal governments; 5) strengthening external liaison with Indian tribal organizations and other Federal agencies with Indian interests; and 6) encouraging environmental inventories of reservation lands.

Specific NEPA compliance projects in 1992 included work on EISs or EAs for power plants in Florida and New England, industrial facilities in Texas and Louisiana, seafood production and mining in Alaska, and EPA facilities in Michigan and North Carolina.

The NEPA Compliance program continued to oversee EPA compliance with the goals and requirements of the NEPA and related laws and regulations. This program concentrated on ensuring that EPA avoids unanticipated environmental impacts from its decisions, promoted information exchange with the public about the impacts of proposed EPA actions, and assisted in the development and promotion of effective ecological risk assessment methods and procedures. These goals were achieved through: 1) improving communications with other Federal agencies regarding the implementation of environmental laws and orders; 2) assisting EPA programs in their compliance with environmental laws and orders; 3) evaluating the effectiveness of NEPA compliance efforts on selected projects and assisting EPA programs with site-specific evaluations; 4) providing technical assistance to State environmental agencies; and 5) ensuring EPA compliance with NEPA on new source NPDES permits, research and development activities, and facilities activities.

During 1992, the ERC program continued to build on its domestic NEPA activities by providing EIA expertise and technical assistance to developing nations, other Federal agencies for their international projects, and for the Agency's international projects. Working with EPA's Office of International Activities, the State Department, Treasury Department, and Agency for International Development, assistance was provided to develop the EA capabilities of developing nations, multi-lateral development banks, and other Federal agencies with international projects. The ERC program assisted with: 1) the development of the NAFTA; 2) the Convention of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe; 3) the development of U.S. provisions on EIA for the Antarctic Treaty; and 4) the development of the United Nations Task Force report on EIA policies, plans, and programs.

The ERC program continued to work on the review of environmental impacts of proposed projects, regulations, and other major Federal actions as required by both NEPA and §309 of the Clean Air Act. The major objective of this program, to minimize the adverse environmental impact of Federal proposals, was accomplished by: 1) effective liaison with other Federal agencies; 2) early identification of significant environmental issues; and 3) timely review of major actions. Agreements with the Departments of Energy and Interior and the Forest Service are leading to closer and more effective relationships between these agencies and EPA.

MULTIMEDIA
Office of Cooperative Environmental Management

	ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
	(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
PROGRAM							
Office Of Cooperative Environmental Management							
Program & Research Operations	$1,345.7	$1,280.0	$1,378.3	$1,373.6	$1,426.9	$53.3	$146.9
Abatement Control and Compliance	$1,723.1	$1,693.1	$1,222.3	$1,222.3	$1,143.5	-$78.8	-$549.6
TOTAL	$3,068.8	$2,973.1	$2,600.6	$2,595.9	$2,570.4	-$25.5	-$402.7
TOTAL:							
Program & Research Operations	$1,345.7	$1,280.0	$1,378.3	$1,373.6	$1,426.9	$53.3	$146.9
Abatement Control and Compliance	$1,723.1	$1,693.1	$1,222.3	$1,222.3	$1,143.5	-$78.8	-$549.6
Office of Cooperative Environmental Management TOTAL	$3,068.8	$2,973.1	$2,600.6	$2,595.9	$2,570.4	-$25.5	-$402.7
PERMANENT WORKYEARS							
Office Of Cooperative Environmental Management	12.9	16.0	17.1	16.9	16.3	-6	3
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS	12.9	16.0	17.1	16.9	16.3	-6	3
TOTAL WORKYEARS							
Office Of Cooperative Environmental Management	13.5	16.0	17.1	16.9	16.3	-6	3
TOTAL WORKYEARS	13.5	16.0	17.1	16.9	16.3	-6	3

MULTIMEDIA

Cooperative Environmental Management

Budget Request

The Agency requests a total of $2,570,300 supported by 16.3 total workyears in 1994. Of the request, $1,426,900 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $1,143,500 will be for Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $53,300 and a decrease of 0.6 in total workyears from 1993 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation and a decrease of $78,800 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

COOPERATIVE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $2,570,300 supported by 16.3 total workyears for this program, of which $1,426,900 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $1,143,500 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $53,300 and a decrease of 0.6 in total workyears in the Program and Research Operations appropriation and a decrease of $78,900 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. The increase in Program and Research Operations reflects increased personnel and support costs.

This Office will continue to develop programs that identify, document, and disseminate information on selective exemplary practices in environmental management, including the development of environmental management case studies; expand EPA's infrastructure through links with business, academic, government and vocational institutions; and establish a network of experts in environmental policy as it relates to technology, intergovernmental affairs, economic development, workforce capacity and global environment and trade.

The Office is the executive secretariat to the Administrator's National Advisory Council for Environmental Policy and Technology (NACEPT) and its standing committees and facilitates and monitors the Agency's response to recommendations accepted by the Administrator. The Office identifies and promotes the development of new and innovative environmental technologies, policies and approaches to environmental management through cooperative partnerships with organizations and institutions outside of EPA and by identifying ways to remedy administrative or other barriers that stifle effective implementation.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $2,595,900 supported by 16.9 total workyears for this program of which $1,373,600 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $1,222,300 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. The program is continuing to develop a national agenda to identify, document and disseminate selected environmental "best practices" that constitute model approaches worthy of replication; establish a national network of experts in environmental policies at all levels of government and private sector; expand EPA's links with academic and vocational institutions; manage and staff the Administrator's National Advisory Council for Environmental Policy and Technology Transfer to address issue areas of national concern. In cooperation with EPA Program and Regional Offices as well as State and local agencies, this program will continue to identify and promote innovative approaches to environmental management thorough continuing program activities and demonstrations, with particular emphasis on efforts designed to improve both the economic and environmental health of the U.S. through cooperative relationships with public and private sectors. This program will also facilitate the identification and use by EPA and others of new and existing environmental technologies and management strategies through its network of experts in academia; technological leaders in business and industry; and in other Federal, State and local governments and by its participation in the EPA Innovative Technology Council.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $3,068,800 supported by 13.5 total workyears, of which $1,345,700 was from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation and $1,723,100 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. During 1992, the program promoted, and supported a wide array of new program-specific, Region-specific and Agency-wide initiatives to improve the implementation of EPA programs through improved information sharing within and outside the Agency. The program established significant improvements in the linkage with academic, vocational institutions, special regional initiatives, business and industry and other Federal government agencies including state and local agencies. The program established and maintained networks of environmental policy experts to assist the agency in addressing environmental matters related to trade and the environment, diffusion of new and innovative technologies, environmental permitting and compliance, public and private pollution prevention initiatives, environmental data and measurements, and chemical accident prevention. In addition, this program managed and provided staff support to the Administrator's National Advisory Council for Environmental Policy and Technology (NACEPT) that issued a variety of reports and recommendations to the Agency for adoption and implementation.

MULTIMEDIA
Academic Training Grants

		ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
		(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
PROGRAM								
Academic Training								
Abatement Control and Compliance		$1,326.8		$1,850.0	$1,850.0		-$1,850.0	
	TOTAL	$1,326.8		$1,850.0	$1,850.0		-$1,850.0	
TOTAL:								
Abatement Control and Compliance		$1,326.8		$1,850.0	$1,850.0		-$1,850.0	
Academic Training Grants	TOTAL	$1,326.8		$1,850.0	$1,850.0		-$1,850.0	

MULTIMEDIA

Academic Training Grants

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests no resources for this activitiy.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency allocated $1,850,000 from the Abatement Control and Compliance appropriation for this program to provide training grants for training state and local environmental officials, and for establishing self-sufficient environmental worker training programs in universities and community colleges.

Congressional Directives

A total of $1,850,000 is available for Congressionally directed Academic Training.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, a total of $1,326,800 was obligated for Congressionally directed Academic Training Grants.

MULTIMEDIA
Regional Multimedia Programs

		ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
		(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
PROGRAM								
Regional Multimedia Programs								
Abatement Control and Compliance						$16,690.0	$16,690.0	$16,690.0
	TOTAL					$16,690.0	$16,690.0	$16,690.0
TOTAL:								
Abatement Control and Compliance						$16,690.0	$16,690.0	$16,690.0
Regional Multimedia Programs	TOTAL					$16,690.0	$16,690.0	$16,690.0

MULTIMEDIA

Regional Multimedia Programs

Budget Request

The Agency requests a total of $16,690,000 from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $4,690,000 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

REGIONAL MULTIMEDIA PROGRAMS

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $16,690,000 for Regional Multi Media Programs, all of which will be from the Abatement, Control and Compliance (AC&C) appropriation. This represents an increase of $4,690,000 from the 1993 AC&C appropriation. These resources provide local funding for projects identified by the Regions, through their strategic planning processes, as being most significant and critical to regional, State, and local jurisdictions environmental programs. Funding in all media areas as well as environmental education and pollution prevention allows the Regions to support a broad range of projects.

While the regions' comparative risk evaluations revealed many similarities in environmental risks across the country, there are frequently distinct differences that reflect the environmental diversity of our Nation. Even where risks are similar, the causes of risks sometimes differ, necessitating unique solutions within each region to achieve the greatest risk reduction for our environmental protection dollar. This program will provide the needed resources for the regional offices to handle risk-based priorities that are geographically unique to the regions, and are not adequately addressed by the Agency's national programs. With the exception of the funds in this program, Regional offices receive a relatively small portion of the Agency's extramural resources. This program attempts to further Agency management goals by making program funds available to those levels of management that have the most direct responsibility for carrying out the Agency's mission.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $12,000,000 for this program, all of which is from the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation. This is a new program for 1993 that will address environmental problems in the Agency's ten Regional offices considered for funding during the development of Regional strategic plans. These initiatives, which address environmental problems identified as being of high risk to human health, ecosystems, or both are developed under the direction of the Regional Administrators with broad oversight from the Office of Regional Operations and State/Local Relations within the Headquarters Office of the Administrator. All projects funded are of the most immediate concern to individual Regions and support the most innovative Agency attempts to define and resolve complicated, multi-media environmental problems confronting Tribal, State and local, and Regional jurisdictions. By funding these initiatives, such as lead contamination in the Northeast or mining waste in the West, each Region can target critical environmental problems that present the greatest risk to local environments and can accomplish the work even when the risk presented to the entire country is significantly lower than the local risk.

1992 Accomplishments

This was a new Program in 1993. $4,000,000 was provided for environmental problems and risk based priorities that are geographically unique to the each Region. These funds were under a broad authority given to EPA under the National Environmental Policy Act and Section 309 of the Clean Air Act.

MULTIMEDIA
Analytical Environmental Services

PROGRAM		ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
		(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
Analytical Environmentel Services								
Abatement Control and Compliance					$1,486.8	$1,986.8	$500.0	$1,986.8
	TOTAL				$1,486.8	$1,986.8	$500.0	$1,986.8
TOTAL:								
Abatement Control and Compliance					$1,486.8	$1,986.8	$500.0	$1,986.8
Analytical Environmentel Services	TOTAL				$1,486.8	$1,986.8	$500.0	$1,986.8

MULTIMEDIA

Analytical Environmental Services

Budget Request

The Agency requests a total of $1,986,800 from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $500,000 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

ANALYTICAL ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $1,986,800 for Regional Analytical Environmental Services, all of which will be from the Abatement, Control and Compliance (AC&C) appropriation. This represents an increase of $500,000 from the 1993 AC&C appropriation.

Regional media programs require technical expertise for primary field investigations, compliance monitoring, sample collection and transport, laboratory analyses, data analysis and evaluation, quality assurance/quality control oversight environmental emergencies and Geographical Information Systems, the national Drinking Water Laboratory Certification Program and technical assistance to State drinking water laboratories. In order to address the Agency's good science, enforcement, and environmental monitoring assessment goals, modern, well maintained laboratory and field equipment is essential. This program will fund the laboratory and field equipment, and operations necessary to effectively maintain Agency standards for good science monitoring, and analytical services. Funding is also necessary to support continually increasing demands for sophisticated data generation and analysis support.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $1,486,800 for this program, all of which is from the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation. This is a new program for 1993 that will provide Regional Offices with a centralized budget for laboratory and field analytical support. Funding provides Regional offices the direct support necessary to advance the Agency's goal of improved data and better science. In 1993, seven (7) joint EPA/State Regional Environmental Monitoring Assessment Program (REMAP) projects were initiated, including the assessments of fish tissue contamination in Maine, assessments of sediment quality in New York/New Jersey Harbor, characterization of toxic contaminants in Texas estuaries, and assessments of aquatic and riparian ecosystems in California's Central Valley. Locally managed analytical support is vital to the success of these projects.

1992 Accomplishments

This is a new program for 1993. Before 1993 analytical services were provided with funds made available through the Agency's media programs. All support cost were borne by the regional offices. In 1992, the annual fixed cost for equipment, equipment maintenance, supplies and other scientific/laboratory expenses totaled $8.2 million. The Agency provided $4.2 million from over 20 different program elements to fund the Environmental Services purchases and $4 million from Regional resources for equipment maintenance, supplies and other scientific/laboratory expenses. During 1992, field personnel conducted over 650 air program compliance inspections, 350 hazardous waste management facility compliance and enforcement inspections, and 1,100 water program compliance inspections throughout the United States.

MULTIMEDIA
Border Environmental Activities

	ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)							
PROGRAM							
Border Environmental Activities							
Abatement Control and Compliance					$2,000.0	$2,000.0	$2,000.0
TOTAL					$2,000.0	$2,000.0	$2,000.0
TOTAL:							
Abatement Control and Compliance					$2,000.0	$2,000.0	$2,000.0
Border Environmental Activities TOTAL					$2,000.0	$2,000.0	$2,000.0

MULTIMEDIA

Border Environmental Activities

Budget Request

The Agency requests a total of $2,000,000 for 1994. The entire request will be for the Abatement, Control, and Compliance (AC&C) appropriation. This represents an increase of $2,000,000 in the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation.

BORDER ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIVITIES

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $2,000,000 for 1994. The entire request will be for the Abatement, Control, and Compliance (AC&C) appropriation. This represents an increase of $2,000,000 in the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation.

The resources will be used to improve the environment along the U.S - Mexico Border. Critical environmental and public health problems exist along the U.S.- Mexico Border due to a large degree, to the rapid growth of industry and population in the area. The U.S. and Mexico have worked together to develop an Integrated Border Environmental Plan to address environmental problems along the border. The first stage of the Plan, presently being implemented, calls for significant investment in sewage treatment plants, clean water systems for Colonias in the U.S., air quality monitoring, control of trans-boundary shipments of hazardous wastes and a cooperative environmental regulation and enforcement strategy between EPA and SEDUE. The plan identifies both capital projects and programs that need to be established and implemented. OIA will coordinate its efforts with EPA's Regional Offices and Headquarters.

In 1994, work will begin to develop Phase II of the Integrated Border Environmental Plan. Phase II will build upon the environmental activities completed in Phase I of the IBEP. Also the Agency will support NAFTA parallel track activities. During President Clinton's recent meeting with Mexico's President Salinas the need for an additional "side agreement" for the environment was strongly emphasized. Funding will be used to promote broader Mexico country-wide initiatives.

1993 Program

This is a new program in 1994.

1992 Accomplishments

This is a new program in 1994.

MULTIMEDIA
Pollution Prevention Activities

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

		ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
PROGRAM								
Pollution Prevention State Grants								
Abatement Control and Compliance		$5,119.1	$6,000.0	$6,800.0	$6,800.0	$6,000.0	-$800.0	
	TOTAL	$5,119.1	$6,000.0	$6,800.0	$6,800.0	$6,000.0	-$800.0	
Office of Pollution Prevention								
Program & Research Operations		$1,558.6	$1,671.8	$1,746.6	$1,751.0	$1,842.2	$91.2	$170.4
Abatement Control and Compliance		$2,463.1	$1,225.3	$3,446.8	$3,470.5	$1,020.5	-$2,450.0	-$204.8
	TOTAL	$4,021.7	$2,897.1	$5,193.4	$5,221.5	$2,862.7	-$2,358.8	-$34.4
Pollution Prevention Projects								
Abatement Control and Compliance			$3,000.0	$2,298.0	$2,372.6	$2,122.6	-$250.0	-$877.4
	TOTAL		$3,000.0	$2,298.0	$2,372.6	$2,122.6	-$250.0	-$877.4
TOTAL:								
Program & Research Operations		$1,558.6	$1,671.8	$1,746.6	$1,751.0	$1,842.2	$91.2	$170.4
Abatement Control and Compliance		$7,762.2	$10,225.3	$12,544.8	$12,643.1	$9,143.1	-$3,500.0	-$1,082.2
Pollution Prevention Activities	TOTAL	$9,320.8	$11,897.1	$14,291.4	$14,394.1	$10,985.3	-$3,408.8	-$911.8
PERMANENT WORKYEARS								
Office of Pollution Prevention		22.6	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0		
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS		22.6	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0		
TOTAL WORKYEARS								
Office of Pollution Prevention		22.6	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0		
TOTAL WORKYEARS		22.6	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0		

MULTIMEDIA

Pollution Prevention Activities

Budget Request

The Agency requests a total of $10,985,300 and 21.0 total workyears for 1994, a decrease of $3,408,800 from 1993. Of the request, $1,842,200 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and $9,143,100 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $91,200 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and a decrease of $3,500,000 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This decrease reflects elimination or completion of 1993 Congressional directives.

POLLUTION PREVENTION STATE GRANTS

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total $6,000,000 supported by no workyears for this program, all of which will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents a decrease of $800,000 which reflects a Congressional add-on which was not carried through to 1994.

In 1994, headquarters will provide support to states, particularly to those states which have received little or no funding; to provide focus to the current program by encouraging states to integrate pollution prevention approaches into state regulatory programs, moving beyond the pure non-regulatory approach; to establish state-wide pollution prevention infrastructures involving all levels of state government; and to promote interagency pollution prevention initiatives.

1993 Program

The Agency is allocating a total of $6,800,000 supported by no workyears for this program. The entire $6,800,000 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1993 the resources are being used to expand the demonstration programs and Agency support and assistance to state and local environmental programs seeking to implement pollution prevention strategies developed by the Agency in response to Congressional directives, for the agricultural, energy/transportation, consumer, and Federal sectors. An evaluation of such grants is also being conducted. EPA continues to work with states and state institutions to provide pollution prevention training and communication vehicles among states.

Congressional Directives. A total of $800,000 is for the Congressional-directed state grants program.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency allocated a total of $5,119,100, all of which is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This activity was transferred from OPPE to OPPTS in 1992.

In 1992, these resources funded approximately 14 new pollution prevention applications for specific industries, geographic environments, or pollutants that are transferrable to states, localities and the private sector. Awards were made on the basis of a competitive process to assure that dollars were distributed to the most promising and most effective pollution prevention efforts. This was EPA's fourth national competition to fund grants for pollution prevention activities. Evaluations of these grants were conducted. EPA worked with states and state institutions to provide pollution prevention training and a communications vehicle among states.

OFFICE OF POLLUTION PREVENTION

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $2,862,700 supported by 21.0 total workyears for this program, of which $1,842,200 will be for the Program Research and Operations appropriation and $1,020,500 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $91,200 for Program Research and Operations; a decrease of $2,450,000 for Abatement, Control and Compliance, and no change in total workyears. The increase in Program Research and Operations reflects full funding of employee costs and total workyears. The decrease in Abatement, Control and Compliance reflects elimination or completion of 1993 Congressional directives.

The Pollution Prevention Division (PPD) will place special emphasis on promoting the implementation of established pollution prevention policies. The data and analysis activities will seek to improve the Agency's knowledge on a wide range of opportunities in EPA's regulatory, planning, and budgeting processes to support pollution prevention as the environmental strategy of choice. Outreach activities will encourage use of information as a means of promoting voluntary pollution prevention by industries for whom pollution prevention may offer an economical alternative to present management practices or compliance with environmental regulation. The PPD will use the multi-media focus of the Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics (OPPT) and its expertise on toxic substances to identify additional opportunities for pollution prevention in the industrial sector.

PPD will institute improvements in the current Pollution Prevention Information Clearinghouse (PPIC), i.e., focus the mission of the PPIC; acquire data to put into the PPIC; and improve marketing and outreach to better publicize the availability of the databases. PPD will also be involved in the long-term approach involving implementation of the strategies across major economic sectors (agriculture, energy, consumer and Federal sectors).

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $5,221,500 supported by 21 total workyears, of which $1,751,000 is from the Program Research and Operations appropriation, and $3,470,500 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1993, under the Source Reduction Review Project, the PPD is working on two guidelines: the Pesticide Formulating and Package Effluent Guidelines (with the Office of Water); and the Metal Products and Machinery Effluent Guidelines. A major 1993 function continues to be the coordination of Regional and state program support to manage, evaluate and disseminate the results of grants. PPD continues to work through the Pollution Prevention Policy Council and Executive Committee to implement the requirement of PPA/90 to "...review regulations of the Agency prior and subsequent to their proposal to determine their effect on source reduction."

In 1993, PPD is continuing data analysis supporting policy, strategy, and program development to expand and focus on the use of pollution prevention through Agency programs. A major 1993 function continues to be the coordination of Regional and state program support to manage, evaluate and disseminate the results of grants. The PPD also continues to coordinate Federal and international activities to promote pollution prevention in other agencies and to exchange ideas and approaches with other nations. Another major focus is coordinating development of pollution prevention strategies for the agriculture, energy, consumer and Federal sectors.

Congressional Directives. A total of $2,450,000 in 1993 was for the Congressional-directed pollution prevention projects, of which $2,000,000 was for the New Jersey Institute of Technology integrated pollution prevention initiative, $450,000 for the New Jersey Small Business Pollution Prevention Strategy.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency allocated a total of $4,201,700 supported by 22.6 total workyears, of which $1,558,600 was from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation, and $2,643,100 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This activity was transferred from OPPE to OPPTS in 1992.

PPD implemented the national pollution prevention program, including implementation of its responsibilities under PPA/90. Outreach activities included the dissemination of information to other Federal agencies, the public, state and local governments, and industry. A labor pilot project was developed to target a few key unions, who identified candidate sites where training or technical assistance could be provided. The Agency Consumer Strategy was published in July 1992. OPPT has a strategy for investment in Clean Air Act regulations, and has involved itself in regulation development. The extramural funds were used for technological and economic assessment of prevention approaches.

POLLUTION PREVENTION PROJECTS

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $2,122,600, all of which will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $76,500 for Abatement, Control and Compliance.

The Pollution Prevention Act of 1990 requires EPA to develop and implement a strategy that promotes source reduction. One feature of the Agency's program is the Regional Pollution Prevention Projects program. Under this program, the Agency dedicates resources to support Pollution Prevention projects that involve virtually every program in the Agency in a broad array of prevention approaches. This program is the Regional component for Pollution Prevention projects.

The Regional components will be focusing on high-priority environmental problems identified through comparative risk evaluation and strategic planning to address these problems with prevention solutions, including education, training, demonstration projects, technical assistance and multi-media enforcement. These resources might also be used to focus on implementing the Pollution Prevention sectoral strategies for energy, agriculture, the Federal sector and the consumer sector.

Other activities may include Regions working with the electronics industry on a "green work station" project; development of training materials for insurance agents in the area of pollution prevention; an evaluation of the extent to which source reduction was the means chosen by companies to achieve 33/50 program commitments; support to the Regions in developing geographic initiatives, and development and initiatives of the Mexico Border 33/50 Plan; encouragement of manufacturers to seek reductions in exposures and releases of certain products; and working with manufacturers of new products early in the developmental phase to discourage risky technologies when safer, new alternatives may be found.

Some of these specific projects will carry over into subsequent years, while others will be completed in 1994. The availability of Regional Abatement, Control and Compliance (AC&C) funds for Pollution Prevention provides an unprecedented opportunity for the Agency to focus on high-priority environmental problems.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $2,372,600. The entire $2,372,600 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1993, the program focus is on involving industry in efforts to promote the development of cleaner technologies and safer substitutes; promoting voluntary pollution prevention in the manufacturing sector and evaluating the effectiveness of such programs; and encouraging manufacturers to assess risks and consider pollution prevention opportunities at the developmental stage for new chemicals. Components of the program include outreach to universities and other training institutions to develop curricula and do research; engaging industry and others in a public process to evaluate process alternatives and adopt cleaner public technologies; training, especially among small businesses, on available alternatives; and public access to results of alternatives.

Congressional Directives. A total of $250,000 in 1993 was for the Congressional-directed microscale chemistry in pollution prevention research.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the resources associated with this program were located within the Office of Enforcement. In 1993, a new program element was created in OPPTS to highlight this program.

MULTIMEDIA
Enforcement Policy & Technical Support

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

PROGRAM		ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
Enforcement Policy & Operations Dumping Fund								
Program & Research Operations		$24,601.5	$25,908.2	$24,926.9	$24,938.9	$26,862.8	$1,923.9	$954.6
Abatement Control and Compliance		$3,666.9	$3,816.5	$4,035.6	$4,035.6	$6,233.4	$2,197.8	$2,416.9
FIFRA Revolving Fund		$239.8						
Ocean Dumping Fund		$127.9						
Oil Spills Trust Fund			$63.2	$63.8	$63.8		-$63.8	-$63.2
	TOTAL	$28,636.1	$29,787.9	$29,026.3	$29,038.3	$33,096.2	$4,057.9	$3,308.3
Criminal Enforcement Program								
Program & Research Operations		$6,120.0	$10,097.8	$8,784.6	$8,741.2	$8,614.0	-$127.2	-$1,483.8
Abatement Control and Compliance		$401.2	$472.1	$1,097.6	$1,097.6	$1,415.2	$317.6	$943.1
Oil Spills Trust Fund			$8.2	$8.2	$8.2		-$8.2	-$8.2
	TOTAL	$6,521.2	$10,578.1	$9,890.4	$9,847.0	$10,029.2	$182.2	-$548.9
Technical Support Office of Enforcement								
Program & Research Operations		$4,769.3	$5,714.2	$4,195.7	$4,176.7	$4,559.4	$382.7	-$1,154.8
Abatement Control and Compliance		$1,965.9	$1,981.4	$2,526.8	$2,626.8	$2,857.7	$230.9	$876.3
	TOTAL	$6,735.2	$7,695.6	$6,722.5	$6,803.5	$7,417.1	$613.6	-$278.5
Federal Facilities Enforcement								
Program & Research Operations		$1,518.0	$2,294.0	$2,069.1	$2,069.5	$2,098.9	$29.4	-$195.1
Abatement Control and Compliance		$113.0	$692.9	$532.2	$832.2	$1,731.1	$898.9	$1,038.2
	TOTAL	$1,631.0	$2,986.9	$2,601.3	$2,901.7	$3,830.0	$928.3	$843.1
TOTAL:								
Program & Research Operations		$37,008.8	$44,014.2	$39,976.3	$39,926.3	$42,135.1	$2,208.8	-$1,879.1
Abatement Control and Compliance		$6,147.0	$6,962.9	$8,192.2	$8,592.2	$12,237.4	$3,645.2	$5,274.5
FIFRA Revolving Fund		$239.8						
Ocean Dumping Fund		$127.9						
Oil Spills Trust Fund			$71.4	$72.0	$72.0		-$72.0	-$71.4
Enforcement Policy & Technical Support	TOTAL	$43,523.5	$51,048.5	$48,240.5	$48,590.5	$54,372.5	$5,782.0	$3,324.0

MULTIMEDIA
Enforcement Policy & Technical Support

	ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)							
PERMANENT WORKYEARS							
Enforcement Policy & Operations Dumping Fund	372.3	408.1	411.1	407.2	399.3	-7.9	-8.8
Criminal Enforcement Program	69.6	110.5	107.7	107.5	107.1	-4	-3.4
Technical Support Office of Enforcement	60.5	78.4	76.4	75.6	74.4	-1.2	-4.0
Federal Facilities Enforcement	23.7	34.1	33.5	33.1	32.5	-6	-1.6
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS	526.1	631.1	628.7	623.4	613.3	-10.1	-17.8
TOTAL WORKYEARS							
Enforcement Policy & Operations Dumping Fund	399.5	408.1	411.1	407.2	399.3	-7.9	-8.8
Criminal Enforcement Program	70.5	110.5	107.7	107.5	107.1	-4	-3.4
Technical Support Office of Enforcement	63.7	78.4	76.4	75.6	74.4	-1.2	-4.0
Federal Facilities Enforcement	24.3	34.1	33.5	33.1	32.5	-6	-1.6
TOTAL WORKYEARS	558.0	631.1	628.7	623.4	613.3	-10.1	-17.8

MULTIMEDIA

Enforcement Policy & Technical Support

Actions	ACTUAL 1992	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	ESTIMATE 1994	INCREASE+ DECREASE - 1994 VS. 1993
Administrative Orders				
EPA	3383	3497	3474	-23
States*	**	**	**	**
New Judicial Referrals				
EPA Civil	192	233	206	-27
EPA Criminal	107	182	225	+43
State Civil*	373	**	**	**
Civil Judicial Cases, Ongoing				
Start of Year	702	722	778	+56
Cases Concluded	172	177	194	+17
Active Consent Decrees	815	**	**	**
Criminal Investigations				
New	203	345	426	+81
Start of Year	257	**	**	**
Defendants Charged	150	**	**	**
Contractor Listing				
Delistings & Discretionary Listings	77	100	130	+30
Permit Support				
RCRA	330	385	385	0
NDPDES	200	250	250	0
UIC	330	330	330	0
Penalties Assessed (Preliminary)				
Administrative	$27,474,133	**	**	**
Civil	$73,658,626	**	**	**
Criminal	$62,895,400	**	**	**

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* Third Quarter Data Only (state data lagged one quarter).

** Future year projections are not made for this data element.

MULTIMEDIA

Enforcement Policy and Technical Support

Budget Request

The Agency requests a total of $54,372,500 and 613.3 total workyears, of which $42,135,100 is for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $12,237,400 is for the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation. Refer to the Oil Pollution Liability Trust Fund section for resources requested for the enforcement of that statute.

ENFORCEMENT POLICY AND OPERATIONS

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $33,096,200 and 399.3 total workyears for this program, of which $26,862,800 will be for the Program and Research Operations (PRO) appropriation, and $6,233,400 will be for the Abatement, Control, and Compliance (AC&C) appropriation. This represents an increase of $1,923,900 for PRO, $2,197,800 for AC&C, and a decrease of 7.0 total PRO workyears. In 1993, OE shifted $63,800 and 0.9 total workyears within its existing base to support the Oil Pollution Act (OPA) activities. The additional PRO dollars reflect increased workforce costs and the decrease in workyears is a result of the government-wide reduction in workyears that is part of the President's program to reduce the size and cost of government.

Increases in AC&C contracts have been earmarked for the following: incorporation of our pollution prevention strategy (+$1,300,000) into litigation support activities (i.e., retention of experts to help fashion pollution prevention strategies in settlements) and enhanced enforcement targeting to promote environmental results; support for the Integrated Data Enforcement Analysis (IDEA) data base and the civil docket (+$500,000); and the establishment of a National Enforcement Training Institute (NETI) Headquarters' office and classroom training capability in Washington, D.C. (+$400,000).

The 1994 request will provide resources to continue: 1) developing and implementing new regulations and enforcement strategies for the Clean Air Act Amendments (CAAA), Clean Water Act (CWA), Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), Toxics Substances Control Act (TSCA), and Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA); 2) targeting companies and industries that demonstrate high levels of non-compliance and pose the greatest risk to human health and the environment by using Integrated Data Enforcement Analysis (IDEA) and Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) data management systems; 3) developing and participating in national and regional multi-media enforcement initiatives to protect sensitive ecosystems; 4) addressing the disproportionate impact of hazardous waste activity on minority and low-income populations; 5) integrating States in the selection process for identifying national enforcement initiatives; 6) increasing an enforcement presence along the Mexican and Canadian borders; and 7) developing working relationships with foreign governments including organizing international conferences on enforcement strategies.

The Enforcement Policy and Operations program will continue responding to non-compliance of environmental statutes with consistent, timely, and effective enforcement actions. Headquarters and Regional base resources will be used for administrative enforcement actions, new and ongoing civil judicial litigation, and continued utilization of multi-media data integration through the IDEA data base. Resources will also continue to be used to train investigators and inspectors, and develop national civil and judicial policies.

The Regions will place emphasis on a number of multi-media and/or cross-media program initiatives (i.e., Great Lakes, Chesapeake Bay, Gulf of Mexico), and expand implementation of the integrated multi-media enforcement program. Regional legal staff will continue to focus on enforcement activities in support of major statutory requirements and media programs. The Regions will also provide legal support to enforcement actions related to CWA, RCRA, TSCA, CAAA, SDWA, and re-registration requirements of FIFRA.

The 1994 enforcement program will reflect the implementation of recommendations of both the Enforcement Four-Year Strategic Plan and the Enforcement in the 1990's study, as well as the implementation of the requirements of the 1990 Pollution Prosecution Act. Implementation efforts at Headquarters include: support for targeting enforcement actions through Agency-wide data integration; expanded emphasis on training for attorneys, inspectors, case development, and legal expertise training; and improved coordination with other Federal agencies involved in environmental enforcement. The Integrated Data Enforcement Analysis (IDEA) project will focus on expanding analytical capability and user interfaces to support increased demand for enforcement targeting and geographic initiatives. Training and user support will be provided to a wide user base of EPA and State environmental personnel.

The request also includes resources for the National Enforcement Training Institute (NETI). NETI will continue to provide training courses for inspectors, civil and criminal investigators, technical, civil lawyers and prosecutors, and the Federal Facilities program. The NETI curriculum develops both generic and program-specific enforcement skills. The NETI training centers at the National Enforcement Investigations Center (NEIC) in Colorado and in Washington, D.C. will provide training for over 3,800 trainees, of which 30% will be State and local attendees, with the remainder being EPA and other Federal agency employees.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $29,038,300 and 407.2 total workyears for this program, of which $24,938,900 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $4,035,600 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. The Agency reprogrammed a total of $63,800 and 0.9 workyears within its existing base to enforce provisions of the Oil Pollution Liability Trust Fund.

Headquarters staff plan to target enforcement actions through data integration and to screen cross-media enforcement actions for the most appropriate enforcement response to violations. Increased efforts will be placed on pollution prevention and innovative pollution control technology provisions in settlements. Regions will provide input on developing national civil judicial policies that ensure consistent and appropriate application of environmental statutes. OE staff also play a major role in developing proposed reauthorization provisions for CWA, SDWA, and RCRA.

Air enforcement work will concentrate on new provisions of the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments, including development of procedures for expanded administrative enforcement authority through penalties and field citations. This will also include stratospheric ozone protection and air toxics reduction requirements. RCRA, Toxics, Pesticides, and Water enforcement work focus on the following activities: 1) targeting enforcement actions on a industry-specific, pollutant-specific, and geographic basis to protect sensitive ecosystems (e.g., streams closed to fishing and swimming) and address the greatest risks to human health and the environment; 2) assuring compliance with data quality requirements (e.g., data on the effectiveness of sterilants used in medical offices) and the registration of pesticides; and 3) targeting enforcement actions against illegal owners/operators of hazardous waste facilities (e.g., RCRA illegal operators). New regulations that enforcement staff will focus on include: Acid Rain, Hazardous Organic National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP), Coke Oven NESHAP, importation of CFCs, and permit programs.

The Multi-Media Enforcement Coordination Team serves in a leadership role in developing the multi-media enforcement priorities of the Agency's Enforcement Management Council. The team also serves as the Office of Enforcement's liaison with a number of the Agency cluster groups such as pulp and paper, lead, contaminated sediments, transportation, and petroleum refining. The team coordinates and takes the lead in the development, prosecution, and settlement of cases involving violations of more than one statute. In 1993, the team will focus on four national initiatives: 1) environmental equity (an effort which looks at areas where disadvantaged populations may be disproportionately affected by pollution); 2) Federal facilities; 3) data integrity; and 4) pollution prevention by targeting industry-specific sectors.

In 1993, Regional legal resources are supporting a number of multi-media enforcement initiatives. Enforcement will focus on innovative Regional techniques for targeting and case screening to achieve environmental results. Emerging multi-media enforcement and geographic initiatives will cause a significant shift of Regional legal resources to high risk areas. Regions will have the responsibility for initiating new enforcement actions based upon major statutory, regulatory, and programmatic directives.

International activities include: training for inspectors working on issues involving the Mexican Border and the North American Free Trade Agreement; providing support to criminal investigators stationed along the Mexican Border; providing international training on the principles for environmental enforcement; and organizing conferences on international enforcement strategies.

OE will develop a NETI facility at Headquarters to complement the existing Western facility in Lakewood, Colorado. NETI will expand emphasis on training for attorneys and inspectors. OE is building upon NETI's prior year efforts to sharpen enforcement staff skills in the area of expert witness testimony; media-specific and multimedia legal applications; basic interdisciplinary training of enforcement personnel at all levels of government; international enforcement issues; capacity building; Federal Facility compliance; and administrative hearings and trials. OE is continuing the attorney career-cycle training program to improve litigation and settlement skills.

In 1993, the IDEA project is being used to analyze data related to the environmental equity issue and in establishing enforcement targets. AC&C funds are used to assist in building basic software and analytical infrastructure, documentation, and follow-up training with EPA enforcement personnel.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $28,636,100 and 399.5 total workyears for this program, of which $24,601,500 was from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation, $3,666,900 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation, and $239,800 was from the FIFRA Revolving Fund, and $127,900 was from the Ocean Dumping Fund. Total workyears included 393.8 from S&E, 3.8 from FIFRA, and 1.9 from the Ocean Dumping Fund. This was the last year that OE received resources in the FIFRA and Ocean Dumping appropriations. Specific resources were not allocated to oil spills legal enforcement activities.

Preliminary statistics for 1992 indicate that the Agency set a new record for civil penalty assessments by assessing $73,658,626 in civil judicial penalties and administrative orders. Civil Judicial and administrative penalties and Administrative Orders resulted in a total of $22,876,162 penalties under the Clean Water Act. Clean Air Act settlements totaled $20,722,179 and RCRA settlements totaled nearly $17,000,000.

A major achievement in 1992 was the implementation of a number of the innovative recommendations in the Enforcement in the 1990's study. Implementation of the recommendations included: the issuance of guidance on effective enforcement communication; inclusion of recommendation on State/Federal relationships; preparation of a regulatory development training course; and development of innovative enforcement networks.

In the International area, EPA co-sponsored the second International Conference on Environmental Enforcement in Budapest, Hungary. Over 140 representatives from 38 countries and international organizations attended. EPA also presented training courses in a number of countries.

NETI delivered 52 training courses ranging from Pollution Prevention to Negotiations Skills. Included in this group of courses was the pilot version of Basic Environmental Enforcement course, an innovative multimedia multi-disciplinary course. Despite the fact that this was NETI's first full year of operation, the Institute trained over 3,800 environmental enforcement personnel.

NETI opened its Western training facility in Denver in September 1992. NETI also initiated its international training effort by developing and presenting a series of inspector training courses for the Mexican government.

OE provided the Agency with its first on-line and cross program interactive data integration through development of the IDEA data base. OE revised the Enforcement Four-Year (FY 1994-97) Strategic Plan, the Multi-Media Addendum to the Policy Framework on State/EPA Enforcement Agreements, and the Criminal Enforcement Addendum to the Policy Framework.

CRIMINAL ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $10,029,200 supported by 107.1 total workyears for this program, of which $8,614,000 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and $1,415,200 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an net decrease of $127,200 and 0.4 total workyears from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and an increase of $317,600 for the Abatement Control and Compliance appropriation. The workyear change represents an increase of 4.0 total workyears resulting from the transfer of the Contractor Listing Program to the Office of Criminal Enforcement in order to increase its ability to obtain timely criminal conviction data; and a decrease of 4.4 total workyears is a result of the government-wide reduction in workyears that is a part of the President's program to reduce the size and cost of government. The increase in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation supports the required training of Federal, State, local and tribal criminal investigators in environmental enforcement at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC), which will increase the presence of law enforcement operatives and thus alleviate the need for Federal intervention in violations best left to State enforcement.

The Headquarters legal and support staff (i.e., administrative, clerical, budgetary, and information systems) are consolidated under the Office of Criminal Enforcement (OCE) to improve the program's national direction and focus. The Regional legal resources are still located in the Office of Regional Counsel and are contained in the Enforcement Policy and Operations program elements.

The criminal investigative staff perform the following major functions:

- screening of all investigative leads and development of significant leads into cases;
- referral of appropriate leads to other law enforcement agencies and pursuit of joint investigations when circumstances warrant;
- development of information in support of grand jury inquiries;
- support to grand jury decisions on indictment/information;

- support to cases for resolution through trial or pleading;
- management of the criminal judicial docket and criminal information index;
- training of Federal, State, and local law enforcement personnel and regulatory agencies in the investigation of environmental crimes.

The criminal legal staff perform the following major functions:

- development and implementation of national criminal enforcement policies, including coordinating with other Federal agencies, to ensure a consistent and appropriate application of environmental statutes;
- providing legal support for criminal investigations and case development, including processing of criminal case referrals to the Department of Justice;
- draft/comment on proposed legislation and regulations to ensure enforceability and consistency with criminal procedural safeguards;
- support Regional and Headquarters media programs to ensure appropriate use of criminal investigative and enforcement tools;
- assist in the training of EPA Special Agents, Regional and Headquarters personnel, and State and local law enforcement and regulatory agency personnel in the prosecution of environmental statutes; and
- along with EPA criminal investigators, coordinate with other Federal departments and agencies, as well as foreign federal and provincial governments, to deter noncompliance with international obligations.

The Criminal Enforcement program will act to forcefully deter criminal violations of environmental laws and regulations by demonstrating to the regulated community that knowing statutory violations will be met with harsh sanctions in terms of both fines and jail sentences. This program has responded to the Congressional emphasis on criminal enforcement as enabling legislation is reauthorized. Congress has provided criminal sanctions within the environmental statutes, in addition to those which exist for civil prosecution. To enhance these sanctions, Congress has amended the statutes to strengthen their deterrent effect. For example, misdemeanors have become felonies, potential fines have been increased, and maximum jail sentences have been lengthened. Such deterrence contributes to pollution prevention as facility operators realize they may go to jail if they pollute illegally. This program is also concentrating resources on investigations of larger facilities and major incidents which requires special agents from more than one Region to provide an adequate investigative force. The publicity generated by criminal cases such as the Exxon Corporation - Exxon Shipping Corporation (i.e., Exxon-Valdez corporation fined $25.0 million), Control Disposal (CEO of a city's pretreatment program sentenced to three years in jail), and U.S. Sugar (corporation fined $8.8 million) creates a ripple effect of voluntary compliance. Criminal investigations and enforcement constitute a highly visible and effective force in the Agency's enforcement strategy. As environmental statutes have been reauthorized with new or enhanced criminal authorities, the criminal enforcement program has become a more integral part of EPA's enforcement efforts. Program priorities will be based upon Agency guidance, the Agency's Enforcement Four-Year Strategic Plan, individual media program compliance, and Regional office enforcement strategies.

The Criminal Enforcement program will continue to enforce the criminal provisions of the reauthorized Clean Air Act Amendments; and target violators of key Agency geographic and ecological initiatives to include the Chesapeake Bay, Great Lakes, Wetlands, Gulf of Mexico, and Caribbean areas. Investigators will pursue significant leads of potential criminal violation of environmental statutes concentrating on those violations involving the greatest risk to human health or the environment. These resources will maintain OCE's capability to concentrate on transboundary (Canadian and Mexican) movements of hazardous and toxic substances (e.g., maquiladora industries located on the Mexican side of the U.S. border), illegal hazardous waste disposal cases, improper fill of wetlands, and violations of the Clean Water Act. Overall, the resources will allow OCE to continue to respond to the changing nature of the program as a result of congressional emphasis on criminal enforcement as enabling legislation is reauthorized.

An effective Criminal Investigations program requires unique programmatic costs associated with criminal investigative operations, such as the purchase of information or evidence, guns and ammunition, support vehicles, and specialized equipment such as night scopes and monitoring devices. A significant cost of the program is the 25 percent Administratively Uncontrollable Overtime (AUO) payment which is based on the investigator's full salary. Resources will also provide for investigative travel to enable investigators to screen investigative leads and pursue the most egregious criminal offenders, thus providing an effective deterrence to those who would knowingly violate environmental laws.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $9,847,000 supported by 107.5 total workyears, of which $8,741,200 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $1,097,600 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

The criminal enforcement program is continuing to give priority to health and ecological risk, as it did in the Agency-wide Lead and Chesapeake Initiatives launched in 1992. Highest priority will be given to investigations having the greatest potential for preventing environmental harm and protecting public health. In 1993, the criminal enforcement program is emphasizing rigorous criminal investigations, particularly with respect to potential or documented knowing violations of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), Clean Air Act Amendments (especially air toxic strategy), toxics in all media, and municipal and pretreatment compliance. This program is working to improve case management through more efficient use of investigative resources, greater accessibility of criminal investigators to Regional staff and Assistant U.S. Attorneys, and by opening additional criminal investigation offices.

The criminal enforcement program is working in close partnership with State environmental crimes units and other Federal law enforcement agencies by assisting and training States in building their own criminal enforcement capability. This helps to limit the need for Federal staff resources and effectively multiplies the visibility and deterrent message of criminal enforcement of environmental statutes. In 1993, the criminal program will improve information access, technical investigations, and evidence audit support. Also, this program will work with the U.S. Sentencing Commission task force which has been directed to complete thorough investigations of environmental law issues before releasing new sentencing guidelines.

The Office of Criminal Enforcement will continue to focus attention on Federal facilities compliance. To date, there have been 20 cases involving Federal Facilities, or contractors at Federal facilities, of which 10 are for violations of non-Superfund environmental statutes. Eleven of these cases (six involving Resource Conservation and Recovery Act violations) are currently open and are actively being investigated or awaiting trial. A number of precedent-setting criminal investigations such as Rocky Flats and Lockheed Corporation have heightened interest by the Departments of Defense and Energy and other Federal agencies in meeting environmental standards.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $6,521,200 supported by 70.5 total workyears of which $6,120,000 was from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation and $401,200 was from the AC&C appropriation.

In 1992, emphasis was placed on rigorous criminal enforcement of knowing violations of RCRA, air toxic strategy, toxics in all media, and the Clean Water Act. Priority was given to investigations and cases with the greatest apparent potential for protecting public health and preventing environmental harm. OCE continued its commitment to concentrate on larger facilities and major incidents.

Emphasis was also placed on increasing the effectiveness of Federal environmental enforcement and coordination. Examples include: signing the Memorandum of Understanding with the Federal Bureau of Investigation which is expected to greatly improve coordination with the Bureau and participation in the drafting of the new Federal Sentencing Guidelines which required compliance-related relief as a condition of probation. New emphasis was placed on investigating Federal facility compliance.

State and local capabilities to detect, investigate, and prosecute environmental crimes were significantly enhanced through training courses provided at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC). In furthering the Agency's priority for international environmental enforcement and pollution prevention, OCE implemented a new initiative on criminal enforcement involving international shipments of waste and hazardous substances.

In 1992, OCE established overall records for most categories of criminal enforcement activity. There were 203 criminal cases initiated (35% increase), 107 criminal referrals (32% increase), bringing charges against 150 defendants

(44% increase), and defendants were sentenced to 94.6 years in jail (35% increase). These actions resulted in $62.9 million in assessed fines (346% increase), primarily dealing with Clean Water Act ($39.7 million) and Resource Conservation and Recovery Act ($23.0 million) violations. The amount of fines returned to the U.S. Treasury represents a return to the government of $9.00 for every $1.00 in OCE's budget. The criminal enforcement program is unique in that it provides a positive return on the government's investment.

TECHNICAL SUPPORT

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $7,417,100 and 74.4 total workyears for this program, of which $4,559,400 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and $2,857,700 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. The total represents an increase of $382,700 and for PRO and $230,900 for AC&C and a decrease of 1.2 PRO workyears. The additional PRO dollars reflect increased workforce costs. The increases in AC&C contracts support NEIC's forensic laboratory (+$250,000). The decrease in workyears is a result of the government-wide reduction in workyears that is a part of the President's program to reduce the size and cost of government.

The National Enforcement Investigation Center (NEIC) will continue to provide high quality technical support to the Agency's enforcement program in developing cases that have precedent-setting implications; have multi-Regional impacts; require the innovative application of engineering and scientific technology to resolve complex pollution issues; or exceed a Region's technical capability or resources. NEIC will also provide technical assistance to the Regions on complex multi-media investigations and facility audits. NEIC's support includes field investigations; forensic laboratory services; information and litigation support services; financial analysis; civil investigations; and training.

NEIC will continue to provide emerging capabilities such as computer fraud investigations, corporate financial investigations, integrations of risk and geographic data into enforcement targeting systems, and "fingerprinting" hazardous wastes to specific pollution sources with innovative applications of technologies like electron microscopy.

The National Enforcement Training Institute-West will continue to develop curricula and offer a limited schedule of technical courses to train Federal, State and local investigators, and technical personnel. The civil investigators at NEIC will continue to support the Regional program compliance personnel, enforcement attorneys, and NEIC enforcement personnel.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $6,803,500 and 75.6 total workyears for the non Superfund program, of which $4,176,700 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $2,626,800 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1993, NEIC will hire its full complement of five civil investigators at the Center and is scoping out the national Civil Investigator program, which in the future will involve placing personnel in the Regions. The National Enforcement and Training Institute (NETI) continues to develop technical enforcement courses. Courses include joint offerings with State environmental enforcement organizations and EPA program offices, such as the RCRA Institute courses which are conducted in partnership with the Office of Waste Programs Enforcement. NEIC also supports the North American Free Trade Agreement and Mexican Border Geographic Initiatives by developing a bi-lingual training film for United States and Mexican customs officials on procedures for detecting and monitoring compliance of trans-boundary hazardous waste shipments.

NEIC provides technical consultation and assistance to meet the Agency's enforcement goals and objectives through information and data reviews and financial analyses, inspections; field investigations, laboratory analyses, evidence audit support, investigation and inspection report preparation, training, supplemental technical information development, work products that meet all chain-of-custody and document control requirements, fact and expert technical testimony, and expertise in negotiating the technical aspects of consent decrees.

NEIC serves as the principal source of technical expertise within the Office of Enforcement. As such, the Center provides leadership within the enforcement community to enhance field and laboratory capabilities within and external to the Agency. Upon development of specific enforcement tools, NEIC is expected to transfer their knowledge and skills to the EPA Regional Offices, States, and local agencies with the enforcement community.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $6,735,200 and 63.7 total workyears for this program, of which $4,769,300 was from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation, $1,965,900 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

During 1992, NEIC leased and outfitted a permanent facility to house the Western campus of the National Enforcement Training Institute (NETI). NETI was mandated by the Pollution Prosecution Act and the Western campus, managed by NEIC, provides enforcement training for Federal, State and local technical experts, and civil investigators. Course offerings included a wide range of environmental enforcement topics such as "Enforcement for Laboratory Personnel," "Environmental Science for the Enforcement Team," and "Multi-Media Investigations". NEIC also hired its first two Investigators as it began implementing the Pollution Prosecution Act. Their primary duty was gathering evidence for non-Superfund administrative or judicial case development, and subsequent enforcement proceedings.

NEIC committed significant resources to numerous civil and criminal cases. Included were two criminal cases which resulted in very large fines, U.S. Sugar; and Rockwell (Rocky Flats). NEIC also provided technical support and expert testimony for the first laboratory fraud case tried in Federal courts. NEIC supported the investigation of a case involving a laboratory performing analysis on behalf of major pesticide manufacturers. That case resulted in an indictment charging Craven Laboratories (President) and certain key employees with twenty felony counts alleging a wide range of fraudulent practices.

NEIC continued to use data integration tools and methodologies to promote enforcement targeting and multi-media investigations. Multi-media compliance investigations were conducted at numerous major Federal and non-Federal facilities. NEIC provided specialized field, technical, laboratory, litigation support, financial analysis, and information services for criminal and civil enforcement investigations, case preparations, and settlement negotiations of all Federal environmental statutes.

FEDERAL FACILITIES ENFORCEMENT

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $3,830,000 supported by 32.5 total workyears for this program, of which $2,098,900 will be for Program and Research Operations (PRO) appropriation, and $1,731,100 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance (AC&C) appropriation. This represents an increase of $29,400 in the PRO account and a $898,900 increase in the AC&C account. A decrease of 0.6 total workyears is a result of the government-wide reduction in workyears that is a part of the President's program to reduce the size and cost of government. The additional PRO dollars reflects increased workforce costs, the increased AC&C contract dollars (+$898,900) will support new responsibilities under the Federal Facility Compliance Act.

In 1994, the Office of Enforcement (OE) Federal Facilities enforcement program will continue to provide guidance and direction to the Regions on the National technical assistance and multi-media compliance program to conduct multi-media compliance and RCRA Corrective action cleanup with regard to Federal facilities. EPA will help ensure at a national level that Federal agencies carry out their projects in a cost-effective manner. Headquarters resources will be directed towards assisting the Regions with guidance in their review of A-106 packages.

OE will continue to manage the implementation of the Federal Facilities Tracking System (FFTS) for compliance tracking in all media. Information will be provided from FFTS to Federal agencies to aid them in their compliance efforts.

OE will provide direction to EPA National Program Managers in their inspection programs supporting multi-media enforcement activities at Federal facilities. In particular, OE will develop a Federal/State/Federal facilities dialogue agreement on current State efforts towards Federal facility compliance, and on EPA's role, with an emphasis on joint EPA/State multi-media actions. OE will work closely with EPA/State program personnel and State organizations to ensure that State/EPA roles are clearly defined. Similarly, a policy document will be provided to the appropriate National Program Manager on RCRA Corrective Action at Federal facilities addressing complicated RCRA/CERCLA integration and national cleanup priority issues.

In 1992, the Enforcement Management Council (EMC) selected Federal facilities as a major two year multi-media enforcement initiative for 1993 and 1994. In 1994, efforts will focus on continued implementation and evaluation of the Initiative.

OE will continue to coordinate EPA Federal facility inspections, provide technical assistance and training to facilities with compliance problems, and initiate follow up enforcement actions resulting in Federal Facility Compliance Agreements (FFCAs) and administrative orders where appropriate. OE will design these actions to improve the compliance rates at Federal facilities in each media and encourage greater Federal agency awareness of their environmental responsibilities.

OE will provide assistance to National Program Managers in targeting inspections at Federal facilities. OE will also utilize resources for negotiating FFCAs and consent orders to address high priority violators for greater environmental benefit and results.

1993 Program

The Agency requests a total of $2,901,700 supported by 33.1 total workyears for this program, of which $2,069,500 will be for Program and Research Operations (PRO) appropriation, and $832,200 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance (AC&C) appropriation.

To address the myriad of applicable statutes and regulations at Federal facility operations, the Office of Federal Facility Enforcement has developed a multi-media strategy. OE's multi-media enforcement strategy contains five components: 1) a national program to improve compliance through training, technical assistance on regulatory matters, and development of a long term technology-based strategy for compliance promotion, waste minimization, and pollution prevention; 2) nationally coordinated Federal Facility Tracking System (FFTS) to track inspection, enforcement, and compliance activities; 3) an improved A-106 budgeting and planning process in conjunction with Federal agencies and OMB; 4) coordinated planning with State and local enforcement and regulatory agencies to ensure consistency with national priorities; and 5) prioritized enforcement.

The prioritized enforcement component focuses Regional enforcement and oversight resources on those Federal facilities targeted as priorities based on historical non-compliance, the seriousness of violations with respect to risk to human health and the environment, strategic deterrence for non-compliance, and opportunities for preventing pollution. Compliance schedules and remedies will be negotiated to reflect the relative risks posed by media-specific violations thereby providing the Federal facilities with a priority-based approach to achieving compliance. This strategy will result in the most effective use Federal resources and will be designed to substantially improve Federal facility compliance rates and help limit the Federal government's environmental and clean-up liabilities. It will provide clear guidance to Federal agencies regarding their environmental responsibilities, provide the technical assistance and training necessary to comply with these responsibilities, and promote voluntary compliance across all Federal agencies.

The Federal Facilities Enforcement Program will establish effective liaison and coordination between EPA and other Federal agencies to provide them with information on complying with all Federal environmental statutes. To accomplish this mission, OE performs the following activities:

1) Regional Program Support
2) Program and Information Management
3) Policy and Guidance Development
4) Technical Assistance and Compliance Promotion Activities.

1992 Accomplishments

The Agency allocated a total of $1,631,000 supported by 24.3 total workyears for this program, of which $1,518,000 was from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation and $113,000 was from the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation.

EPA increased its efforts in the compliance arena. Five additional Federal facility compliance agreements (FFCAs) were signed under RCRA providing a total of 86 FFCAs. EPA has had similar success in water enforcement. For example, OE and Region II successfully concluded negotiations with the U.S. Army for issuance of a Region II consent order under the CWA to address long standing CWA violations at Ft. Dix, New Jersey. The compliance order requires construction of a new waste water treatment facility to serve Ft. Dix. The order also incorporates a unique sanction provision for violations of the agreements. When there is a violation, the order will require the U.S. Army to propose and fund environmentally beneficial projects subject to EPA approval.

OE continues to pursue Federal facility compliance with the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA). TSCA compliance became an issue in the transfer of a Navy aircraft carrier. OE was requested to coordinate all the necessary parties and to address the compliance requirements under TSCA and the PCB regulations when the City of Corpus Christi, Texas acquired the legendary Navy aircraft carrier, USS LEXINGTON. LEXINGTON is contaminated with PCBs in a variety of unauthorized uses. Facilitating the transfer of the vessel required the drafting and execution of two Compliance Agreements within a few months. The Agreements were executed on June 10, about three months from the time OE was initially contacted by the Navy and Region VI. The famous aircraft carrier is now exhibited as a museum in Corpus Christi.

EPA has also successfully enforced air requirements at Federal facilities. On March 3, 1992, Region VIII issued a Clean Air Act Section 113 Compliance Order to EG&G (Department of Energy contractor at the Rocky Flats Plant) for violations of Subpart H of the radionuclide NESHAPS. The order requires EG&G to achieve compliance with the effluent monitoring requirements of 40 C.F.R. section 61.93(b) and to complete four specified projects in order to evaluate the existing radionuclide monitoring systems for modifications to bring them into compliance.

EPA has taken significant enforcement actions at DOE facilities this fiscal year. For example, as part of the Hanford Tri-party agreement, DOE was to complete construction and initiate operations of a low level mixed waste laboratory on or before January 31, 1992. On October 31, 1991, DOE submitted a request to change this deadline which EPA and the State of Washington denied. DOE then initiated dispute resolution. After protracted negotiations, the parties reached agreement on the dispute. As part of the settlement, DOE must seek funding for new expedited response actions at Hanford, and construct and operate an on-site laboratory that is smaller than the original laboratory. DOE agreed to the assessment of a $100,000 penalty. Finally, the settlement allows DOE one year to demonstrate that low level mixed waste laboratory needs can be satisfied using the combination of existing commercial laboratory capacity and the downsized on-site laboratory currently under construction.

The Federal Facility Compliance Agreement which addresses TSCA violations at the DOE gaseous diffusions plants in Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee, became effective in February 1992. The agreement establishes a plan to bring the facilities into full compliance with TSCA and the PCB regulations. It also commits DOE to a clean-up schedule and requires worker safety measures in the meantime. A related case against a DOE contractor-operator at the facilities, Martin Marietta Energy Systems, was settled with payment of a $50,000 penalty and correction of the violations.

In DOE policy matters, OE initiated dialogue on a mixed waste compliance strategy, a multi-year compliance and technology development effort to characterize and develop the technology to treat mixed waste, DOE's most intractable problem. Preliminary strategies and recommendations have been developed for seven mixed waste and materials management issues: scrap or excess lead, scrap and residue, transportation of recyclable hazardous material, management of wastes containing only source, special nuclear or byproduct material, representative sampling of nonhomogeneous waste forms, DOE compliance with RCRA Land Disposal Restrictions and DOE compliance with RCRA technical standards. DOE and EPA have established a dialogue to address policy concerns regarding RCRA technical standards and applicability of RCRA to radioactive wastes exhibiting a hazardous characteristic.

Interagency agreements were signed at DOE facilities such as Idaho National Engineering Laboratory and Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (Site 300). By the end of 1992, all nuclear weapons sites were covered under multi-year enforcement agreements with States as signatories, representing 100 - 150 billion dollars in cleanups.

EPA devised mechanisms for shaping the direction and focus of the Federal sector policies and programs in pollution prevention. A national agreement with DOE has been initiated to significantly reduce the amount of waste being generated by Federal facilities. The agreement involves voluntary participation in TRI reporting and participation in EPA's 33/50 program.

EPA also commenced implementing the Tidewater Interagency Pollution Prevention Program (TIPPP) as a model installation demonstration program with the Army, Navy, Air Force, and NASA. Under the TIPPP, participating agencies are charged with developing and implementing alternative practices to reduce the wastes, emissions, and adverse environmental impacts of their facilities.

The Federal Government Pollution Prevention Strategy was drafted. The strategy sets pollution prevention goals and objectives for the Federal sector by focusing on the three primary roles in which the government can make a significant impact (i.e., manufacturer and generator, consumer and large purchaser, and policy maker and regulator).

EPA signed the joint implementation plan for a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Western Governors Association, DOE, DoD, and DOI. The implementation plan requires an examination of technology needs for environmental restoration and waste management activities in Western states. Reports generated from the MOU identify barriers to technology development and address a more cooperative approach in developing technical solutions to environmental restoration and waste management problems. The key part of this MOU will be to establish a number of Federal sites as innovative technology demonstration sites in collaboration with the private sector.

TOXIC SUBSTANCES

	ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
	(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
APPROPRIATION							
Program & Research Operations	$51,997.5	$56,727.0	$56,739.9	$57,119.2	$56,790.2	-$329.0	$63.2
Abatement Control and Compliance	$76,852.1	$55,342.8	$53,477.2	$53,534.9	$67,087.7	$13,552.8	$11,744.9
Research & Development	$13,551.2	$14,834.4	$14,450.1	$14,450.1	$15,199.3	$749.2	$364.9
Credit Reform - Program Account	$18,007.7		$31,225.0	$31,225.0		-$31,225.0	
TOTAL, Toxic Substances	$160,408.5	$126,904.2	$155,892.2	$156,329.2	$139,077.2	-$17,252.0	$12,173.0
PERMANENT WORKYEARS	832.1	902.9	895.2	892.4	841.9	-50.5	-61.0
TOTAL WORKYEARS	859.2	902.9	895.2	892.4	841.9	-50.5	-61.0
OUTLAYS	$136,862.6	$125,890.7	$138,015.9	$138,383.9	$158,505.4	$20,121.5	$32,614.7

AUTHORIZATION LEVELS Authorization for the Toxic Substances Control Act expired on September 30, 1983. Reauthorization is pending.

TOXIC SUBSTANCES

	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	DIFFERENCE ENACTED VS PRES. BUD	DIFFERENCE EST. VS PRES. BUD	DIFFERENCE EST. VS ENACTED
	(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)					
APPROPRIATION						
Program & Research Operations	$56,727.0	$56,739.9	$57,119.2	$12.9	$392.2	$379.3
Abatement Control and Compliance	$55,342.8	$53,477.2	$53,534.9	-$1,865.6	-$1,807.9	$57.7
Research & Development	$14,834.4	$14,450.1	$14,450.1	-$384.3	-$384.3	
Credit Reform - Program Account		$31,225.0	$31,225.0	$31,225.0	$31,225.0	
TOTAL, Toxic Substances	$126,904.2	$155,892.2	$156,329.2	$28,988.0	$29,425.0	$437.0
PERMANENT WORKYEARS	902.9	895.2	892.4	-7.7	-10.5	-2.8
TOTAL WORKYEARS	902.9	895.2	892.4	-7.7	-10.5	-2.8

The following points list the major reasons that the dollars devoted to this media have changed from submission of the President's FY 1993 Budget Request to the FY 1993 Current Estimates.

PROGRAM AND RESEARCH OPERATIONS

- The FY 1993 Current Estimate reflects increased workforce costs.

ABATEMENT, CONTROL AND COMPLIANCE

- The FY 1993 Current Estimate reflects Congressional Add-ons of $1,881,000 for Asbestos Worker Training Grants; $1,875,000 for Lead Abatement; $300,000 for Lead Abatement Prevention Strategies; $5,675,000 for Asbestos Grants; and $31,225,000 for Asbestos Loans subsidies and administration.

- The FY 1993 Current Estimate also reflects Congressionally directed reductions to this account, as well as Agency investments in the Lead and Design for Environment project areas.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

- Congressionally directed add-ons for neurotoxicology research and for biotechnology/bioremediation research.

- Congressionally directed general reductions to the Research and Development appropriation.

MEDIA BRIDGE TABLES

MEDIA: TOXIC SUBSTANCES

NPM : OFFICE OF PREVENTION, PESTICIDES AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES

	TOXIC SUBSTANCES			
	PRO	AC&C*	R&D	Total
FY 1993 CURRENT ESTIMATE	$57,119.2	$84,759.9	$14,450.1	$156,329.2
Changes by Category:				
Workforce Costs (+/-)	-$329.0	$0.0	+$749.2	+$420.2
Legislative Initiatives (+/-)	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
Program Initiatives (+/-)	$0.0	+$23,600.4	+$1,000.0	+$24,600.4
Discontinuation of Specific Increases to 1993 Request (+/-)	$0.0	-$40,956.0	-$1,150.0	-$42,106.0
Others (+/-)	$0.0	-$316.6	+$150.0	-$166.6
FY 1994 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET.	$56,790.2	$67,087.7	$15,199.3	$139,077.2

* Includes The Credit Reform Account

TOXIC SUBSTANCES

OVERVIEW AND STRATEGY

The toxic substances media includes responsibility for environmental programs implemented under six major statutes, with an emphasis on preventing pollution associated with toxic chemicals. The Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) is designed to protect human health and the environment from unreasonable risks arising from the manufacture, processing, distribution, use or disposal of new or existing chemical substances. The Pollution Prevention Act of 1990 (PPA/90) requires the promotion of a cross-media approach to pollution prevention, and aims to institutionalize pollution prevention throughout the Agency. The Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (AHERA), requires inspection for and abatement of asbestos in all public and private schools, and requires EPA to examine similar asbestos exposure issues in public and commercial buildings. The Asbestos School Hazard Abatement Act (ASHAA) authorizes EPA to provide financial assistance in the form of loans or grants to local education agencies (LEAs) to conduct asbestos abatement projects in school buildings. Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) requires facilities that emit toxic materials to report those emissions to EPA, and requires EPA to collect and provide those data to the public through electronic and other means. Finally, the Residential Lead-based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992 requires EPA to provide a comprehensive national approach to dealing with lead-based paint in the nation's housing stock.

The focus of the toxics program is to reduce the risks of toxic chemicals from a multi-media perspective through pollution prevention. The toxic substances program contributes widely to multi-media program initiatives with other EPA offices, both at Headquarters and in the Regions, and supports Agency pollution prevention and risk reduction efforts. Regional and state programs are designed to broaden the impact of a number of toxic substances media programs and to direct the emphasis of those programs on local concerns. Two important cross-cutting goals are to ensure strong toxic substances enforcement and research and development support.

1994 Program Priorities

The Existing Chemical program is central to the Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics' (OPPT) emphasis on risk reduction. This program is responsible for characterizing the risks to human health and the environment posed by existing chemicals and, where unreasonable levels of risk are identified, to take appropriate action to eliminate or mitigate those risks. In 1994, in addition to managing the risk review of hundreds of chemicals, the existing chemical review program incorporates two important initiatives expanding its risk reduction and pollution prevention emphasis. The first deals with lead-based paint in residential housing. While EPA will continue to support the ongoing lead-in-paint program that EPA and the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) have implemented, additional resources will be directed to several new areas. First, EPA will promulgate regulations that set standards for lead-based paint hazards, lead-contaminated dust, and lead-contaminated soil. OPPT will work with HUD to promulgate rules requiring disclosure of lead-based paint hazards in housing constructed before 1978 that is offered for sale or lease. OPPT will promulgate guidelines for renovating and remodeling residential and commercial buildings that contain lead-based paint. Finally, financial assistance to the states will allow them to begin development of state plans for abatement worker training and certification programs. Resources will be used to (1) begin developing enabling legislation; (2) coordinate among different state and local agencies; (3) conduct outreach to interested/affected parties; and (4) begin developing state regulations to support program implementation and enforceability.

The second initiative, Design for the Environment, focuses on pollution prevention in the industrial sector and is part of the Agency's integrated, cross-program Innovative Environmental Technology program, which supports the President's technology initiative. OPPT will encourage industries to think through their chemical and technological choices from an environmental perspective and chart a course towards safer materials, products and processes.

The Toxic Substances - Regions program includes several activities that complement or closely parallel initiatives found in the Existing Chemical program. Administrative support will be given to new and expanding state implementation as the states address multi-chemical priority areas identified by the Toxic Release Inventory (TRI). Under Title X, Regional resources are being used to disseminate information to the states and other entities within the Regions, and to support Agency workgroups. Regional initiatives will also support the Agency's lead strategy by targeting urban communities for outreach and education activities. Resources are being provided to the Regions to conduct mass mailings, set up workshops, and develop informational material to support outreach and technical assistance activities of the Regions. The 33/50 program will focus on achieving significant reductions in the emissions of certain high priority toxic substances, within the state governments and local facilities, to obtain Region-specific participation in the program.

Similarly, the OPPT-Emergency Preparedness and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) program plays a major role in the implementation of both the Pollution Prevention Act of 1990 (PPA/90) and amendments to the Clean Air Act. OPPT will expand its activities in data integration and public access with respect to the Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) database. OPPT has gained critical experience in providing public access to chemical information, and OPPT believes there are substantial pollution prevention benefits to be gained by linking this experience with both the expanded TRI database and with the chemical knowledge and expertise of OPPT.

OPPT will contribute to the Agency's emphasis on international cooperation by exporting the TRI program concepts and data to support other countries' pollution prevention and risk reduction programs, and working towards international consensus on responses to specific chemicals or chemical classes.

Enforcement

The major objective of the Agency's Toxic Substances Enforcement program is to develop an effective national compliance monitoring program with appropriate coverage of all enforceable TSCA regulations. The enforcement program depends increasingly upon the assistance of state agencies which conduct compliance monitoring inspections for PCBs and asbestos under the terms of cooperative enforcement agreements. Thirty-five states currently participate in the TSCA cooperative agreement program. State enforcement programs emphasize compliance monitoring of existing chemical control rules, particularly those for asbestos and PCBs. States may only conduct inspections. Enforcement actions must be issued by the Regions because no state has "equivalent" state authority as mandated by TSCA. A limited number of TSCA multi-media state grants are piloted, encouraging states to assume additional comprehensive TSCA enforcement responsibilities, allowing for greater enforcement coverage and locally tailored programs.

The Toxic Substances Enforcement program also supports the enforcement provisions of EPCRA's Toxics Release Inventory (TRI). EPA's inspection program ensures that manufacturers, processors, and users of subject chemicals comply with section 313 requirements to report emissions and discharges of toxic chemicals. The EPCRA TRI enforcement program has expanded to target late reporting and data quality violations. States are encouraged to develop their own EPCRA compliance programs through a pilot state cooperative enforcement agreement program.

Research and Development

The Office of Research and Development (ORD) will support the Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances (OPPTS) by conducting research in areas relating to toxic substances. Scientists will focus on aquatic ecocriteria to determine the effects of toxic substances on aquatic life. Ecological risk assessment methods will develop site-specific or geographic-specific evaluations of pollutants and stressors to enhance human health status and to protect the environment. Air toxics research will focus on improving air toxics emissions estimation methods for industry to use in reporting for the Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) mandated under Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA).

Researchers will continue to develop sampling methods for airborne asbestos and other fibers related to indoor air pollution. ORD will begin developing pollution prevention strategies and separation technologies for wastes in the chemical formulating and packaging industries under wastewater and sludge research. Research in indoor air pollution will continue to develop sampling methods for asbestos and other fibers, including the determination of concentrations in settled dust and real-time screening techniques for airborne fiber contents.

Human exposure investigation will develop methods to measure the exposures of human populations to environmental chemicals from all sources and routes of exposure. Research in health effects will emphasize the development of animal toxicologic and human clinical data and models; efforts will focus on environmetal epidemiology, including the development and assessment of biomarkers. New and expanded research begun in 1993 will continue in neurotoxicology on the identification of susceptible populations, neurodegenerative diseases, and in-vitro neurotoxicology. Scientists will develop methods to predict environmental and human health impacts related to research on the environmental review of toxic chemicals. Researchers will conduct studies on alternative reproductive and in-vitro neurotoxicity test methods; ecology research will emphasize advanced structure activity relationship (SAR) techniques, and physical and chemical identification data for transportation and fate analysis.

Health risk assessment methods research will produce Quality Assurance (QA) guidelines for data management procedures for bioassays and computerized approaches for risk evaluation (CARE). Research in lead and other heavy metals will accelerate the development of standard reference materials (SRMs) and laboratory accreditation support for paint, house dust, street dust, and soil.

Fees

The toxic substances program will continue to collect PMN fees authorized by TSCA. However, the Agency is proposing a PMN Rule to extend the fees to low-volume PMNs, as well as low release and exposure PMNs.

TOXIC SUBSTANCES

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES	ACTUAL 1992	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	ESTIMATE 1994	INCREASE (+) DECREASE (-) 1993 VS 1994
Incremental Outputs				
Existing Chemical Review				
Sec. 8(e) Initial Received..	5602	3000*	2000*	-1000
Sec. 8(e) Initial Processing	2306	3600	3600	--
FYI Reviews................	65	65	65	--
Triage Hazard Screens.......	1688	2400*	2400*	--
Hazard Screens From Clusters	62	200**	200	--
RM1 Cases Completed.........	30	12	12	--
RM2 Investigations Begun....	3	8	8	--
RM2 Cases Completed.........	3	11	8	-3
Major Risk Mgmt Actions.....	2	6	6	--
SNURs and Other Rulemakings.	4	6	6	--
PCB Rulemakings............	1	4	2	-2
PCB Disposal Permits........	29	31	25	-6
Sec. 21 Responses...........	7	1	4	+3
New Chemical Review				
Rulemakings.................	0	2	2	--
New Chemical Submissions....	1,891	2,500	2,500	--
New Chemical Control Actions***	187	200	200	--
Biotechnology Notices.......	23	23	23	--
Biotechnology Control Actions	5	6	6	--
New Chemical SNURs..........	101	150	150	--
Receipt of Test Data.........	275	200	200	--
Bona Fide Submissions........	509	500	500	--
Commencement Notices.........	870	1,000	1,000	--

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* Due to the 8(e) Compliance Audit Program (CAP) project, which is a one-time, voluntary program designed to obtain outstanding section 8(e) data and to encourage companies to audit their files for information reportable under section 8(e), EPA anticipates a large volume of voluntary 8(e) submissions in 1993 which will be reviewed in both 1993 and 1994.

** Assumes three clusters: 1) wood stains and varnishes, 2) lithographic blanket washes, and 3) screen printing reclamation chemicals.

*** 5(e) Regulatory Decisions consisting of 5(e) consent orders, bans pending testing, and non-5(e) SNURs.

TOXIC SUBSTANCES

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES	ACTUAL 1992	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	ESTIMATE 1994	INCREASE (+) DECREASE (-) 1993 VS 1994
Incremental Outputs				
Chemical Testing				
ITC Testing Actions..........	69	15	55	+40
Non-ITC Testing Actions......	0	49	31	-18
Test Guidelines..............	0	2	5	+3
Test Standard Modifications..	22	11	15	+4
Interim Test Program Reviews.	13	4	3	-1
Final Test Program Reviews...	1	9	7	-2
SIDS.........................	38	60	61	+1
Master Testing List Additions	0	50	50	--
Title III				
TRI Forms Received..........	89,000	95,000	100,000	+5,000
TRI Forms Processed.........	70,000	85,000	95,000	+10,000
Notices of Noncompliance....	1,000	1,000	1,000	--
Receipt of Corrected Forms..	20,000	25,000	25,000	--
Petitions Received..........	5	10	10	--
On-Site Technical Audits....	0	0	0	--
Suspect Tech. Data Review...	0	0	500	+500
Rulemakings.................	3	11	2	-9
Asbestos-in-Schools Loans and Grants				
Abatement Projects Funded...	251	180	0	-180
Weekly Expos. Hrs. Reduced	3,100,000	2,100,000	0	2,100,000
Asbestos-in-Buildings				
Abatement Projects Closed Out	351	242	217	-25
State Waiver Programs Developed (cumulative)......	2	3	5	+2
State Accreditation Programs Developed (cumulative)......	37	40	42	+2

TOXIC SUBSTANCES

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES	Actual 1992	Current Estimate 1993	Estimate 1994	Increase+ Decrease- 1994 vs. 1993
Incremental Outputs				
Enforcement Actions				
EPCRA Inspections.......	790	683	683	--
Laboratory Inspections......5	4	4	--	
Test Study Audits...........	5	4	4	--
Inspections, Sec. 5.........	16	137	91	9½
Inspections, Sec. 6				
PCB Inspections*..........	1,963	1,440	1,440	--
Asbestos Inspections*....	1,623	1,260	1,260	--
Inspections, Sec. 8.........	193	95	95	--

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*Includes Federal, state, and contractor inspections

TOXIC SUBSTANCES

Toxic Substances Research

	ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
	(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
PROGRAM							
Toxic Substance Research							
Program & Research Operations	$10,908.0	$11,982.1	$11,615.5	$11,577.3	$10,492.5	-$1,084.8	-$1,489.6
Research & Development	$13,551.2	$14,834.4	$14,450.1	$14,450.1	$15,199.3	$749.2	$364.9
TOTAL	$24,459.2	$26,816.5	$26,065.6	$26,027.4	$25,691.8	-$335.6	-$1,124.7
TOTAL:							
Program & Research Operations	$10,908.0	$11,982.1	$11,615.5	$11,577.3	$10,492.5	-$1,084.8	-$1,489.6
Research & Development	$13,551.2	$14,834.4	$14,450.1	$14,450.1	$15,199.3	$749.2	$364.9
Toxic Substances Research TOTAL	$24,459.2	$26,816.5	$26,065.6	$26,027.4	$25,691.8	-$335.6	-$1,124.7
PERMANENT WORKYEARS							
Toxic Substance Research	171.6	185.5	181.7	180.2	148.7	-31.5	-36.8
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS	171.6	185.5	181.7	180.2	148.7	-31.5	-36.8
TOTAL WORKYEARS							
Toxic Substance Research	179.7	185.5	181.7	180.2	148.7	-31.5	-36.8
TOTAL WORKYEARS	179.7	185.5	181.7	180.2	148.7	-31.5	-36.8

TOXIC SUBSTANCES

Toxic Substances Research

Principal Outputs

1994 o Ecological Risks in the Savannah River Watershed: Problem Formulation Phase.

o Exposure and Hazard Assessment of Small Mammals to Chemical Contaminants.

o Case Study of East Greenwich Bay.

o Methods and Protocols for the Detection and Enumeration of Surviving Microorganisms in Decontaminated Process Fluids.

o Draft Design and Development Plan for an Integrated Exposure Assessment System (IEAS).

o Evaluation of Altered Embryonic Function as a Common Pathway for Alterations of *In-Utero* Growth.

o Development of Generic Scenarios for Premanufacture Notification (PMN) Review for the Electronics Industry.

o Distribution of Prototype Software Called Correlations of Reactivity and Molecular Spectroscopy (CRAMS) to Facilitate Assessments for New and Existing Chemicals.

o Development of Quantitative Structure Activity Relationships (QSARs) to Predict the Toxicity of Selected Reactive Chemicals.

o Provision of Remaining Standard Reference Materials (SRMs) for Laboratory Paint-Lead Analyses for Use in Supporting the Accreditation Program for Paint-Lead Measurements.

o Performance Evaluation Materials (PEMs) to Support Field Methods Use of Portable X-ray Fluorescence Instruments (XRFs) and/or Test Kits for Paint-Lead Measurements.

1993 o Protocol for Evaluating Ecological Impact of Bioremediation Transformation Products on Terrestrial Systems.

o Methods and Protocols for the Detection and Enumeration of Process-specific Airborne Microorganisms in Industrial Settings.

o Test Version of Human Exposure Relational Database and Models: Manual and Software.

o National Assessment of Benzene Exposures using the Benzene Exposure Assessment Model (BEAM).

o Report on Source Test Methods for Stationary Source Emissions of 93 Hazardous Air Pollutants.

- Development of Standardized Methods for Evaluating Particle Air Cleaners.
- Development of On-line Access to the System for Predicting Environmental Fate Constants (SPARC).
- Development of Generic Scenarios for Premanufacture Notification (PMN) Review for the Oil Coatings Industry.

1992
- Report on the Use of Physiologically-based Toxicokenetic Models in a Mechanistic Approach to Aquatic Toxicology.
- Ecotoxicological Predictive Physical Models.
- Predicting Chronic Toxicity of Chemicals to Fishes from Acute Toxicity Test Data: The Concept and Linear Regression.
- Report on Cross-species Sensitivity to Mice, Rats, and Man to Selected Genotoxicants as Measured by Cytogenetic Analysis.
- Bioassay for Testing the Lethal Effects of Fungal Pathogens on the Predatory Beetle *Hippodamia convergens*.
- Bioassay for Testing the Lethal Effects of Bacterial Pathogens on Beneficial Diptera using *Voria ruralis* .
- Annual Report on Biotechnology Monitoring Research.
- Report on the Analysis and Interpretation of Neurobehavioral Screening Data.
- Report on the Developmental Toxicity of Aliphatic Acids.
- Report on Selected Improvements in Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) Estimates for Electroplating Operations.
- Report on Alternative Dustiness Indicators for Premanufacture Notification (PMN) Estimates.
- Report on Methods Development Activities for Asbestos Monitoring.

TOXIC SUBSTANCES

Toxic Substances Research

BUDGET REQUEST

1994 Budget Request

The Agency requests a total of $25,691,800 and 148.7 total workyears for 1994, a decrease of $335,600 and 31.5 total workyears from 1993. Of the request, $10,492,500 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and $15,199,300 will be for the Research and Development appropriation. This represents a decrease of $1,084,800 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and an increase of $749,200 in the Research and Development appropriation. The decrease in workyears reflects a shift in the Agency's strategy towards greater cross media research through the multimedia program as a more effective method of scientific inquiry into environmental problems than the single media approach traditionally followed by the Agency. This shift is primarily for the high priority Ecosystem initiative in Multimedia research.

1993 Budget

The Agency is allocating a total of $26,027,400 supported by 180.2 total workyears for this program element, of which $11,577,300 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $14,450,100 is from the Research and Development appropriation.

1992 Budget

The Agency obligated a total of $24,459,200 supported by 171.6 total workyears for this program element, of which $10,908,000 was from the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and $13,551,200 was from the Research and Development appropriation.

RESEARCH ISSUES

The sections below describe research program issues by each fiscal year:

AQUATIC ECOCRITERIA

1994 Program Request

Aquatic ecocriteria research is designed to develop the science needed to integrate water quality criteria for individual chemicals with the ecological risk assessment guidelines being developed by the Agency. Chemical criteria for individual chemicals will become more ecologically relevant by assessing the risks at population and community levels. By developing such criteria, EPA will create the required next generation of methods and guidance for identifying risks associated with human activity, shaping pollution prevention programs, and selecting restoration approaches in areas of diminished ecological integrity.

Researchers will determine the effects of toxic substances on specific organs of aquatic life. Scientists will use this knowledge to more accurately predict the toxic effect and carcinogenesis potential of untreated chemicals. These endpoints are an important component of ecological criteria which relate to environmental stressors.

1993 Program

Scientists are determining the immunotoxicity of chemicals to aquatic life and developing life cycle toxicity tests for selected marine crustaceans. Researchers are testing exposure systems with selected chemicals and fish species regarding histological, biochemical, histochemical, and physiological endpoints in order to characterize responses.

1992 Accomplishments

Researchers continued to work on models and methods for investigating the impact of chemical stressors on aquatic and marine organisms.

ECOLOGICAL RISK ASSESSMENT METHODS

1994 Program Request

The Agency will conduct research on methods needed to assess the exposure, hazard, and risk to ecological resources from the multiple threats present under real-world conditions, including those related to toxic substances. The framework for analysis will be natural watersheds at a variety of geographic scales, from local drainage basins through major watersheds, as defined by the US Geological Survey (USGS) Hydrologic Accounting Units and the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) Major Land Resource Areas. Research will combine monitoring programs, analysis techniques for stressor-specific exposures and hazards related to toxic substances, and the ecorisk guidelines under development for Agency-wide use in ecological risk assessment.

This research will use current achievements to develop an innovative, holistic, integrated program designed to use a new generation of computer-based analysis and decision tools tailored to the information needs and authorities of federal, state, and local resource managers. These new tools will incorporate the results of stressor-specific analysis in the context of specific local geographic conditions and constraints. Researchers will examine the synergy between eutrophication, toxicity, and habitat loss; they will design a new generation of ecologically-capable watershed models grounded in geographic information systems (GIS) technology and individual-based ecological approaches that will evaluate stressors, such as toxic substances, in a whole-system perspective. Researchers will assemble the GIS databases and framework needed to support the watershed-scale analysis program.

1993 Program

ORD is initiating a triad of interrelated innovative responses to the Agency's customary "command and control" approach that has fostered a narrow focus on individual "media" in both its operations and in its organizational structures. Researchers are developing an ecological indicators and monitoring program as part of the Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program (EMAP), Risk Assessment Forum standard protocols for conducting ecological risk assessments, and an "Ecorisk" program of ecological risk assessment methods research.

Research results from the Ecorisk program ultimately will redefine the way the agency conducts its fundamental business of assessing and managing the ecological risks of toxic substances. This research begins from a biogeographical "watershed" focus, replacing the traditional narrow "media" focuses, encouraging genuinely ecological approach to agency regulatory responsibilities. The watershed approach promotes integration across media (both stressor and habitat) to define aggregate ecological risks, and places the "media" risks in the larger context. This biogeographical context promotes efficient allocation of risk management resources to maximize environmental protection, allowing local pollution control authorities to more effectively identify and rank significant hazards to their resource base. National regulatory programs are able to understand the true significance and risk reduction opportunities of toxic substances in geographically diverse settings.

1992 Accomplishments

Agency researchers improved environmental process models for chemical transport and transformation based upon new information about pollution sources, exposure pathways, exposed populations, and toxicant levels. Researchers also studied toxicant biodegradation pathways with regard to cometabolism and chemical mixtures, sensitivity of crustaceans, recolonization rates, nutrient cycling, comparison of sediment toxicity tests and establishing impact criteria for marine habitats. Investigations of terrestrial species focused on the toxic effects on immune systems and transfer mechanisms, toxic effects on reproduction and behavioral change, and soil impacts and SAR applications of chemical induced metabolites in plants, using field studies, as appropriate.

ENVIRONMENTAL RELEASES OF BIOTECHNOLOGY PRODUCTS

1994 Program Request

Through this research, the Agency will be supporting the Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering, and Technology (FCCSET) Biotechnology crosscut initiative. Information regarding the fate of released biological products often is limited by the ability to culture environmentally-isolated microbes for identification and enumeration. Scientists will use serological, biochemical, physiological, and genetic methods for improving detection and enumeration of microorganisms under laboratory, microcosm, and field conditions. Research will focus on developing and refining methods for their sensitivity, specificity, and reliability in a variety of habitats. Certain plants, animals, and aquatic systems are of special interest.

The Agency will focus on developing better understanding the movement of microorganisms through the environment, either by the natural elements, or through associations with higher organisms. Studies will continue on the mechanisms and dynamics of transport among and within various environmental components (air, soil, groundwater, plants, insects, and animals). Scientists will identify and describe biochemical, physiological, and environmental factors influencing the survival, fitness, and competition potential to displace indigenous communities.

Research will evaluate the factors that affect and control gene stability and rates of transfer in the environment to predict risk from the distinct and sometimes unique (engineered) genetic sequences of released biological products. Investigators will continue to explore a variety of risk reduction strategies, including the development of genetically altered strains for conditional lethal control of survival and gene exchange. Microbial communities are involved in the cycling of many important elements, including trace elements needed for metabolism by other organisms and toxic contaminants, such as mercury. Methods will be developed to investigate the relative importance/contribution of certain microorganisms in the environmental cycling of these elements.

The health of an ecosystem is reflected by the abundance and composition of the bacterial flora which in turn affect the response of organisms feeding on those bacteria. Research will examine the potential for these interactions to be disturbed to the extent that microbial utilization of environmental pools of carbon, nitrogen, and phosphorus, and other nutrients are disrupted. Research will utilize sensitive molecular biological methods to understand the function and interrelationships of microbial communities to provide an assessment of the significance of a perturbation.

Increased resources in 1994 will permit additional work on gene expression to facilitate gene transfer and gene stability research. Scientists will develop methods to monitor gene expression, which may be used to monitor any microbially mediated process for which adequate gene probes are available. This research will allow the determination of whether released organisms are carrying out the processes for which they were designed, and the duration and effectiveness of the organisms after release.

1993 Program

EPA is supporting the FCCSET Biotechnology crosscut initiative with this research, which is directed toward developing sensitive molecular genetic methods to provide information about ecosystem response to the release of a biotechnology product. Experimentation provides information about genetic transfer among indigenous microbial populations, transport away from the release site, and potential for released microorganisms to survive and colonize an ecosystem.

Research is informing scientists about the displacement on natural inhabitants and ecological effects that the introduction may have on biogeochemistry, nutrient cycling, and trophic structure. Predictive models are being constructed to assess the risk of such a release. Research focuses on nutrient cycling and ecosystem trophic structure, as well as microbial ecology. Researchers are developing methods to examine the composition, and functional aspects of an ecosystem. Investigation continues on containment and mitigation strategies.

Congressional Directives. A total of $750,000 is for the Congressionally directed increase in biotechnology to expand research on the risks associated with genetically engineered plants. Methods and procedures are being developed to determine the stability of newly introduced genetic material in the plant kingdom, the probability of transfer of the genetic material, and ecological consequences. The research program on developing biotechnology products for bioremediation is enhanced to investigate the potential direct and indirect ecological risks associated with the application of biotechnological products for bioremediation. This work focusses on risk assessment, risk control techniques, microbial ecology, and biodegradation aspects of the bioremediation and biotechnology risk assessment programs.

1992 Accomplishments

Research produced methods for assessing the health of an ecosystem, and factors controlling the composition and structure of the microbial communities underlying particular ecosystems, including the conduct of 16S ribosomal RNA probes to track changes in microbial community structure and function. Researchers also produced reports on the examination of microbial strategies for the genetic adaptation to mercury contamination, the use of stable isotopes to examine trophic dynamics and anthropogenic sources of pollution in aquatic systems, and the development of microcosms which better simulate field conditions. Other products were the examination of factors influencing gene transfer and the mechanisms of gene transfer; biosafety standards, biological characteristics, containment technologies, decontamination technologies, and assessment of worker exposure in large-scale rDNA processing facilities; mitigation strategies involving conditionally-lethal genetic cassettes; and isolation methods for bulk nucleic acids from environmental samples. This research was conducted in support of the FCCSET Biotechnology crosscut initiative.

AIR TOXICS

1994 Program Request

Research will be conducted to improve air toxics emissions estimation methods for industry to use in reporting for the Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) mandated under the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Title III. This research will improve the accuracy and credibility of the TRI database and provide a better tool to assess the progress of pollution prevention efforts.

1993 Program

Environmental monitoring and human exposure monitoring procedures are being evaluated for SARA Title III chemicals to assess their suitability for estimating exposure associated with chemical releases. This activity is part of the Agency's Statutory Mandate Theme and the Clean Air Act Initiative.

1992 Accomplishments

Researchers began evaluating environmental monitoring and human exposure monitoring procedures for SARA Title III chemicals to assess their suitability for estimating exposure associated with chemical releases.

INDOOR AIR POLLUTION

1994 Program Request

Research will continue to develop sampling methods for asbestos and other fibers, including the determination of concentrations in settled dust and real-time screening techniques for airborne fiber contents. Additional research will evaluate strategies to mitigate asbestos exposures to workers.

1993 Program

Research efforts include developing, validating, and comparing improved methods for sampling asbestos, refractory ceramic, and other fibers. In addition, methods are being developed and demonstrated for maintaining and removing asbestos floor tiles.

1992 Accomplishments

Research was initiated on the development, validation and comparison of improved methods for sampling asbestos, refractory ceramic, and other fibers. Other research began the development and demonstration of methods for maintaining and removing asbestos floor tiles.

WASTEWATER AND SLUDGE

1994 Program Request

Wastewater and sludge research will continue to address industrial wastewater management through treatability studies for the toxic substances associated with the pesticides formulation, packaging and repackaging industries, an update to the treatability data base, and evaluations of treatment technologies and source reduction in the pulp, paper, and paperboard industry.

1993 Program

Research is focusing on industrial wastewater pollution prevention and treatment, and addressing advanced separation techniques for various industrial waste streams in those industries generating 33/50 chemicals or chemicals which are impacted by the National Resources Defense Council Settlement Agreement. Research is beginning to develop pollution prevention strategies and separations technologies for toxic wastes associated with the pesticide formulating and packaging industries.

1992 Accomplishments

Wastewater and sludge research produced a workshop on advanced separations technologies in pollution prevention and hazardous wastes treatment. Research produced reports on the treatment of pharmaceutical wastewater by steam stripping and air stripping, and on accelerated column testing of toxic wastes related to pesticide manufacturing wastewaters. Version 4.0 of the treatability data base also was completed.

SURFACE CLEANUP

1994 Program Request

Research will continue to develop multimedia exposure models related to toxic sites, emphasizing volatile organic compounds (VOCs).

1993 Program

Ongoing research is developing multimedia exposure models related to toxic sites, with an emphasis on VOCs.

1992 Accomplishments

There were no toxic substances resources in this issue in 1992.

HUMAN EXPOSURE

1994 Program Request

Researchers will develop a manual of methods for quantifying the dislodgable residues from indoor and outdoor surfaces available for dermal contact and transfer related to consumer use products. The Agency will prepare a summary of field tested biomarker techniques for estimating human exposures and a compendium of passive and personal techniques for monitoring inhalation exposure. Investigators also will issue a report on approaches for estimating and predicting total human exposures to toxic substances via multiple pathways.

1993 Program

Researchers are developing effective tools and techniques for monitoring total human exposure to toxic substances. The Agency is concentrating on sampling and analytical methods development, exposure modeling, and exposure assessment. Scientists are developing biological methods (biomarkers) to investigate the use of tissue and body fluids as vehicles for measuring exposures to toxic substances. They also are developing and testing immunobased personal exposure monitoring (PEM) devices to obtain data for monitoring exposure to consumer use products.

1992 Accomplishments

Research culminated in the completion of compendia of biological monitoring methods (biomarkers) for toxic chemicals. Researchers investigated and determined that the use of biomarkers for monitoring exposures to some toxic volatile organic compounds (VOCs) were feasible. Work continued on the development of PbPk models for use in interpreting data on the concentrations of toxics in biological tissues and fluids. Work on the use of activity data and microenvironmental concentrations in modeling human exposure to benzene was completed and a test version of the model was prepared. The model was used to develop a national assessment of benzene expoaures, which is due to be reported in 1993. Research was initiated on the development of an integrated exposure assessment system for use in exposure assessments.

HEALTH EFFECTS

1994 Program Request

Research will develop epidemiology models related to toxic substances, focusing on the exposure to agricultural pesticides and chemicals of farm workers, their spouses, and children. ORD will collaborate with the National Cancer Institute to address a potential linkage between exposure to agricultural chemicals and the development of cancer, and investigate other health endpoints, such as neurologic and reproductive disease and malfunctions. Other research will focus on developing predictive models to extrapolate results across species, route of exposure, and dose levels.

Neurotoxicity risk assessment research will focus on susceptible subpopulations, such as the elderly, infants, and children; and on environmentally-induced neurodegenerative disease, such as Parkinson's and Alzheimer's diseases. Research will determine if long-term and low-level exposure to toxic chemicals, such as metals and solvents, will lead to the development of nervous system dysfunction and diseases. Reproductive research will concentrate on the extrapolation of toxicological data between high and low doses of chemicals and between animals and humans. Genetic research will address the assessment of chemical damage to the inheritable aspect of cells, such as chromosome and gene damage.

1993 Program

Scientists are conducting research in laboratories and in the field to identify suitable markers of exposure that will indicate episodes of exposures to chemical pollutants. Researchers are developing and evaluating techniques to extrapolate between animal and human health effects, and between high and low dose exposures used in animal toxicology. New research addresses the neurotoxicology areas of the identification of susceptible populations, neurodegenerative diseases, and *in-vitro* neurotoxicology.

Congressional Directives. A total of $400,000 for the Congressionally directed increase in neurotoxicology expands research in the evaluation of susceptible populations that may have an unusual susceptibility to environmental factors. It is widely believed that 1) children are more susceptible to some neurotoxicants than adults, 2) early exposure may accelerate the aging process, 3) older populations may be at greater risk than younger populations, and 4) different genetic factors may predispose certain groups to the effects of neurotoxic agents. Researchers are comparing systematically the relative sensitivities of developing, adult, and aging populations to neurotoxic agents.

1992 Accomplishments

Research culminated in the publication and distribution of three reports, "A Comparison of the Sensitivity of Lymphocytes from Mice, Rats, and Humans to Selected Genotoxicants as Measured by Cytogenetic Analysis", "A Comparison of Rat and Human Visual Evoked Potentials (VEPs)", and "Developmental Toxicity and Structure-Activity Relationships of Aliphatic Acids, Including Dose-Response Assessments of Valporic Acid in Mice and Rats".

HEALTH RISK ASSESSMENT METHODS

1994 Program Request

ORD will produce Quality Assurance (QA) guidelines for data management procedures for bioassays and computerized approaches for risk evaluation (CARE). The CARE project will evaluate environmental and other data that have been collected in the past and used to perform risk assessments.

1993 Program

ORD is producing Quality Assurance (QA) guidelines for data management procedures for bioassays and computerized approaches for risk evaluation (CARE). This data is being used to assess the need for environmental and exposure data collected by the program office.

1992 Accomplishments

Through Cooperative Research and Development Agreements (CRADAs) with selected commercial suppliera, ORD assured the availability of "EPA Certified" reference materials for chemical analytes needed by the Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances (OPPTS). The CRADAs provided neat organic reference materials, including pesticides for the preparation of calibration standards, calibration solutions for single and multiple organic compounds, and inorganic and organic solutions for use as quality control check samples. Approximately 700 different Quality Assurance (QA) materials were tested and approved by EMSL-Cincinnati before sale through the CRADAs.

Researchers conducted interlaboratory method validation studies to establish interlaboratory measures of bias and precision as functions of concentration. The studies also determined the effect of matrices on the method bias and precision, determined minimum detection limits, identified interferences, and were used to generate quality control acceptance limits and other quality control parameters. Reports were completed on trace metals by inductively coupled plasm/mass spectrometry (ICP/MS), hexavalent chromium, dibromochloropropane (EDB/DBCP), chlorinated acids, nitrogen pesticides and ETU. Interlaboratory studies have been completed and draft reports are in preparation on ion chromatographic methods for anions, volatile organics by gas chromatograph/mass spectrometry (GC/MS), benzidines, and aldehydes.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

1994 Program Request

There will be no toxic substances resources in this issue in 1994.

1993 Program

ORD is supporting the Administrator's Lead Pollution Prevention set-aside fund project that is designed to discourage mining lead, encourage recycling of lead-containing products, and encourage the use of substitutes for lead. This research will be completed in 1993.

1992 Accomplishments

There were no toxic substances resources in this issue in 1992.

INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGY

1994 Program Request

As mandated by the Small Business Development Act of 1982 (Public Law 97-219), EPA will allocate 1.50 percent of its extramural Research and Development budget for the Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) Program. These funds will be used to support small businesses engaged in the development of equipment for pollution abatement and control, and instrumentation for monitoring environmental trends and conditions. Under this program, ORD will take advantage of unique solutions to toxic substances problems and other environmental issues that may be offered by the private sector. Resources will be identified in the operating plan and consolidated into the Multimedia Program Element once enactment occurs.

1993 Program

As mandated by the Small Business Development Act of 1982 (Public Law 97-219), EPA is allocating 1.50% of its extramural Research and Development budget for the Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) Program. These funds are used to support small businesses engaged in the development of equipment for pollution abatement and control, and instrumentation for monitoring environmental trends and conditions. Under this program, ORD is able to take advantage of unique solutions to toxic substances related problems and other environmental issues that may be offered by the private sector.

1992 Accomplishments

Resources and accomplishments supporting this program were budgeted in the Multimedia program element for 1992.

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW OF TOXIC CHEMICALS

1994 Program Request

ORD will conduct research in health effects test methods, ecological test methods, estimation techniques, control technology, quantitative chemical similarity and structure activity relationships (QSAR), and environmental monitoring and chemical identification. Research will provide state-of-the-art, cost effective, scientifically sound test methods to prevent the introduction of toxic chemicals into the environment. Research on interpretive models and estimation techniques will allow the program offices to effectively assess classes of chemicals based on structure, physical parameters, biological activity, chemical properties, and exposure parameters.

Major products will include the development of test methods for immunochemistry, *in-vitro* neurotoxicology, and alternative reproductive tests. Research will produce guidance documents for the identification and regulation of neurotoxic chemicals, and premanufacture notification (PMN) reviews from various industries, such as oil and coal, electronics, and foundry/casting. Other products will be advanced computer models for QSAR, electronic data bases, and artificial intelligence systems.

1993 Program

Research is developing and validating neurobehavioral endpoints to be used in hazard identification and dose-response assessments of potential neurotoxicants. Validated tests are used to generate chemical-specific data or information on prototypic agents for representative classes of neurotoxicants.

Procedures include measures of sensory, motor, autonomic, and learning/memory capabilities. Researchers are developing bioassays for the detection of adverse alterations in the developmental and reproductive processes of animals. These improved alternative reproductive toxicity tests and bioassays will allow accurate evaluations of critical organ function in the newborn. Scientists are evaluating the existing measurement techniques and developing new methods for the analysis of toxic chemicals of concern to the Office of Toxic Substances. The Agency is developing predictive techniques to indicate potential worker exposure and toxic-release levels from specified unit operations. Work continues on the prediction of chemical reactions relating to the formation of various hazardous chemicals from industrial processes.

1992 Accomplishments

Researchers provided data interpretation guidance to EPA's Office of Prevention, Pesticides, and Toxic Substances (OPPTS) on "Analysis and Interpretation of Neurobehavioral Screening Data", "Evaluation of dustiness and worker exposures for the Premanufacture Notification (PMN)", "Report on a Prototype Expert System to Predict Toxic Mechanisms for Chemical Structures", and "An Immunoassay for Detecting Gasoline Components".

Lead and Other Heavy Metals

1994 Program Request

In support of the Agency's requirement to comply with congressional mandates related to the Housing and Community Development Act, Title X, Residential Lead-based Paint Hazard Reduction Act, ORD will accelerate the lead research program through the development of standard reference materials (SRMs) and laboratory accreditation for the paint, house dust, street dust, and soil abatement program. Researchers will improve laboratory methods for analyzing lead in paint. The Agency will evaluate lead testing, detection, and inspection methodologies for homes and industries. Scientists will develop standards for health risks related to lead contaminated dust and soils. The focus of this research is to assist the Office of Pollution, Pesticides, and Toxic Substances (OPPTS) to meet Congressionally mandated deadlines under the new legislation. Additional lead research is funded through the Multimedia program element.

1993 Program

There are no toxic substances resources in this issue in 1993.

1992 Accomplishments

There were no toxic substances resources in this issue in 1992.

INFRASTRUCTURE

1994 Program Request

Adequately funded infrastructure is critical to ORD's success in conducting the quality science needed to assure that the Agency's decisions are scientifically sound. The most critical part of ORD's infrastructure is its staff. The assumption underlying all our research activities includes a productive workforce.

ORD has established a cohesive, cross-cutting issue for infrastructure based upon the importance of this activity to planned and ongoing research activities. Program and Research Operations appropriation funding for the Toxic Substances Research PE will be centralized within the infrastructure issue to provide improved management for ORD's personnel compensation and benefits, and travel costs associated with managing research programs.

1993 Program

ORD's current infrastructure program provides compensation and benefits, and travel for ORD scientists and engineers. ORD's workforce carries out scientific programs in support of the Agency's mission.

1992 Accomplishments

ORD funded its workyears in scientific support of the Agency's mission, providing the necessary personnel compensation and benefits, and travel for ORD scientists and engineers.

TOXIC SUBSTANCES
Toxic Substances - Financial Assistance

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

PROGRAM		ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
Asbestos-In-School - Abatement Loans and Grants								
Abatement Control and Compliance		$21,679.1		$5,675.0	$5,675.0		-$5,675.0	
Credit Reform - Program Account		$15,714.5		$30,225.0	$30,225.0		-$30,225.0	
	TOTAL	$37,393.6		$35,900.0	$35,900.0		-$35,900.0	
TOTAL:								
Abatement Control and Compliance		$21,679.1		$5,675.0	$5,675.0		-$5,675.0	
Credit Reform - Program Account		$15,714.5		$30,225.0	$30,225.0		-$30,225.0	
Toxic Substances - Financial Assistance	TOTAL	$37,393.6		$35,900.0	$35,900.0		-$35,900.0	

Toxic Substances Financial Assistance

Budget Request

The Agency requests no funding in 1994 under this subactivity. There is a decrease of $35,900,000 for this subactivity from 1993, of which $5,675,000 is for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation and $30,225,000 is for the Abatement, Control and Compliance Loan appropriation.

ASBESTOS-IN-SCHOOLS LOANS AND GRANTS

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests no funding for this program in 1994. This represents a decrease of $5,675,000 for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation and a decrease of $30,225,000 for the Abatement, Control and Compliance Loan appropriation. The Agency has decided not to request funding for the Asbestos Loan and Grant program. The Federal government has already provided over $350 million dollars to fund abatement projects. This investment has significantly reduced the problem of asbestos in schools. State and local agencies now have the capability to manage and financially support asbestos abatement projects. Currently 48 states have some type of accreditation program for asbestos abatement professionals. Twenty-nine of those states have accreditation programs that EPA has fully approved across all disciplines; eight additional states have programs that EPA has partially approved in one or more discipline.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating $35,900,000 for the ASHAA loan and grant program, of which $5,675,000 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation and $30,225,000 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance Loan appropriation, to help Local Education Agencies (LEAs) with serious financial need to abate asbestos hazards.

Congressional Directives. A total of $35,900,000 is for the Congressionally directed ASHAA loan and grant program, of which $5,675,000 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation and $30,225,000 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance Loan appropriation, to help LEAs with serious financial need to abate asbestos hazards.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $37,393,600 from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation for this program, of which $21,679,100 was for subsidization of direct loans and $15,714,500 for grants. The ASHAA loan and grant program awarded financial assistance in the amount of $37,393,600 to 128

LEAs to perform 261 asbestos abatement projects, primarily removals of asbestos-containing materials. Since 1985, EPA has provided more than $346,000,000 for 2,933 individual school abatement projects. Since 1985, these projects have eliminated approximately 24,800,000 hours per week of exposure to asbestos fibers for students, teachers and staff.

TOXIC SUBSTANCES
Toxic Substances Strategies

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

PROGRAM		ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
Chemical Testing								
Program & Research Operations		$3,693.2	$4,090.2	$4,252.6	$4,252.3	$4,321.9	$69.6	$231.7
Abatement Control and Compliance		$2,346.0	$2,562.3	$1,801.3	$1,801.3	$1,801.3		-$761.0
	TOTAL	$6,039.2	$6,652.5	$6,053.9	$6,053.6	$6,123.2	$69.6	-$529.3
Existing Chemical Review								
Program & Research Operations		$9,037.9	$10,035.7	$10,840.4	$11,291.3	$11,493.3	$202.0	$1,457.6
Abatement Control and Compliance		$14,795.5	$12,255.7	$14,205.0	$14,245.0	$30,362.7	$16,117.7	$18,107.0
	TOTAL	$23,833.4	$22,291.4	$25,045.4	$25,536.3	$41,856.0	$16,319.7	$19,564.6
New Chemical Review								
Program & Research Operations		$10,066.0	$10,511.0	$10,339.5	$10,337.3	$10,507.5	$170.2	-$3.5
Abatement Control and Compliance		$6,467.7	$6,412.0	$4,871.8	$4,871.8	$4,871.8		-$1,540.2
	TOTAL	$16,533.7	$16,923.0	$15,211.3	$15,209.1	$15,379.3	$170.2	-$1,543.7
Asbestos-In-Buildings - Headquarters								
Program & Research Operations		$1,449.5	$1,592.0	$1,610.6	$1,610.2	$1,645.0	$34.8	$53.0
Abatement Control and Compliance		$7,082.9	$5,569.6	$5,080.3	$5,080.3	$3,199.3	-$1,881.0	-$2,370.3
Credit Reform - Program Account		$2,293.2		$1,000.0	$1,000.0		-$1,000.0	
	TOTAL	$10,825.6	$7,161.6	$7,690.9	$7,690.5	$4,844.3	-$2,846.2	-$2,317.3
Regional Toxics Program								
Program & Research Operations		$730.4	$1,061.9	$968.3	$968.3	$982.0	$13.7	-$79.9
Abatement Control and Compliance		$440.4	$1,750.0	$1,141.1	$1,194.1	$1,194.5	$4	-$555.5
	TOTAL	$1,170.8	$2,811.9	$2,109.4	$2,162.4	$2,176.5	$14.1	-$635.4
TOTAL:								
Program & Research Operations		$24,977.0	$27,290.8	$28,011.4	$28,459.4	$28,949.7	$490.3	$1,658.9
Abatement Control and Compliance		$31,132.5	$28,549.6	$27,099.5	$27,192.5	$41,429.6	$14,237.1	$12,880.0
Credit Reform - Program Account		$2,293.2		$1,000.0	$1,000.0		-$1,000.0	
Toxic Substances Strategies	TOTAL	$58,402.7	$55,840.4	$56,110.9	$56,651.9	$70,379.3	$13,727.4	$14,538.9

TOXIC SUBSTANCES
Toxic Substances Strategies

	ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
			(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)				
PERMANENT WORKYEARS							
Chemical Testing	56.5	63.8	62.8	62.8	60.8	-2.0	-3.0
Existing Chemical Review	138.1	153.3	154.3	161.7	156.7	-5.0	3.4
New Chemical Review	148.7	159.4	161.4	155.4	150.4	-5.0	-9.0
Asbestos-In-Buildings - Headquarters	21.8	25.0	25.0	25.0	24.3	-7	-7
Regional Toxics Program	15.3	20.1	19.8	19.6	19.3	-3	-8
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS	380.4	421.6	423.3	424.5	411.5	-13.0	-10.1
TOTAL WORKYEARS							
Chemical Testing	57.6	63.8	62.8	62.8	60.8	-2.0	-3.0
Existing Chemical Review	140.6	153.3	154.3	161.7	156.7	-5.0	3.4
New Chemical Review	150.4	159.4	161.4	155.4	150.4	-5.0	-9.0
Asbestos-In-Buildings - Headquarters	23.8	25.0	25.0	25.0	24.3	-7	-7
Regional Toxics Program	15.3	20.1	19.8	19.6	19.3	-3	-8
TOTAL WORKYEARS	387.7	421.6	423.3	424.5	411.5	-13.0	-10.1

TOXIC SUBSTANCES

Toxic Substances Strategies

Budget Request

The Agency requests a total of $70,379,300 supported by 411.5 total workyears for 1994, of which $28,949,700 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $41,429,600 will be for the Abatement Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $490,300 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation, an increase of $14,237,100 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation, and a decrease of 13.0 total workyears. The decrease in total workyears reflects the President's commitment to reducing the size of the federal workforce and the Agency's efforts not to reduce workyears in high priority programs such as lead, asbestos, TRI, pesticides registration and enforcement, and contracts management.

CHEMICAL TESTING

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $6,123,200 supported by 60.8 total workyears for this program, of which $4,321,900 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $1,801,300 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $69,600 for Program and Research Operations, no change for Abatement, Control and Compliance, and a decrease of 2.0 total workyears. The increase in Program and Research Operations reflects increased workforce costs.

In 1994, OPPT will continue the Chemical Testing program's implementation of non-Interagency Testing Committee (ITC) multi-chemical rules, and continue providing international leadership in the high production volume/screening information data set testing program. Action will continue on ITC and other non-ITC initiatives. Major non-ITC actions being considered in 1994 include a proposed SARA section 110 rule covering data needs for some of the top 50 National Priority List (NPL) site chemicals, a proposed rule for health effects testing covering the air toxic chemicals, screening/testing of the SARA section 313, as well as, other hazard multi-chemical endpoint (including persistent bioaccumulator) rules. In 1994, the Chemical Testing program will continue several core activities, including identifying additional testing candidates for inclusion on the Master Testing List (MTL); improving international coordination on chemical testing; providing evaluation of data received from previously issued rules; developing and/or using multi-chemical test rules; and reinforcing quality assurance of test data. The SIDS international testing program will continue to review U.S. and other Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) member dossiers and support development of data to fill critical gaps. Data development will continue on the 29th, 30th, 31st and 32nd ITC lists.

The Agency will also review and update published test guidelines essential to all test rules. Development of internationally harmonized test guidelines will continue. Initiatives on several chemical clusters will be pursued to identify candidates for multi-chemical test rules. A number of test standard modifications, interim test reviews, and final test program reviews will be completed in 1994, to follow through on test rules previously promulgated.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $6,053,600 supported by 62.8 total workyears for this program, of which $4,252,300 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $1,801,300 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1993, the ITC testing program is initiating testing actions on chemicals from the 29th ITC list, as well as the 30th ITC list. Work is underway on the 31st and 32nd lists.

Major non-ITC actions for 1993 include one proposed rule for SARA section 110 chemicals covering data needs for many of the NPL site chemicals; an Office of Water multi-chemical rule; two endpoint rules; a proposed persistent bioaccumulators rule; and a proposed procedural rule to improve the negotiated testing procedures and referencing of appropriate test guidelines. EPA continues to review remaining OECD/U.S. dossiers. Two additional multi-chemical rules are being developed in 1993. Efforts are beginning to make collateral changes in the testing process to facilitate rule and consent order development. The MTL is being updated and a report is to be released. The Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics (OPPT) will review and update published test guidelines.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $6,039,200 supported by 56.5 total workyears for this program, of which $3,693,200 was from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation and $2,346,000 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

During 1992, a total of four ITC testing actions were completed on 80 chemicals. This included final action on two chemicals and proposed action on 78 chemicals. In 1992, two test guidelines were published and the MTL was updated and released.

EXISTING CHEMICAL REVIEW

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $41,856,000 supported by 156.7 total workyears for this program, of which $11,493,300 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $30,362,700 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $202,000 for Program and Research Operations, an increase of $16,117,700 in Abatement, Control and Compliance, and a decrease of 5.0 total workyears. The increase in

Program and Research Operations reflects increased workforce costs. The increase in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation reflects activities mandated by the Residential Lead-based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992 (Title X) and other lead (Pb) activities, as well as activities related to OPPT's Design for the Environment program. The reduction in total workyears reflects the President's commitment to reducing the size of the Federal workforce and the Agency's efforts not to reduce workyears in high priority programs such as lead, asbestos, TRI, pesticides registration and enforcement, and contracts management.

The Existing Chemicals program's main emphases in 1994 will be its Design for the Environment (DfE) program and the implementation of the Title X provisions. The Agency will initiate an integrated cross-program Innovative Environmental Technology program to support the President's technology initiative. The program's focus is on the Design for the Environment initiative, which will encourage industry to incorporate environmental considerations into the design phase of products, processes, or technologies.

Title X activities will include promulgating regulations: for the disclosure of lead-based paint (LBP) hazards in target housing offered for sale, requiring remodelers to provide the lead hazard brochure to customers, identifying hazard levels of lead in paint, soil, and dust, conducting a study on the hazard potential of renovation and remodelling, establishing and monitoring a laboratory accreditation program, and dealing with training and certification of abatement workers; developing a lead hazard brochure; promulgating model state LBP programs; promulgating guidelines dealing with renovation and remodelling of residential and commercial buildings that contain LBP; establishing risk assessment guidelines in coordination with the HUD and the Center for Disease Control; and increase support to begin disseminating information to the states and other entities with the Regions. Funds are requested to provide states with financial assistance to develop state plans governing abatement worker training and certification; and contractor certification and performance standards.

Additional emphasis will be to continue reviewing and screening chemical clusters by use patterns. Activities concerning the risk assessment/management process include development of ecological risk characterizations in support of risk management; promotion of risk reduction and responsible risk management practices throughout the lifecycle of major chemicals of concern; promotion of the public's understanding of the risks of chemicals and public involvement in environmental decision making through dissemination of right-to-know information on toxic chemicals; and continued encouragement of information sharing and exploration of potential opportunities for joint effort/voluntary actions. EPA has identified specific industries of concern and will continue to examine their risks. In 1994, the implementation of the Agency's lead strategy includes expanding the geographic "hot spot" identification effort beyond the Agency pilot in Region V; developing cheaper alternatives to current lead identification, management, and abatement techniques; and continuing emphasis on updating and improvement of professional training and public outreach.

The 33/50 program will continue efforts to encourage voluntary private sector participation in reduction of toxic emissions of certain chemicals; development of program linkages with state toxic-use reduction programs;

implementation of the 33/50 program segment of the Mexico-U.S. Border Environmental Plan; and coordination and implementation of the various Regional and Headquarters outreach activities, including development of an awards program for participating companies.

In association with specific indoor air pollutants, EPA will develop indoor air exposure models for aerosol products; evaluate multi-media impacts of substitute chemicals/products; and develop building audit materials and field test to confirm audit material usefulness. The Inventory Update Rule will be expanded to include chemical uses. The Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Disposal rule will be promulgated.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $25,536,300 supported by 161.7 total workyears for this program, of which $11,291,300 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $14,245,000 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

EPA is identifying specific industry sectors and use processes, such as paint stripping, for pollution prevention action. EPA is examining the risks associated with the chemicals used in these sectors and processes and define opportunities (e.g., chemical substitution, process changes) for pollution prevention to effect safer uses of chemicals where possible.

In 1992, Title X was added to EPA's mandate. The Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics (OPPT) has identified the specific provisions which require implementation in 1993 and beyond. OPPT is also determining how the provisions of Title X will impact the Agency's lead strategy activities, and has begun the activities described above. Also, EPA has established the National Lead Information Center (clearinghouse and hotline). Lead strategy activities include establishment of a system to identify and respond to geographic "hot spots" involving lead exposure to children; and development of public outreach and education programs with respect to reducing human exposure. These activities are being accomplished through joint Headquarters/Regional efforts, and in cooperation with other EPA offices, HUD, and the states. Current uses of lead are being evaluated to determine whether they pose a hazard, while hazards associated with contamination resulting from past use of lead must be abated.

The policy and procedural reforms initiated in 1991 in the Existing Chemical Review program are largely in place. Consistent with the intent of these reforms, as well as internal Agency strategic planning and policy decisions, a major shift in focus has been made to the risk assessment and risk management areas of the Existing Chemical Review program. This change focuses on the Toxic Substances Control Act's (TSCA) potential as a major pollution prevention tool, and includes addressing multiple chemicals in a staged or graduated array of regulatory or non-regulatory risk management actions. A Confidential Business Information (CBI) reform proposal designed to reduce the number of TSCA CBI claims is being drafted. There will also be published a proposed rulemaking regarding PCBs disposal.

In 1993, the 33/50 initiative continues to encourage voluntary private sector participation in reduction of toxic emissions of certain chemicals; extension of the model beyond the 33/50 program, as Regions perform these functions for other chemicals of concern that will emerge from the OPPT existing chemical management process; and development of program linkages with state toxic-use reduction programs that are growing throughout the country.

Congressional Directives. A total of $2,175,000 in 1993 was for the Congressionally-directed project of lead abatement, of which $300,000 was earmarked for lead hazard prevention strategies.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $23,833,400 supported by 138.1 total workyears for this program, of which $9,037,900 was from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation and $14,795,500 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1992, EPA received a large volume of 8(e) submissions due to the 8(e) Compliance Audit Program (CAP) project which encouraged companies to audit their files for information reportable under section 8(e). The Agency continued efforts which support its responsibilities under the EPA/HUD Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on lead-in-paint and our consent decree obligations for dioxin. Various activities were continued concerning the PCB regulatory program, as well as activities involving PCB and asbestos ban exemptions; PCB disposal permitting; funding for the human monitoring adipose tissue survey; several pollution prevention initiatives which began in 1991; and a state cooperative agreement funding program which was also began in 1991.

In 1992, major emphasis was focused on the screening of TRI data, identifying candidates for toxicity testing both for sections 313 and 110 of SARA, and coordinating with other EPA offices, Federal and state agencies and international organizations in information gathering, risk assessment, and hazard/risk management efforts, risk screening and risk management on groups or clusters of chemicals in similar industrial use categories. Strategies for risk assessment or risk management, including both regulatory and non-regulatory approaches, were developed for selected chemicals or groups of chemicals. The 33/50 initiative focused on achieving significant reductions in the emissions of certain high priority toxic substances. A rulemaking was published regarding a finding under section 4(a) of TSCA that refractory ceramic fibers may present a significant risk from cancer.

NEW CHEMICAL REVIEW

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $15,379,300 supported by 150.4 total workyears for the New Chemical Review program, of which $10,507,500 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $4,871,800 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of

$170,200 for Program and Research Operations; no change for Abatement, Control and Compliance; and a decrease of 5.0 total workyears. The increase in Program and Research Operations reflects increased workforce costs. The decrease in total workyears reflects the President's commitment to reducing the size of the Federal workforce.

In 1994, we estimate receipt of approximately 2,500 new chemical notices. About 200 of the submissions are expected to result in voluntary or formal control actions. The majority of notices will be subject to the user fee rule published in 1988, generating approximately $3,000,000 in revenues for deposit into the General Fund. Over 50% of all PMNs currently submitted provide additional information detailing pollution prevention practices and activities being followed by industry. Continued implementation of the New Chemical Follow-up Rule will enable the New Chemical Review program to include more new chemicals under Significant New Use Rules (SNURs), thereby reducing the time margin during which a SNUR can be preempted by the introduction of a chemical into commerce.

Rulemaking activities in the new chemicals area will focus on finalizing amendments to the premanufacture notice (PMN) rules. Rulemaking activities in the biotechnology area will focus on publishing a biotechnology notice of proposed rulemaking, and supporting activities needed to finalize the Rule. Submissions for microbial products are expected to remain constant at 23. It is anticipated that most of these submissions will result in Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) section 5(e) orders. As with any new program, numerous questions of policy and review process modifications are anticipated. Scientific staff will continue to develop assessment tools, data, and guidance documents for the biotechnology program. These efforts will be coordinated with other EPA and non-EPA groups.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $15,209,100 supported by 155.4 total workyears for this program, of which $10,337,300 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $4,871,800 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1993, the Agency expects new chemical PMN submissions to total 2,500. The majority of notices are subject to the user fee rule, generating approximately $3,000,000 in revenues for deposit into the General Fund. We also estimate that 23 notices will be received for microbial products. Review procedures for microbial products are more resource intensive than regular submissions and are expected to result in TSCA section 5(e) orders on most submissions to require development of additional information.

Rulemaking activities in 1993 focus on proposing amendments to the PMN rule. In late 1993, the Agency plans to issue a broad set of rules to inform the public how EPA proposes to regulate biotechnology products.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $16,533,700 supported by 148.7 total workyears for this program, of which $10,066,000 was from the Salaries and

Expenses appropriation, and $6,467,700 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1992, the New Chemical Review program received 1,891 PMNs for new chemicals and conducted 23 biotechnology reviews. 187 of the submissions resulted in voluntary or formal control actions. The majority of PMNs were subject to the user fee rule, generating $2,382,100 in revenues for deposit into the General Fund.

ASBESTOS IN BUILDINGS

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $4,844,300 supported by 24.3 total workyears for this program, of which $1,645,000 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $3,199,300 will be for the Abatement Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $34,800 for Program and Research Operations, a decrease of $1,881,000 for Abatement, Control and Compliance; and a decrease of 0.7 total workyears. The increase in Program and Research Operations reflects increased workforce costs. The decrease in Abatement, Control and Compliance reflects the fact that no funding is being sought for the Asbestos School Hazard Abatement Act (ASHAA) Loan and Grant Program. Most states have now established asbestos management and contractor accreditation programs for schools and can be expected to continue to support these programs.

In 1994, the Asbestos in Buildings program will support activities necessary for Federal, state and local governments and the private sector to develop and implement asbestos control and management programs. These activities include continued interaction with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration and the states; oversight of asbestos research; and case studies on asbestos management in industrial and other settings. The Agency will continue close-out site evaluations of ASHAA loan and grant projects previously awarded and will monitor projects awarded in 1993. Under a grant with the Senior Environmental Employment (SEE) program, EPA will continue to provide technical assistance to schools and public and commercial building owners.

The Agency will provide other technical assistance, guidance documents and training materials to assist schools in complying with Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (AHERA) rules. EPA will continue to help states improve their accreditation programs, which they are required to establish under AHERA, and other state management programs affecting schools.

Funding of cooperative agreements to establish and expand state asbestos accreditation and management programs will continue. This funding provides start-up monies to help the states establish enhanced, comprehensive asbestos abatement programs in public and commercial buildings, expanding beyond the focus on asbestos abatement in schools.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $7,690,500 supported by 25.0 total workyears for this program, of which $1,610,200 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $5,080,300 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation, and $1,000,000 is from the Credit Reform Program account.

In 1993, through a technical assistance grant with the SEE, EPA is continuing to provide the Regions with qualified staff to assist public and commercial building owners and enhance state and local program development. Resources also support continued AHERA accreditation activities, including technical assistance, updated model training courses, and appropriate AHERA policy updates. The Agency will continue to monitor the progress of ASHAA loan and grant abatement projects. About 2,933 individual abatement projects have been funded through 1992.

Congressional Directives. A total of $1,881,000 is for the Congressionally-directed asbestos worker training grants. A total of $1,000,000 is for the Congressionally-directed administration of the Asbestos Loans and Grants program.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $10,825,600 supported by 21.8 total workyears for this program, of which $1,449,500 was from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation and $7,082,900 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation, and $2,293,200 was from the Credit Reform Program account.

During 1992, EPA staff conducted close-out inspections of ASHAA abatement projects funded in previous years, and advised school officials with respect to AHERA requirements. Appropriate asbestos abatement activities for public and commercial buildings were implemented under the terms of the Agency's 1988 Report to Congress. This included an agreement with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration to reopen its asbestos standard regarding protection of service workers in public and commercial buildings. The Agency provided $500,000 in funding to the Health Effects Institute (HEI) in 1992.

REGIONAL TOXICS PROGRAM

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $2,176,500 supported by 19.3 total workyears for this program, of which $982,000 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and $1,194,500 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $13,700 for the Program and Research Operations appropriation, an increase of $400 for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation, and a decrease of 0.3 total workyears. The increase in the Program and Research Operations appropriation reflects increased workforce costs. The increase in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation represents the movement of administrative expense funds from the

Salaries and Expenses appropriation to the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation due to the restructuring of the Agency's accounts. The decrease in total workyears reflects the President's commitment to reducing the size of the Federal workforce.

Emphasis in 1994 will continue to focus on enhancing the capabilities of Regions and states to address problems with PCBs, asbestos, and other toxic pollutants. Administrative support will be given to new and expanding state implementation as the states address multi-chemical priority areas identified by TRI. Regional resources will be used to disseminate information to the states and other entities within the Regions, and to support Agency workgroups. Regional initiatives will also support the Agency's lead strategy by targeting urban communities for outreach and education activities. Abatement, Control and Compliance resources are being provided to the Regions to conduct mass mailings, set up workshops, and develop informational material to support outreach and technical assistance activities of the Regions. Resources for the 33/50 program will focus on achieving significant reductions in the emissions of certain high priority toxic substances.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $2,162,400 supported by 19.6 total workyears, of which $968,300 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and $1,194,100 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

Emphasis in 1993 continues on enhancing the capabilities of the Regions and states to address problems with PCBs, asbestos, and other toxic pollutants. The national goal for asbestos continues to be reducing exposure to the public from asbestos in the Nation's schools and in public and commercial buildings. The major role for the Regions is to assist states, localities, and the private sector by expanding state enhancement activities through grant assistance for state planning, program integration and expansion of the worker accreditation program. Regional resources will be used to support Agency workgroups. The 33/50 initiative will continue to focus on achieving significant reductions in the emissions of certain high priority toxic substances. Abatement, Control and Compliance funds provide resources to the Regions to set up workshops and develop informational material to support outreach and technical assistance activities.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $1,170,800 supported by 15.3 total workyears for this program, of which $730,400 was from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation, and $440,400 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

The Regional program focused on enhancing the capabilities of the Regions and states to address problems with PCBs, asbestos, and other toxic pollutants. The Regions assisted states, localities, and the private sectors by expanding state enhancement activities through grant assistance for state planning, program integration and expansion of the worker accreditation program. Abatement, Control and Compliance funds provided resources to the Regions to set up workshops and develop informational material to support outreach and technical assistance activities in lead, asbestos and TRI.

TOXIC SUBSTANCES
OPPTS Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know

	ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
	(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
PROGRAM							
OPPTS - EPCRA							
Program & Research Operations	$5,128.0	$5,674.4	$5,620.4	$5,609.5	$5,853.2	$243.7	$178.8
Abatement Control and Compliance	$13,943.2	$16,939.7	$12,431.8	$12,431.1	$17,431.1	$5,000.0	$491.4
TOTAL	$19,071.2	$22,614.1	$18,052.2	$18,040.6	$23,284.3	$5,243.7	$670.2
TOTAL:							
Program & Research Operations	$5,128.0	$5,674.4	$5,620.4	$5,609.5	$5,853.2	$243.7	$178.8
Abatement Control and Compliance	$13,943.2	$16,939.7	$12,431.8	$12,431.1	$17,431.1	$5,000.0	$491.4
OPPTS Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know TOTAL	$19,071.2	$22,614.1	$18,052.2	$18,040.6	$23,284.3	$5,243.7	$670.2
PERMANENT WORKYEARS							
OPPTS - EPCRA	86.0	94.2	91.8	91.7	91.4	-3	-2.8
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS	86.0	94.2	91.8	91.7	91.4	-3	-2.8
TOTAL WORKYEARS							
OPPTS - EPCRA	89.8	94.2	91.8	91.7	91.4	-3	-2.8
TOTAL WORKYEARS	89.8	94.2	91.8	91.7	91.4	-3	-2.8

TOXIC SUBSTANCES

OPPTS Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know

Budget Request

The Agency requests a total of $23,284,300 supported by 91.4 total workyears for 1994, of which $5,853,200 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $17,431,100 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This request represents an increase of $243,700 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation, an increase of $5,000,000 for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation, and a decrease of 0.3 total workyears.

EMERGENCY PLANNING AND COMMUNITY RIGHT-TO-KNOW

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $23,284,300 supported by 91.4 total workyears for this program, of which $5,853,200 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $17,431,100 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $243,700 in Program and Research Operations; an increase of $5,000,000 in Abatement, Control and Compliance; and a decrease of 0.3 total workyears. The increase in Program and Research Operations reflects increased workforce costs. The decrease in total workyears reflects the President's commitment to reducing the size of the Federal workforce. The increase in Abatement, Control and Compliance reflects restoration of data on the National Library of Medicine database; compliance notifications and compliance case support; training for, and analytical support to, the public and other users; expansion of TRI and other activities.

In 1994, the Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) program will continue to emphasize data quality and expanding the use of the TRI data by state and local governments, other EPA offices, and industry. Additional resources will support in-depth, multi-media audits of several of the largest emitters reporting on TRI. In addition, the data quality initiative will include a multi-media health and environmental assessment of these releases, and take into account reported releases from other facilities in the same geographic area. A fifth National Report will be published and the program will continue to refine and revise the TRI list of chemicals by rule, respond to petitions, process trade secret claims, provide state and Regional assistance, and maintain the Title III hotline. Public and industry outreach activities will continue.

PPA/90 will have a significant impact on TRI program activities in 1994. PPA/90 added reporting requirements for each owner/operator of a facility required to file under section 313 of SARA. The additional information that must be filed includes an annual reporting of toxic chemical source reduction and recycling efforts. The expanded report must be filed for each chemical required to be reported under SARA section 313, and EPA is required to make this information available to the public in the same manner as the TRI data.

Implementation of PPA/90 requires an increase in the structure of the TRI database and the issuance of new reporting rules, as well as an intensive technical assistance effort to enable industry to comply with the requirements. Systems and hardware development, rulemaking, and the development of training/technical assistance programs began in 1991. During 1994, activities will continue with the operation and maintenance of the restructured TRI database, and modification of the National Library of Medicine's (NLM) public access system and other public access means, such as magnetic media tapes. In late 1993 EPA will begin receiving and processing PPA/90 reporting forms for calendar year 1993.

In 1994, the Regional program will continue outreach activities to encourage comprehensive, accurate, and timely reporting of emissions by industry; provide TRI information to Regional media offices, states and the public; encourage the use of the data by Regional programs and state agencies; and work with Headquarters to make the data available to the public. Regional staff will provide training and assistance to industry concerning the new reporting requirements of PPA/90 in addition to training with respect to access and use of TRI data. Agency enforcement staff and personnel from other media will use TRI data to target facility inspections. Regional staff will also work to decrease emissions by focusing public attention on the data, working with state and local agencies to identify facilities of concern, and providing pollution prevention information and technology transfer to the regulated industries. EPA will continue to work with state agencies and tribal components to facilitate cross-program, inter- and intra-agency communications and coordination on use and interpretation of, and programmatic response to, the data.

1993 Program

In 1993 the Agency is allocating a total of $18,040,600 supported by 91.7 total workyears for this program, of which $5,609,500 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and $12,431,100 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1993 the TRI program is focusing on more efficient processing of forms, assessment of data quality, and improved accessibility/usability of the NLM database and TRI "other means" products. Efforts continue to refine and revise the TRI list of chemicals by rule, respond to petitions, process trade secret claims, provide state and Regional assistance, maintain the Title III hotline, conduct public and industry outreach activities, and proceed with the fee waiver program.

Initial implementation of the PPA/90 requirements continue in 1993 with the restructuring of the TRI database to accommodate additional information that will be reported. Other activities include redesign of the reporting forms, rulemakings, and the development of training and technical assistance programs to enable industry to comply with the new reporting requirements.

The Regional program continues outreach activities to encourage comprehensive, accurate, and timely reporting of emissions by industry; provide TRI information to Regional offices, states and the public; encourage the use of the data by Regional programs and state agencies; provide training concerning access and use of TRI data; and work with Headquarters to make the data available to the public. Public outreach efforts also include providing interpretation/information to the public concerning chemical releases, informing them on ways to access the data, and facilitating communications with other Regional offices. Regional staff are working to decrease emissions through data analysis, working with state and local agencies to identify facilities of concern, and providing pollution prevention information/technology transfer to the regulated industries. Regional staff are also conducting industry audits to identify opportunities for waste minimization and pollution prevention activities and provide information to state programs on waste minimization and pollution prevention.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency allocated a total of $19,071,200 supported by 86.0 total workyears for this program, of which $5,128,000 was from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation and $13,943,200 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1992, EPCRA focused on maintaining its operational components while seeking to improve data quality. Data quality efforts included a multi-level approach to identifying and correcting errors in the data submitted and providing a number of states with start-up grants to initiate self-perpetuating state level data quality assurance efforts relating to section 313 submissions. To ensure that access to the TRI database was not limited by economic need and to encourage initial data access, the fee waiver program was initiated to provide access to the NLM database to qualified applicants. The program continued to process petitions for addition and deletion of section 313 chemicals. A fourth National Report was published, comparing third and fourth year data and assessing the reasons for changes in release data.

In 1992, the Regional EPCRA program addressed 6 major areas: 1) promoting full reporting by all covered facilities; 2) supporting the use of the TRI data within the Regional office and in the states; 3) supporting the public's use of the data; 4) continuing industry outreach activities; 5) promoting better quality of data; and 6) managing grants to states.

TOXIC SUBSTANCES
Toxic Substances Enforcement

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

		ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
PROGRAM								
Toxic Substances Enforcement								
Program & Research Operations		$10,162.2	$10,898.8	$10,689.9	$10,671.0	$10,636.6	-$34.4	-$262.2
Abatement Control and Compliance		$2,243.6	$2,388.2	$1,635.0	$1,588.9	$1,579.6	-$9.3	-$808.6
	TOTAL	$12,405.8	$13,287.0	$12,324.9	$12,259.9	$12,216.2	-$43.7	-$1,070.8
Toxic Substances Enforcement Grants								
Abatement Control and Compliance		$5,161.2	$5,100.0	$5,100.0	$5,100.0	$5,100.0		
	TOTAL	$5,161.2	$5,100.0	$5,100.0	$5,100.0	$5,100.0		
TOTAL:								
Program & Research Operations		$10,162.2	$10,898.8	$10,689.9	$10,671.0	$10,636.6	-$34.4	-$262.2
Abatement Control and Compliance		$7,404.8	$7,488.2	$6,735.0	$6,688.9	$6,679.6	-$9.3	-$808.6
Toxic Substances Enforcement	TOTAL	$17,567.0	$18,387.0	$17,424.9	$17,359.9	$17,316.2	-$43.7	-$1,070.8
PERMANENT WORKYEARS								
Toxic Substances Enforcement		177.6	187.2	184.1	181.7	176.0	-5.7	-11.2
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS		177.6	187.2	184.1	181.7	176.0	-5.7	-11.2
TOTAL WORKYEARS								
Toxic Substances Enforcement		184.4	187.2	184.1	181.7	176.0	-5.7	-11.2
TOTAL WORKYEARS		184.4	187.2	184.1	181.7	176.0	-5.7	-11.2

TOXIC SUBSTANCES

Toxic Substances Enforcement

Budget Request

The Agency requests a total of $17,316,200 and 176.0 total workyears for 1994. Of the request, $10,636,600 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and $6,679,600 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents a decrease of 5.7 workyears, a decrease of $34,500 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and a decrease of $9,300 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. The decrease in workyears reflects the President's commitment to reducing the size of the Federal workforce.

TOXIC SUBSTANCES ENFORCEMENT

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $12,216,200 and 176.0 total workyears for this program, of which $10,636,600 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $1,579,600 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents a decrease of 5.7 workyears, a decrease of $34,400 for Program and Research Operations and a decrease of $9,300 for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. The reduction in the Program and Research Operations appropriation reflects the reduction in total workyears in support of the President's commitment to reducing the Federal workforce and the Agency's effort not to reduce workyears in high priority programs such as lead, asbestos, TRI, pesticides registration and enforcement, and contracts management. This decrease reflects elimination or completion of 1993 Congressional directives.

Headquarters will continue to manage the national toxic substances enforcement program through guidance to and periodic reviews of Regional programs. Headquarters also manages a cooperative agreement with the National Council of Senior Citizens (NCSC) to conduct compliance monitoring inspections in support of the asbestos-in-schools rule. Headquarters also exercises overall authority in conducting the Agency's laboratory data integrity program. EPA will continue to conduct full-scale audits of completed test studies submitted to the Agency, and inspections of testing laboratories to verify compliance with good laboratory practices. Headquarters personnel will coordinate with the Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics to develop enforceable Lead regulations under Title X.

Both the Regions and Headquarters will also prepare and issue notices of noncompliance and civil administrative complaints and will provide technical assistance and support as necessary to the Office of Enforcement (OE) in the prosecution of civil judicial and criminal cases. Headquarters and Regional staff will continue to provide overall policy guidance and oversight management in support of the state cooperative enforcement agreement program.

Regional personnel will conduct compliance inspections in support of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) section 5 new chemical regulations, section 8 reporting rules, and section 6 inspections in support of regulations on PCBs, develop and initiate enforcement actions, and manage contractor and state inspection programs. Three Regions will assist in the laboratory data integrity program by conducting good laboratory practices (GLP) inspections at laboratories that perform toxic substances testing.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $12,259,900 and 181.7 total workyears for this program, of which $10,671,000 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $1,588,900 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

The Regions are conducting inspection programs to determine compliance with TSCA rules. The Regional offices are preparing and issuing notices of noncompliance and civil administrative orders, and developing and prosecuting cases when compliance is not achieved. The Regions are also providing assistance to firms that are either seeking to comply voluntarily with TSCA requirements, or that wish to take remedial actions to achieve compliance. During settlement negotiations, Headquarters and Regions are advocating pollution prevention activities to encourage broader participation by industry and the public through enforcement outreach, and technical assistance activities designed to change production use and recycling habits.

Thirty-five states currently participate in the cooperative enforcement agreement program. Headquarters and Regions provide national guidance to states, prepare and file cases, and manage the grant program.

In addition to providing overall program guidance and management, Headquarters is managing the laboratory data integrity program and conducting audits of test studies submitted to the Agency under TSCA testing rules. Headquarters staff are managing the NCSC cooperative agreement that supports compliance monitoring inspections under the Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (AHERA) program, and PCB regulations. Headquarters is also participating in regulation development directed by the Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics, and preparing enforcement response policies and compliance monitoring strategies for newly developed regulations.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $12,405,800 supported by 177.6 total workyears for this program, of which $10,162,200 was from the Salaries and Expense appropriation and $2,243,600 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1992 the program conducted compliance inspections, data processing, and scientific review of data audits. The Regional offices conducted compliance inspections in support of existing TSCA rules, placing particular emphasis on the sections 5 and 8 program, PCBs, and asbestos-in-schools inspections under section 6. Upon detection of violations, including those originating from state-conducted inspections, the Regional staff developed and prosecuted enforcement cases.

TOXIC SUBSTANCES ENFORCEMENT GRANTS

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $5,100,000 for this program, all of which will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. Thirty-five states participate in this program, which emphasizes compliance monitoring of chemical control rules, particularly for PCBs and asbestos. This reflects the program's continuing commitment to building state capabilities in toxics enforcement.

States will continue to receive guidance and direction to develop comprehensive TSCA authorities for case development. The multi-media initiative will continue to provide states with resources to develop TSCA legislative authorities for enhancing enforcement within and across media. These resources will also enable improved screening capabilities for data on cross-media violators. Inspector training in cross-media issues will also be augmented.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $5,100,000 for this program, all of which is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. These funds continue to support state-conducted toxic substances compliance monitoring programs focusing on section 6 chemical control rules, particularly PCB and asbestos compliance monitoring.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $5,161,200 for this program, all of which was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. These funds supported state cooperative enforcement agreement programs in thirty-five states.

In 1992, states conducted PCB and/or asbestos compliance inspections under the terms of their respective agreements. A program of state enhancement continued, which assisted states in developing expanded and more comprehensive legislative authorities and increased their roles to include toxic enforcement case development. Additionally, cooperative agreements were awarded to two states to undertake multi-media enforcement programs.

TOXIC SUBSTANCES
OPPTS - EPCRA Enforcement

	ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
	(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
PROGRAM							
OPPTS - EPCRA - Enforcement							
Program & Research Operations	$822.3	$880.9	$802.7	$802.0	$858.2	$56.2	-$22.7
Abatement Control and Compliance	$2,692.5	$2,365.3	$1,535.9	$1,547.4	$1,547.4		-$817.9
TOTAL	$3,514.8	$3,246.2	$2,338.6	$2,349.4	$2,405.6	$56.2	-$840.6
TOTAL:							
Program & Research Operations	$822.3	$880.9	$802.7	$802.0	$858.2	$56.2	-$22.7
Abatement Control and Compliance	$2,692.5	$2,365.3	$1,535.9	$1,547.4	$1,547.4		-$817.9
OPPTS - EPCRA Enforcement TOTAL	$3,514.8	$3,246.2	$2,338.6	$2,349.4	$2,405.6	$56.2	-$840.6
PERMANENT WORKYEARS							
OPPTS - EPCRA - Enforcement	14.2	14.4	14.3	14.3	14.3		-1
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS	14.2	14.4	14.3	14.3	14.3		-1
TOTAL WORKYEARS							
OPPTS - EPCRA - Enforcement	15.3	14.4	14.3	14.3	14.3		-1
TOTAL WORKYEARS	15.3	14.4	14.3	14.3	14.3		-1

TOXIC SUBSTANCES

OPPTS Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Enforcement

Budget Request

The Agency requests a total of $2,405,600 supported by 14.3 total workyears for 1994. Of this amount, $858,200 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $1,547,400 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

OPPTS EPCRA ENFORCEMENT

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $2,405,600 supported by 14.3 total workyears for this program, of which $858,200 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and $1,547,400 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $56,200 for the Program and Research Operations appropriation. The increase in Program and Research Operations reflects increased workforce costs.

In 1994, Headquarters will continue to review and update enforcement response policies, compliance monitoring strategies, procedural manuals and guidance relating to the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA). Headquarters will also manage a grant with the National Council of Senior Citizens (NCSC) to conduct compliance inspections and provide paralegal case development under EPCRA. Such grantee support enables the Agency to reach a broader portion of the regulated community. Headquarters will continue automated data processing (ADP) support for a computer system to target compliance inspections. The computer system will cross-check production and facility profile data to identify prime compliance inspection targets. ADP support will also enable Regions to monitor inspections and cases to manage the program most efficiently. Headquarters will also continue to assist states in the development of their own EPCRA enforcement programs through a pilot state grant program.

In 1994, Regions will conduct compliance inspections of chemical facilities that use, manufacture or process potentially harmful chemicals to verify that such facilities observe the reporting requirements of EPCRA. The data submitted informs the public and EPA of the presence of toxic chemicals at the manufacturing facility and documents the release of toxic chemicals into the environment. Headquarters and Regions will continue to utilize this data to develop the Toxic Release Inventory (TRI). The use of TRI data by Federal, state, and local governments is an important pollution prevention and risk reduction tool. With this information, local authorities will prepare more effective emergency response plans, training programs, and notification procedures to protect health and the environment in their respective areas. Headquarters and Regions will utilize TRI data to determine appropriate pollution prevention measures to incorporate in case settlements.

Targets of enforcement actions will continue to emphasize data quality and non-reporting. By emphasizing the quality and accuracy of data received, the Agency will enhance the usefulness of the TRI system. Since many such facilities are also subject to the reporting requirements of sections 5, 8 and 13 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), the Regions will integrate EPCRA inspections with TSCA sections 5 and 8 recordkeeping and reporting inspections where possible. The Regions will develop appropriate enforcement actions in response to any violations of EPCRA detected during inspections.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $2,349,400 supported by 14.3 total workyears for this program, of which $802,000 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $1,547,400 of which is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

Headquarters continues to provide case development support and guidance to the Regional offices for EPCRA enforcement cases, and manage extramural project funds. A computerized enforcement and penalty strategy for faulty reporting is managed at Headquarters. The state EPCRA cooperative agreement enforcement program will continue to encourage states to develop their own EPCRA compliance programs.

Regions are targeting enforcement efforts toward certain facilities which have violated other environmental statutes, are located in sensitive ecosystems or near population centers. In response to Section 313 reporting requirements, Regions are identifying and taking action against those industry facilities that are required to report under Section 313, but fail to do so. Inspections to identify non-reporters help to define the regulated universe enabling Regions to become increasingly efficient in targeting inspections with each new section 313 reporting cycle. Enforcement efforts are expanding to target late reporting and data quality violations.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $3,514,800 supported by 14.2 total workyears for this program. Total dollars included $822,300 from the Salaries and Expense appropriation and $2,692,500 from the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation.

In 1992, Headquarters continued a pilot program to assist states in the development of their own EPCRA enforcement programs. Four states participated in the cooperative agreement program, which has as its goal greater EPCRA enforcement capacity. Headquarters participated in regulation development to assure the enforceability of new rules, and developed guidance documents and inspection guidelines to implement specific program activities. Headquarters also provided oversight and assistance in regional case development to ensure program-wide consistency among cases, assuring program integrity.

The Regions provided compliance assistance to the regulated community, the states, and local authorities. Compliance assistance includes responding to inquiries from individual facilities or the regulated industry as a whole on enforcement requirements, providing training in compliance matters to industry, state or local representatives, and reviewing and implementing enforcement policies, strategies and inspection procedures. The Regions also conducted a limited number of compliance inspections, some of which were integrated with other inspections under TSCA sections 5, 8 and 13. The Regions also initiated case development as violations were detected.

MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
APPROPRIATION							
Program & Research Operations	$460,963.4	$513,073.2	$207,315.7	$207,528.7	$222,701.7	$15,173.0	$290,371.5
Abatement Control and Compliance	$52,243.4	$46,635.4	$341,856.2	$331,510.4	$336,327.1	$4,816.7	$289,691.7
Office of Inspector General	$24,926.9	$28,294.0	$26,419.0	$26,419.0	$28,246.3	$1,827.3	-$47.7
Oil Spills Trust Fund		$1,042.6	$735.3	$736.3		-$736.3	-$1,042.6
TOTAL, Management and Suppor	$538,133.7	$589,045.2	$576,326.2	$566,194.4	$587,275.1	$21,080.7	-$1,770.1
FIFRA Revolving Fund	$3,296.7			$2,744.0		-$2,744.0	
PERMANENT WORKYEARS	3,206.8	3,422.0	3,521.2	3,476.8	3,435.7	-41.1	13.7
TOTAL WORKYEARS	3,383.0	3,422.0	3,521.2	3,476.8	3,435.7	-41.1	13.7
OUTLAYS	$526,101.0	$575,480.7	$562,726.3	$556,896.3	$593,899.0	$37,002.7	$18,418.3

AUTHORIZATION LEVELS Authorization is by virtue of the Appropriation Act.

MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT

	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	DIFFERENCE ENACTED VS PRES. BUD	 EST. VS PRES. BUD	 EST. VS ENACTED
			(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)			
APPROPRIATION						
Program & Research Operations	$513,073.2	$207,315.7	$207,528.7	-$305,757.5	-$305,544.5	$213.0
Abatement Control and Compliance	$46,635.4	$341,856.2	$331,510.4	$295,220.8	$284,875.0	-$10,345.8
Office of Inspector General	$28,294.0	$26,419.0	$26,419.0	-$1,875.0	-$1,875.0	
Oil Spills Trust Fund	$1,042.6	$735.3	$736.3	-$307.3	-$306.3	$1.0
TOTAL, Management and Support	$589,045.2	$576,326.2	$566,194.4	-$12,719.0	-$22,850.8	-$10,131.8
FIFRA Revolving Fund			$2,744.0		$2,744.0	$2,744.0
PERMANENT WORKYEARS	3,422.0	3,521.2	3,476.8	99.2	54.8	-44.4
TOTAL WORKYEARS	3,422.0	3,521.2	3,476.8	99.2	54.8	-44.4

The following points list the major reasons that the dollars devoted to this media have changed from submission of the President's FY 1993 Budget Request to the FY 1993 Current Estimates.

PROGRAM AND RESEARCH OPERATIONS

- o Appropriation changes were made to implement the mandated Congressional account restructuring.

ABATEMENT, CONTROL AND COMPLIANCE

- o Appropriation changes were made to implement the Congressional account restructuring.
- o Reductions were made to implement Congressional directives.

MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT

OVERVIEW AND STRATEGY

Management and Support provides executive direction and policy oversight for all Agency programs, as well as those administrative and support services that are not assigned to a specific program. We will continue our efforts to provide quality legal services, promote technically and economically defensible regulatory and policy alternatives, enhance the public's perception and understanding of the Agency's goals, manage for environmental results, and pursue a focused human resources management effort to build a skilled career environmental workforce. The major components of this medium are Program Management, Agency Management, Regional Management, and Support Costs.

Program Management references policy development, program development and oversight, and the associated management activities for the Agency's environmental program offices. This includes the Offices of Air and Radiation, Water, Enforcement, Pesticides and Toxic Substances, General Counsel, Research and Development, and Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

Agency Management includes Agency-wide management functions, policy direction, and external affairs activities. The Headquarter's offices that bear primary responsibility for Agency management consist of the Administrator, the Deputy Administrator, Regional Operations and State/Local Relations, Congressional and Legislative Affairs, and Communications, Education and Public Affairs. Contained within the Office of the Administrator (OA) are staff offices which include the Immediate Office, Executive Support, Administrative Law Judges, Civil Rights, Science Advisory Board, the Risk Assessment Commission, Cooperative Environmental Management, and Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization.

International Activities coordinates the international efforts of EPA through the following components: the International Cooperation Division, the International Issues Division, and the Program Operations Division.

Policy, Planning and Evaluation is organized around the following components: Program Management, Policy Analysis, Regulatory Management and Evaluation, and Strategic Planning and Environmental Data.

Legal services for litigation in which the Agency is a defendant are provided to Agency programs by the General Counsel in Headquarters and by a Regional Counsel in each Regional office. The Office of General Counsel (OGC) provides legal services and advice to the Administrator and Agency managers. OGC, in cooperation with the Department of Justice, represents the Agency in all legal matters in which the Agency is a defendant. Additionally, OGC reviews proposed actions, decisions, and regulations to assure that they are legally defensible.

Inspector General activities include independent audits and investigations of Agency activities to promote economy, efficiency and effectiveness, and to prevent and detect fraud, waste, and abuse in EPA programs and operations. These activities are authorized by the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended.

Administration and Resources Management provides management activities in Headquarters, as well as administrative services to all program operations located in Cincinnati, Ohio and Research Triangle Park, North Carolina. The office has several components: Program Management, Financial Management, Environmental Equity, Comptroller, Organization and Health Services, Acquisition Management, Grants and Debarment, Facilities Management and Services, Information Systems and Services, and Human Resources Management.

Regional Management references the centralized management and administrative functions performed in each Regional office. The Regional elements in this component include the Regional and Deputy Regional Administrators, their immediate staffs, and Regional staff for public affairs, congressional and intergovernmental relations, and civil rights. Other activities performed are budget development and execution, preparation of Regional operating plans, legal services, program evaluation, financial management, personnel services, information management, administration of Freedom of Information Act (FIOA) requests, and facilities and property management.

Support Costs include the costs of general support services for all Agency programs. These costs represent:

o Office and building services, such as library services, commercial telephone use, printing and copying, utilities, security, ADP technical support, and custodial and maintenance services for programs located at Headquarters, Research Triangle Park, and Cincinnati;

o Nationwide costs, such as facility rental costs, centralized data processing, U. S. Postal Services charges, Federal Telecommunications System (FTS) charges, unemployment and workmen's compensation, and health and safety costs for all Agency programs in all locations;

o Office and building services for laboratories and field stations operated by the Office of Air and Radiation, Research and Development, and Pesticides and Toxic Substances; and

o Common services in Regional offices, such as supplies and equipment, commercial telephones, printing, facilities operations and maintenance, library services, and mini-computer operations.

Program Priorities

Priorities for the Office of the Administrator (OA) in 1994 will include guiding the Agency's Pollution Prevention Program through policy development, and establishing strong working relationships with educational institutions to advance a math and science-oriented environmental career program. There will also be a continued emphasis on enforcement and compliance efforts for both environmental and civil rights regulations as well as stronger support from Headquarters and Regions to small, minority, and women's environmental businesses. To bring greater scientific credibility to regulatory decision-making, there will be an emphasis on reviews by the Science Advisory Board, and the Risk Assessment Management Commission. OA will also work towards more effective communication between Headquarters and the Regions to ensure effective liaisons with state, tribal and local governments. Other priorities are to clearly interpret and communicate EPA's programs and priorities, increase the Agency's effectiveness by improving Congressional liaisons, and to strengthen outreach programs with the private and public sectors to promote more citizen participation.

The Office of General Council (OGC) will continue to provide legal advice and counsel the Agency's top management and media program offices concerning legal interpretation of EPA-administered statutes, other applicable laws, and on such matters as personnel, grants, and contracts. Additionally, the OGC will continue to represent the Agency in all major regulatory actions, and ensure that legal errors are avoided and legal positions are presented in the most persuasive manner.

The Office of International Activities (OIA) will continue to play a pivotal role in advising the Administrator on international environmental issues and will exercise lead responsibility within EPA for devising strategies to advance the U. S. environmental position overseas. OIA will continue to evaluate, manage, and direct bilateral activities with the nations of Eastern Europe, the developing world, Mexico, Central and Latin America, and the industrial world. OIA will actively participate with multilateral organizations in developing and implementing cooperative solutions to a host of environmental issues affecting the planet, including global climate change, biodiversity and forestry, international development and lending policies, and technology transfer to developing countries. OIA will continue as the focal point for implementation of the U.S. - Mexico Integrated Border environmental Plan and will support the environmental components of the North American Free Trade Agreement.

The Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation will continue to review and analyze EPA's activities from a cross-media, cross-program perspective, and support the evolution of environmental policy through unique, integrated studies and programs. OPPE will refocus its efforts to assist Agency streamlining in two important ways: leading reform of the Agency's regulation development process, and focusing attention on strategic planning and management to achieve integrated goal-setting, planning and accountability. Under ecosystem protection, OPPE will participate in Agency efforts to target systems for action based on ecological risk and economic importance, develop methodologies to express the societal value of ecosystems, expand use of economic incentives in geographic initiatives, and develop indicators to evaluate the effectiveness of EPA's programs to improve environmental quality. To advance pollution prevention, OPPE will build on partnerships with other Federal agencies-- for example, working with the Department of Energy to accelerate development of a "Green Companies" initiative, using a 33/50 approach to energy conservation left unaddressed by other green programs. OPPE will continue to have lead responsibility for important aspects of the global climate change program, working closely with EPA offices and other agencies, especially in supporting effective implementation of the Climate Convention.

The Office of the Inspector General (OIG) will continue to provide audit and investigative personnel for work in the area of procurement and contracts management and in implementing the Chief Financial Officer Act of 1990 to ensure that the accounting systems and financial reports are accurate and reliable. The

OIG will continue to provide a balanced and sustained audit presence in conducting performance audits in all major programs, in strengthening internal controls, in improving operational efficiency and effectiveness, and in ensuring the integrity of Agency procurements to achieve the maximum environmental benefit with available resources. More audits and investigations of procurement and contract/grant management will help ensure that EPA's extensive contract dollars are used most effectively and efficiently.

The OIG will continue to audit EPA's construction grants and State Revolving Funds. In addition, the OIG will conduct additional audits and investigations focusing on improving the integrity of scientific data, research, and analysis crucial to EPA. The OIG will emphasize high impact investigations of procurement fraud and aggressively pursue new initiatives including fraud in Agency funded research. The Office will also continue its efforts in fraud prevention by publicizing its activities, helping EPA employees identify areas sensitive to fraud, and developing new fraud detection tools and methods.

The Office of Administration and Resources Management (OARM) will continue to assure a strong system of financial internal controls, including work toward integration and enhancement of all agency financial management and accounting systems. Efforts to further develop a program for better information management planning, particularly between EPA and states, and to ensure that equity concerns are addressed in environmental regulations and decisions will continue. Making improvements in the contracts management and grants administration processes are a priority as well as pursuing a focused human resources management effort to build a skilled career environmental workforce. OARM will provide for Total Quality Management training, continue to improve working conditions at the Headquarters facilities, provide a strong health and safety program, and continue to provide essential administrative and support services that enhance the Agency's ability to fulfill its various mandates.

In the Regional management areas, OARM will continue its commitment to strengthen Regional environmental programs and to maintaining strong Regional planning and management efforts with special focus on geographic initiatives.

In Support, the program will continue to provide general support services to Agency programs as well as cover cost escalations such as General Services Administration (GSA) rent and direct leases, security, telephone, and utility rate increases.

Consulting Services

Management consulting services provide advisory and consulting services in such areas as: management assistance for the design of financial systems, and management support of the Agency's public-private partnership initiative. Consulting services also provide scientific data through the following types of analyses: engineering analysis, economic and financial analysis, statistical and technical analyses, technology assessments and environmental/energy implications of global atmospheric changes.

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT
Program Management

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

PROGRAM	ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
Program Management - Research & Development							
Program & Research Operations	$5,203.9	$5,359.2	$5,160.8	$5,143.1	$6,649.5	$1,506.4	$1,290.3
TOTAL	$5,203.9	$5,359.2	$5,160.8	$5,143.1	$6,649.5	$1,506.4	$1,290.3
Program Management - Enforcement							
Program & Research Operations	$796.8	$821.4	$746.3	$745.1	$1,128.4	$383.3	$307.0
Abatement Control and Compliance			$40.3	$40.3	$42.5	$2.2	$42.5
TOTAL	$796.8	$821.4	$786.6	$785.4	$1,170.9	$385.5	$349.5
Program Management - Solid Waste and Emergency Response							
Program & Research Operations	$3,280.2	$2,114.0	$2,412.3	$2,398.8	$2,420.4	$21.6	$306.4
Abatement Control and Compliance			$179.2	$179.2	$181.3	$2.1	$181.3
TOTAL	$3,280.2	$2,114.0	$2,591.5	$2,578.0	$2,601.7	$23.7	$487.7
Program Management - General Counsel							
Program & Research Operations	$417.5	$660.2	$654.3	$656.5	$842.4	$185.9	$182.2
Abatement Control and Compliance			$8.5	$8.5	$10.0	$1.5	$10.0
TOTAL	$417.5	$660.2	$662.8	$665.0	$852.4	$187.4	$192.2
Program Management - Air And Radiation							
Program & Research Operations	$4,524.9	$3,443.4	$2,848.1	$2,915.1	$3,761.5	$846.4	$318.1
Abatement Control and Compliance			$298.8	$297.4	$453.4	$156.0	$453.4
TOTAL	$4,524.9	$3,443.4	$3,146.9	$3,212.5	$4,214.9	$1,002.4	$771.5
Program Management - Water							
Program & Research Operations	$3,436.0	$4,017.6	$3,709.3	$3,712.4	$4,021.3	$308.9	$3.7
Abatement Control and Compliance			$2,107.5	$874.0	$877.4	$3.4	$877.4
TOTAL	$3,436.0	$4,017.6	$5,816.8	$4,586.4	$4,898.7	$312.3	$881.1

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT
Program Management

		ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
		(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
Program Management - Pesticides and Toxic Substances								
Program & Research Operations		$3,058.4	$3,406.1	$3,538.2	$3,519.8	$4,022.2	$502.4	$616.1
Abatement Control and Compliance				$294.2	$294.2	$317.1	$22.9	$317.1
	TOTAL	$3,058.4	$3,406.1	$3,832.4	$3,814.0	$4,339.3	$525.3	$933.2
TOTAL:								
Program & Research Operations		$20,717.7	$19,821.9	$19,069.3	$19,090.8	$22,845.7	$3,754.9	$3,023.8
Abatement Control and Compliance				$2,928.5	$1,693.6	$1,881.7	$188.1	$1,881.7
Program Management	TOTAL	$20,717.7	$19,821.9	$21,997.8	$20,784.4	$24,727.4	$3,943.0	$4,905.5
PERMANENT WORKYEARS								
Program Management - Research & Development		71.4	70.8	78.3	78.3	96.3	18.0	25.5
Program Management - Enforcement		9.3	11.0	10.7	10.6	10.4	-2	-6
Program Management - Solid Waste and Emergency Response		31.5	26.4	26.4	26.1	25.7	-4	-7
Program Management - General Counsel		6.6	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5		
Program Management - Air And Radiation		43.7	44.6	47.6	50.3	50.6	3	6.0
Program Management - Water		45.6	45.9	46.7	47.4	47.4		1.5
Program Management - Pesticides and Toxic Substances		39.9	42.8	43.8	43.8	42.8	-1.0	
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS		248.0	252.0	264.0	267.0	283.7	16.7	31.7
TOTAL WORKYEARS								
Program Management - Research & Development		75.1	70.8	78.3	78.3	96.3	18.0	25.5
Program Management - Enforcement		9.4	11.0	10.7	10.6	10.4	-2	-6
Program Management - Solid Waste and Emergency Response		33.0	26.4	26.4	26.1	25.7	-4	-7
Program Management - General Counsel		8.6	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5		

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT
Program Management

	ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
	(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
Program Management - Air And Radiation	47.0	44.6	47.6	50.3	50.6	3	6.0
Program Management - Water	48.4	45.9	46.7	47.4	47.4		1.5
Program Management - Pesticides and Toxic Substances	41.6	42.8	43.8	43.8	42.8	-1.0	
TOTAL WORKYEARS	263.1	252.0	264.0	267.0	283.7	16.7	31.7

MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT

Program Management

1994 Budget Request

The Agency requests a total of $24,727,400 supported by 283.7 total workyears, of which $22,845,700 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $1,881,700 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $3,754,900 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $188,100 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation and 16.7 total workyears over 1993.

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT - RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $6,649,500 supported by 96.3 total workyears for 1994, all of which will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation. This represents an increase of $1,506,400 and 18.0 total workyears from 1993.

This research program will provide policy and resource guidance, direction, and support to ORD's programs to ensure the effective coordination of diverse research programs and administrative management services. These activities include: the development of the Office of Research and Development's (ORD) budget requests; monitoring of operating year budget execution; extramural management policy oversight; ORD-wide automated data processing services; coordination of research activities and administrative support services required at the co-located laboratories in Cincinnati, Ohio and Research Triangle Park, North Carolina; liaison to EPA Regions, OMB, Congress, and other Federal agencies; operation and enhancement of ORD's information systems to support research program planning and management accountability; and performance of other program management activities (e.g., facilities planning and management, and management and evaluation studies required for ORD).

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating $5,143,100 supported by 78.3 total workyears, all of which is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation. Program management will continue to provide overall direction, policy guidance, management analysis, liaison activities, budgeting, and general administrative support.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated $5,203,900 supported by 75.1 total workyears, all of which was from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation. The resources provided for overall direction, policy guidance, management analysis, liaison activities, budgeting, and general administrative support.

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT - ENFORCEMENT

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $1,170,900 supported by 10.4 workyears for this program. Of the amount requested, $1,128,400 is for the Program Research and Operations appropriation and $42,500 is for the Abatement Control and Compliance appropriation. The request reflects an incrsase of $383,300 in the Program Research and Operations appropriation for increase workforce costs, and an increase of $2,200 in the Abatement Control and Compliance appropriation. A decrease of 0.2 total workyears is a result of the government-wide reduction in workyears that is a part of the President's program to reduce the size and cost of government

The program will continue management support in the areas of program directions and planning, administrative and personnel operations, communications, budgeting, and financial management for the Office of Enforcement's (OE) Headquarters, Regions, and Field components which includes the Offices of Civil and Criminal Enforcement, Office of Federal Activities (OFA), Office of Federal Facilities Enforcement (OFFE), and the National Enforcement Investigations Center (NEIC)). This program will also continue to support the Offices of Regional Counsel (ORC) and criminal investigators stationed in the Regions in a range of administrative support services.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $785,400 supported by 10.6 total workyears, of which $745,100 is from the Program Research and Operations appropriation and $40,300 is from the Abatement Control and Compliance appropriation.

The resources provide overall management support to all components of OE. Support includes program direction and planning, personnel management, budget development and analysis, financial management, and communications. Budget formulation and execution are performed for Headquarters Offices of Criminal and Civil Enforcement, OFA, OFFE, the Regional enforcement components of OE, and the NEIC in Denver, Colorado. Workload analyses and application of workload models are being updated to provide for an improved distribution of resources for Regional legal enforcement, Environmental Review and Coordination, and Federal Facilities Enforcement.

1992 Accomplishments

The Agency obligated a total of $796,800 supported by 9.4 total workyears, all of which was from the Salaries and Expense appropriation.

This program provided program direction, planning, and management including basic managerial support in the areas of personnel, budget, financial management, and communications to all components of OE. Emphasis was placed on the improvement of administrative management functions, information management systems, and increased use of cost-effective automation support. Budget formulation support was provided for OE's Headquarters, Regional and Field offices which include the Offices of Civil and Criminal Enforcement including criminal investigators located in the ten Regions, OFA, OFFE, and Regional legal enforcement. Oversight of budgetary functions was maintained for the National Enforcement Investigation Center (NEIC) in Denver, Colorado.

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT - SOLID WASTE AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $2,601,700 supported by 25.7 total workyears, of which $2,420,400 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $181,300 will be for the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation. This represents a increase of $21,600 in Program and Research Operations, $21,000 in Abatement, Control and Compliance, and a decrease of 0.4 workyears. The increase in Program and Research Operations reflects full funding of the 1994 FTE. The increase in Abatement, Control and Compliance reflects inflationary increases in administrative expenses. The FTE decrease is a result of the Agencywide 2.5% FTE ceiling reduction.

This request will allow the Agency to continue to maintain an effective administrative and programmatic management team within the Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (OSWER). These resources will provide for the full array of policy analysis and regulatory development activities; public liaison functions; resource management; information management; and other essential support activities for OSWER programs.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $2,578,000 supported by 26.1 total workyears, of which $2,398,800 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $179,200 is from the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation. This level of resources provides for a wide range of support from the OSWER management team to the Regions, the program offices, and the Agency. OSWER program management activities include the review of policy recommendations and proposed regulations; integration of both program and funds control; information management; property management; and administrative support.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $3,280,200 supported by 33.0 total workyears, all of which was from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation. OSWER program management integrated hazardous waste and Superfund activities; managed the review of policy recommendations and proposed regulations; maintained effective management controls; and provided personnel, financial, administrative, and information management support to the program offices.

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT - GENERAL COUNSEL

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $852,400 supported by 10.5 workyears for this program, $842,400 of which will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and $10,000 of which will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents a total increase of $187,400, of which $185,900 will be for the PRO appropriation, and $1,500 will be for the AC&C appropriation. There is no change in total workyears. The increased funding represents increased workforce costs.

The request will support planning, budgeting, financial management, management analysis, and administrative services to the Office of General Counsel.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $665,000 supported by 10.5 total workyears for this program, $656,500 of which is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $8,500 of which is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

The program provides for planning, budgeting, financial management, management analysis, and administrative services to the Office of General Counsel.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $417,500 supported by 8.6 total workyears for this program, all of which was from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation.

Activities focused on providing planning, analytical support, budgeting, financial management, and administrative services to the Office of General Counsel.

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT - AIR AND RADIATION

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $4,214,900 supported by 50.6 total workyears for this program, of which $3,761,500 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $453,400 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $846,400 for Program and Research Operations funding for increased workforce costs, an increase of $156,000 in Abatement, Control and Compliance funding and 0.3 FTE. This program provides management support for implementation of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, the Indoor Radon Abatement Act, the Atomic Energy Act, the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act, and the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act and for development of major policies and decisions related to these Acts.

Key activities include: executive management, strategic planning, program planning and analysis, resource management, acquisition policy and budget formulation.

1993 Program

In 1993 the Agency is allocating a total of $3,212,500 supported by 50.3 total workyears for this program, of which $2,915,100 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $297,400 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This program provides management support for implementation of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, the Indoor Radon Abatement Act, the Atomic Energy Act, the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act, and the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act. Key activities include: executive management, strategic planning, program planning and analysis, resource management, acquisition policy and budget formulation. The program also provides administrative support to Office of Air and Radiation (OAR) components.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992 the Agency obligated $4,524,900 for this program supported by 47.0 total workyears, all of which was from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation. The program provided executive management, program planning and analysis, and budget and administrative support to OAR offices.

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT - OFFICE OF WATER

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $4,898,700 supported by 47.4 total workyears for this program, of which $4,021,300 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $877,400 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $308,900 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation and an increase of $3,400 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation to support increased workyear costs.

The 1994 request will continue to support development of national policy and implementation of the national regulatory programs for the Office of Water's (OW) authorizing statutes. Specifically, these resources are to review and analyze legislative initiatives and program policies; provide management direction to organizations performing OW functions; and manage national strategic planning for water programs, with particular support to Agency geographic initiatives for cross-media regulatory control, risk analysis, and improved environmental results management. The staff will also provide liaison with other Executive and outside agencies; manage the OW portion of the Agency operating guidance and accountability system and regional evaluations; develop OW program plans and budgets for implementation of Agency policies and programs; track budget expenditures and support grant and contract management activities. In addition, staff will provide quality control of regulations produced by the OW; administrative management; monitoring and evaluation of program performance; and manage human resources. The program will support the Office of the Administrator in developing a communications strategy and outreach activities related to the Great Lakes and Gulf of Mexico programs, Mexican Border, Rio and the Safe Drinking Water Act.

The program will also support development and implementation activities of the Environmental Extension Network (EEN). These activities will build a network of non-governmental environmental extension agents to provide regulatory outreach and education, technology transfer, and other comprehensive pollution management assistance to a targeted audience.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $4,586,400 supported by 47.4 total workyears for this program, of which $3,712,400 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $874,000 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

The 1993 request is supporting development of national policy and implementation of the national regulatory programs for the Office of Water's (OW) authorizing statutes. Specifically, these resources are being used to review and analyze legislative initiatives and program policies; provide management direction to organizations performing OW functions; and manage national strategic planning for water programs, with particular support to Agency geographic initiatives for cross-media regulatory control, risk analysis, and improved environmental results management. The staff is also providing liaison with other Executive and outside agencies; managing the OW portion of the Agency operating guidance and accountability system and Regional evaluations; developing OW program plans and budgets for implementation of Agency policies and programs; and tracking budget expenditures. In addition, staff is providing quality control of regulations produced by the OW; administrative management; monitoring and evaluation of program performance; and managing human resources. This program is supporting coordination of water program information management activities and strategies for issues that cross water and other program lines (e.g., municipal sludge management, toxics in surface and ground water).

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $3,436,000 supported by 48.4 total workyears, all of which was from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation.

This program supported the development of national policy and implementation of the national regulatory programs for the Water Quality and Drinking Water media. Specific activities included: management of the OW operating guidance and accountability system; development of program plans and budget for implementation of Agency policies; development of legislative initiatives and directions; review of regulations and program policies; tracking of budget execution; and administrative management.

Major activities included continued implementation of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and work on its reauthorization; work continued on activities authorized under Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act (MPRSA); the Marine Plastic Pollution Research Control Act (MPPRCA); the

Ocean Dumping Ban Act (ODBA); the Great Lakes Critical Programs Act; the Coastal Zone Act and its Reauthorization Amendments; and the North American Free Trade Agreement. This program also supported coordination of water program information management activities and strategies for issues that cross water and other program lines (e.g. municipal sludge management, toxics in surface and groundwater). As a result of the Office of Water reorganization, a greater emphasis was placed on communications, information management and expansion of human resources development activities.

OFFICE OF PREVENTION, PESTICIDES AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $4,339,300 supported by 42.8 total workyears for this program, of which $4,022,200 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $317,100 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents a decrease of 1.0 total workyears, and increase of $502,400 for the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and an increase of $22,900 for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation from 1993. The increase in Program and Research and Operations is the result of increased costs for personnel and benefits. The increase in Abatement, Control and Compliance is the result of increased administrative expenses.

This program will support senior level management of the Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances program and the Immediate Office of the Assistant Administrator for Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances, as well as funding the activities of the Biotechnology Science Advisory Committee. Key activities include: efficient and effective general management, strategic planning, and administrative and budget support.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $3,814,000 supported by 43.8 total workyears for this program, of which $3,519,800 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $294,200 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. These resources provide senior level management of the Prevention, Pesticides, and Toxic Substances programs and the Immediate Office of the Assistant Administrator for Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances with support, as well as partially funding, along with the Office of Research and Development, the activities of the Biotechnology Science Advisory Committee.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $3,058,400 supported by 41.6 total workyears for this program, all of which was from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation. These resources provided support for the senior level management of the Pesticides and Toxic Substances programs and the Immediate Office of the Assistant Administrator for Pesticides and Toxic Substances and, along with the Office of Research and Development, funded the activities of the Biotechnology Science Advisory Committee.

AGENCY MANAGEMENT
Office of the Administrator/Executive

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

PROGRAM	ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
Environmental Education Foundation							
Abatement Control and Compliance		$1,000.0	$681.8	$681.8	$1,262.4	$580.6	$262.4
TOTAL		$1,000.0	$681.8	$681.8	$1,262.4	$580.6	$262.4
Office of Small & Disadvantaged Business Utilization							
Program & Research Operations	$787.5	$739.5	$823.5	$825.2	$866.9	$41.7	$127.4
Abatement Control and Compliance	$385.0		$1,003.8	$1,003.8	$552.5	-$451.3	$552.5
TOTAL	$1,172.5	$739.5	$1,827.3	$1,829.0	$1,419.4	-$409.6	$679.9
Risk Assessment & Management Commission							
Program & Research Operations		$193.0	$190.7	$191.9	$200.9	$9.0	$7.9
Abatement Control and Compliance		$750.0	$511.3	$511.3	$506.7	-$4.6	-$243.3
TOTAL		$943.0	$702.0	$703.2	$707.6	$4.4	-$235.4
Office Of Congressional and Legislative Affairs							
Program & Research Operations	$2,884.4	$3,057.0	$2,844.8	$2,846.7	$2,984.9	$138.2	-$72.1
Abatement Control and Compliance		$200.0	$344.7	$203.6	$197.5	-$6.1	-$2.5
TOTAL	$2,884.4	$3,257.0	$3,189.5	$3,050.3	$3,182.4	$132.1	-$74.6
Office of Communications, Education and							
Program & Research Operations	$4,712.2	$6,335.4	$4,575.7	$4,573.2	$4,791.2	$218.0	-$1,544.2
Abatement Control and Compliance	$5,215.0	$7,500.0	$7,397.2	$7,397.3	$7,363.4	-$33.9	-$136.6
TOTAL	$9,927.2	$13,835.4	$11,972.9	$11,970.5	$12,154.6	$184.1	-$1,680.8
Office Of Executive Support							
Program & Research Operations	$2,551.9	$2,177.2	$2,101.7	$2,110.9	$2,208.7	$97.8	$31.5
Abatement Control and Compliance		$500.0	$857.2	$856.9	$727.5	-$129.4	$227.5
TOTAL	$2,551.9	$2,677.2	$2,958.9	$2,967.8	$2,936.2	-$31.6	$259.0

AGENCY MANAGEMENT
Office of the Administrator/Executive

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
Office of Regional Operations and State Local Relations							
Program & Research Operations	$1,681.3	$1,570.0	$2,066.7	$2,056.0	$2,135.0	$79.0	$565.0
Abatement Control and Compliance	$330.0	$600.0	$1,186.2	$1,327.2	$512.6	-$814.6	-$87.4
TOTAL	$2,011.3	$2,170.0	$3,252.9	$3,383.2	$2,647.6	-$735.6	$477.6
Immediate Office Of The Administrator							
Program & Research Operations	$4,483.4	$3,536.7	$3,841.7	$4,158.9	$4,272.0	$113.1	$735.3
Abatement Control and Compliance			$363.7	$535.4	$778.2	$242.8	$778.2
TOTAL	$4,483.4	$3,536.7	$4,205.4	$4,694.3	$5,050.2	$355.9	$1,513.5
Administrator's Representation Fund							
Program & Research Operations	$5.2	$6.0					-$6.0
Abatement Control and Compliance			$5.4	$5.4	$5.0	-$4	$5.0
TOTAL	$5.2	$6.0	$5.4	$5.4	$5.0	-$4	-$1.0
Office of Civil Rights							
Program & Research Operations	$1,729.7	$1,895.6	$1,766.4	$1,762.9	$1,831.7	$68.8	-$63.9
Abatement Control and Compliance			$206.5	$206.9	$354.6	$147.7	$354.6
TOTAL	$1,729.7	$1,895.6	$1,972.9	$1,969.8	$2,186.3	$216.5	$290.7
Science Advisory Board							
Program & Research Operations	$1,805.7	$1,938.6	$1,740.7	$1,695.4	$1,719.6	$24.2	-$219.0
Abatement Control and Compliance			$257.7	$258.0	$199.9	-$58.1	$199.9
TOTAL	$1,805.7	$1,938.6	$1,998.4	$1,953.4	$1,919.5	-$33.9	-$19.1
Office of Administrative Law Judges							
Program & Research Operations	$1,333.3	$1,339.4	$1,435.4	$1,435.4	$1,491.8	$56.4	$152.4
Abatement Control and Compliance			$73.5	$73.5	$71.4	-$2.1	$71.4
Oil Spills Trust Fund		$227.4	$218.3	$218.3		-$218.3	-$227.4
TOTAL	$1,333.3	$1,566.8	$1,727.2	$1,727.2	$1,563.2	-$164.0	-$3.6

AGENCY MANAGEMENT
Office of the Administrator/Executive

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
TOTAL:							
Program & Research Operations	$21,974.6	$22,788.4	$21,387.3	$21,656.5	$22,502.7	$846.2	-$285.7
Abatement Control and Compliance	$5,930.0	$10,550.0	$12,889.0	$13,061.1	$12,531.7	-$529.4	$1,981.7
Oil Spills Trust Fund		$227.4	$218.3	$218.3		-$218.3	-$227.4
Agency Management TOTAL	$27,904.6	$33,565.8	$34,494.6	$34,935.9	$35,034.4	$98.5	$1,468.6
PERMANENT WORKYEARS							
Office of Small & Disadvantaged Business Utilization	8.8	6.9	8.7	8.6	8.3	-3	1.4
Risk Assessment & Management Commission		3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	-1	-2
Office Of Congressional and Legislative Affairs	40.3	48.8	45.0	44.6	43.0	-1.6	-5.8
Office of Communications, Education and	54.6	72.5	67.4	66.8	64.4	-2.4	-8.1
Office Of Executive Support	35.9	31.4	38.9	39.3	37.9	-1.4	6.5
Office of Regional Operations and State Local Relations	24.3	20.6	28.8	28.5	27.5	-1.0	6.9
Immediate Office Of The Administrator	46.9	51.5	56.7	54.6	52.7	-1.9	1.2
Office of Civil Rights	19.8	24.8	26.1	25.8	24.9	-9	1
Science Advisory Board	15.5	25.4	25.2	24.9	24.2	-7	-1.2
Office of Administrative Law Judges	18.8	19.7	21.2	21.0	17.4	-3.6	-2.3
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS	264.9	304.6	320.9	317.0	303.1	-13.9	-1.5
TOTAL WORKYEARS							
Office of Small & Disadvantaged Business Utilization	8.8	6.9	8.7	8.6	8.3	-3	1.4
Risk Assessment & Management Commission		3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	-1	-2

AGENCY MANAGEMENT
Office of the Administrator/Executive

	ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
			(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)				
Office Of Congressional and Legislative Affairs	44.0	48.8	45.0	44.6	43.0	-1.6	-5.8
Office of Communications, Education and	58.2	72.5	67.4	66.8	64.4	-2.4	-8.1
Office Of Executive Support	36.9	31.4	38.9	39.3	37.9	-1.4	6.5
Office of Regional Operations and State Local Relations	24.5	20.6	28.8	28.5	27.5	-1.0	6.9
Immediate Office Of The Administrator	49.7	51.5	56.7	54.6	52.7	-1.9	1.2
Office of Civil Rights	21.7	24.8	26.1	25.8	24.9	-9	1
Science Advisory Board	21.9	25.4	25.2	24.9	24.2	-7	-1.2
Office of Administrative Law Judges	19.0	19.7	21.2	21.0	17.4	-3.6	-2.3
TOTAL WORKYEARS	284.7	304.6	320.9	317.0	303.1	-13.9	-1.5

MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT

Agency Management

Office of the Administrator/Executive Offices

Budget Request

The Agency requests a total of $35,034,400 supported by 303.1 total workyears in 1994. Of the request, $22,502,700 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $12,531,700 will be for the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $846,100 and a decrease of 17.2 total workyears in the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and a decrease of $529,400 in the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation. The decrease in workyears is a result of the government-wide reduction in workyears. In support of the President's commitment to streamline the size of the Federal workforce, the Office of the Administrator voluntarily applied a 5 percent across-the-board workforce reduction to Headquarter offices within the Office of the Administrator. Regional offices implemented a 2.5 percent workforce reduction.

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION FOUNDATION

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $1,262,400 for this program all of which will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $580,600 from 1993 in the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation. Resources will be used to match private sector grants for the benefit of, and in connection with, the environmental education and training activities and services of the Agency and to facilitate the cooperation, coordination, and contribution of public and private resources to create an environmentally advanced education system.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $681,800 for this program, all of which is from the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation. The Foundation expects to have its board of directors fully in place in 1993 and to conduct several meetings. The Foundation will also have its fund raising program fully operational and will seek all funds set aside by the Agency for private sector matches.

1992 Accomplishments

This was a new program in 1993. Funds in the Office of Communications, Education, and Public Affairs, Office of Environmental Education provided matching funds for the Foundation in 1992.

OFFICE OF SMALL AND DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS UTILIZATION

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $1,419,400 supported by 8.3 total workyears for this program, of which $866,900 will be from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $552,500 will be from the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $41,700 and a decrease of 0.3 in total workyears from 1993 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation and a decrease of $451,300 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. The decrease in resources is the result of not fully sustaining Congressionally directed programs. The increase in Program and Research Operations reflects increased personnel and support costs.

The Office will continue to provide technical assistance to both Headquarters and Regional program office personnel to ensure that small, minority and women's businesses are receiving a "fair share" of procurement dollars under EPA's Financial Assistance Program. In addition, the Ombudsman will respond to approximately 14,000 inquiries from small firms on regulatory matters and will provide advice on new regulations to promote a desired level of voluntary compliance by several thousand small businesses.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $1,829,000 supported by 8.6 total workyears for this program, of which $825,200 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $1,003,800 is from the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation. Emphasis continues on handling additional "Hotline" calls, implementing a Small Business Ombudsman Strategy, and creating business regulatory demonstration projects. This program also promotes Minority Business Enterprise and Women's Business Enterprise participation in the Agency's financial assistance programs in compliance with Executive Order 12432. In addition, the Office will continue to monitor and provide advice on new regulations that seek to achieve a desired level of voluntary compliance by several thousand small businesses.

Congressional Directives A total of $900,000 is for the Congressionally directed projects involving asbestos, the Agency's Mentor Protégé program, Small Business Ombudsman studies, and minority/women contracting.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $1,172,500 supported by 8.8 total workyears for this program, of which $787,500 was from the Salary and Expenses appropriation and $385,000 was from the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation for Congressionally directed asbestos mitigation training. The Office coordinated activities with EPA's procurement and financial assistance programs by providing training and technical assistance; provided assistance toward increasing the level of Minority Business Enterprise/Women's Business Enterprise (MBE/WBE) participation in EPA-assisted programs; provided technical and managerial assistance to Headquarters and Regional staff assigned to socioeconomic program activities; and counseled minority and women's businesses in compliance with Executive Order 12432. In addition, the Office monitored and

provided advice on new regulations in an effort to bring about a desired level of voluntary compliance by several thousand small businesses.

RISK ASSESSMENT MANAGEMENT COMMISSION

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $707,600 supported by 2.8 workyears for this program, of which $200,900 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $506,700 will be for the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $9,000 and a decrease of 0.1 total workyears from 1993 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation and a decrease of $4,600 from 1993 in the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation. Resources will be available to the Commission to carry out its mandate under the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. The Commission will investigate the policy implications and appropriate uses of risk assessment and risk management in regulatory programs under various Federal laws to prevent cancer and other chronic human health effects which may result from exposure to hazardous substances.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $703,200 supported by 2.9 workyears for this program, of which $191,900 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $511,300 is from the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation. The Commission expects to have its board of directors fully in place in 1993 and to conduct several meetings to determine the scope of the policy implications of risk assessment and risk management on regulatory programs.

1992 Accomplishments

This was a new program in 1993.

OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL AND LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $3,182,400 supported by 43.0 total workyears for 1994, of which $2,984,900 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $197,500 will be for the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $138,200 and a decrease of 1.6 in total workyears from 1993 and a decrease of $6,100 in the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation. The increase in Program and Research Operations reflects increased personnel and support costs, which will enable the Office to provide effective day-to-day liaison with the Congress and ensure that member and committee requests are handled in a timely manner. Increased legislative activity is expected due to reauthorization of several major environmental statutes including Superfund, the Toxic Substances Control Act, the Safe Drinking Water Act and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. The Office will continue to manage the Legislative Reference Library.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $3,050,300 supported by 44.6 total workyears for this Office, of which $2,846,700 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $203,600 is from the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation. The Office will continue to provide effective day-to-day liaison with Congress as it examines legislation relating to environmental issues. It will prepare Agency reports and recommendations on pending and enacted legislation including draft legislative proposals extending the appropriations required for EPA's major statutory authorities. The Office also manages the Legislative Reference Library which provides comprehensive legislative research services, with computerized tracking systems, to the Agency, Congress and external organizations. The Office will continue to ensure that testimony, draft legislation, and analyses and reports on pending and proposed legislation is developed and provided to OMB and the Congress in a timely fashion, and consistent with Agency and Administration policies.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $2,884,400 supported by 44.0 total workyears for this Office, all of which was from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation. The Office of Congressional Liaison was responsible for all day-to-day legislative and Congressional contacts, including more than 375 briefings of members and/or staff, involvement in approximately 400 hearings, coordination of numerous meetings, courtesy calls, specific Committee investigative information requests and casework generated by Congress. The Office also developed testimony and related material for 165 legislative hearings, and reviewed and responded to: 145 bills referred to the Agency from OMB and Congressional committees, 400 draft legislative reports proposed by other agencies, 130 hearing follow-up questions and answers, and 172 statements or testimony of other agencies.

OFFICE OF COMMUNICATIONS, EDUCATION, AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $12,154,600 supported by 64.4 total workyears for 1994, of which $4,791,200 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $7,363,400 will be for the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $218,000 and a decrease of 2.4 total workyears from 1993 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation and a decrease of $33,900 in the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation. The increase in Program and Research Operations reflects increased personnel and support costs.

In 1994, the Office of Communications, Education, and Public Affairs will continue to inform, educate, and involve the public with major issues before the Agency, and promote an understanding of the Agency's mission and the Administrator's goals and objectives. It will assure continued coordination of the nation's environmental education efforts, which includes the management of EPA's National Network for Environmental Management Studies (NNEMS). The Office has the primary responsibility to encourage and administer an effective dialogue with public and private interest organizations so they may be actively involved in the development and implementation of public policy.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $11,970,500 supported by 66.8 total workyears for this Office, of which $4,573,200 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $7,397,300 is from the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation. In addition to working with the news media and providing informational materials for the general public, the Office continues to emphasize: (1) improving coordination within the Agency on communications activities related to major Agency actions, and (2) strengthening long-range planning of education and outreach activities in coordination with major EPA program offices and the Regional offices. The program is continuing to support environmental education through new initiatives under the National Environmental Education and Training Act (P.L. 101-619), as well as assuring continued growth in the management of EPA's National Network for Environmental Management Studies (NNEMS). The Office also provides essential audio-visual and editorial-services support for the Agency, as well as informational materials for the general public and private interest organizations. Funds for the environmental education act support, in part, grant assistance to grass-roots projects which encourage promising environmental education activities, a clearinghouse for environmental education information, a newsletter for teachers of environmental education sciences, educational internships and fellowships, and an environmental education and training program.

Congressional Directives A total of $210,000 is allocated for a Congressionally-directed project for a video program on the Hudson River Highlands.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $9,927,200 supported by 58.2 total workyears for this Office, of which $4,712,200 was from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation and $5,215,000 was from the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation. In addition to the general outreach activities to the media and general public, the Office initiated an internal newsletter for employees to keep them informed of Agency policy, improved both internal and external communications coordination on major Agency actions, and strengthened audio-visual and editorial support capabilities. The program supported environmental education through its first-ever environmental education grants program which issued $2.4 million in grants to over 200 organizations throughout all 50 states. It also established the education and training program through a $1.6 million grant to a consortium headed by the University of Michigan. Also initiated in 1992 was the Environmental Education internship program, development of the environmental education clearinghouse, and several successful programs with youth organizations, including the Boy Scouts of America, the National 4-H, and several minority organizations.

Congressional Directives A total of $390,000 was expended in 1992 for a Congressionally directed project for satellite environmental education.

OFFICE OF EXECUTIVE SUPPORT

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $2,936,200 supported by 37.9 total workyears for this program, of which $2,208,700 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $727,500 will be for the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $97,800 and a decrease of 1.4 total workyears in the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and a decrease of $129,400 in the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation from 1993. The increase in Program and Research Operations reflects increased personnel and support costs.

Resources within the Office of Executive Support will be used for the Executive Secretariat to control an ever increasing amount of correspondence, and the routing, logging, and tracking of Freedom Of Information Act (FOIA) requests, and to foster a more active role for the Agency-wide FOIA Coordinator. This will include FOIA policy development, oversight, and monitoring compliance of the FOIA and its regulations, developing and coordinating Agency FOIA policies, and providing guidance and training for the Agency FOIA staff. The Office will also continue to develop resource determinations in support of various staff office functions, ongoing personnel, financial, administrative management functions, internal controls for waste, fraud, and abuse of government resources and staff office automation support.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $2,967,800 and 39.3 total workyears for this program, of which $2,110,900 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $856,900 is from the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation. Resources within this program office are used to monitor resource expenditures; develop the outyear budget for the staff offices; and provide centralized personnel management support services, automated resources support, internal control reviews and assistance to staff offices on recruitment, staffing, and property control issues. The Executive Secretariat continues to prepare an annual report to Congress on the associated cost, to the Agency and to the public, of administering the Freedom of Information Act. The office also provides policy and program oversight on the Freedom of Information Act, and manages and tracks executive and Congressional correspondence.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $2,551,900 and 36.9 total workyears for this program, all of which was from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation. The Office completed monthly financial and operating plan reports, developed the outyear budget for the staff offices, and conducted workload analyses for Regional Management. In addition, it provided general assistance in staffing plan development, program management services, internal control reviews, and resource and computer planning studies for the Administrator's staff offices. The newly established Executive Secretariat Office logged, controlled and monitored all Freedom of Information requests, Congressional correspondence, and correspondence addressed to the Administrator and the Deputy Administrator.

OFFICE OF REGIONAL OPERATIONS AND STATE/LOCAL RELATIONS

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $2,647,600 supported by 27.5 total workyears for this program, of which $2,135,000 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $512,600 will be for the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation. This represents a increase of $79,000 and a decrease of 1.0 in total workyears from 1993 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation and a decrease of $814,600 in the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation. The decrease in AC&C resources is the result of not funding Congressionally directed projects. The increase in Program and Research Operations reflects increased personnel and support costs.

The Office will continue to ensure that the Administrator's policies are effectively communicated to the Regional Administrators; that the Administrator is alerted to potential Regional problems and concerns; that the Administrator is assisted in managing significant Regional issues; and that the basic management needs of the Environmental Services Divisions are addressed. The Office will also continue its implementation of leadership and guidance activities to support community relations efforts throughout the Agency. It will maintain Agency liaison with state and local officials while increasing activities to enhance technology transfer capabilities, and support Native American tribal efforts. The Office will especially emphasize relations with small communities through the use of the increased Abatement, Control and Compliance resources requested in 1994.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $3,383,200 and 28.5 total workyears, of which $2,056,000 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $1,327,200 is from the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation. The Office provides a key communications link between the Administrator and the ten Regional offices, plays an active part in Regional budget issues, implements Agency guidance in community relations activities to provide maximum tribal, state and local involvement in EPA's decisions, and provides guidance for, and oversight of, the ten Environmental Services Divisions. The Office will increase leadership and guidance activities to support community relations efforts throughout the Agency especially for small communities. It will also continue to maintain Agency liaison with state and local officials while increasing activities to enhance technology transfer capabilities, and support Native American tribal efforts.

Congressional Directives A total of $700,000 is for the Congressionally-directed project for the Small Towns Environmental Program.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $2,011,300 and 24.5 total workyears for this program, of which $1,681,300 was from the Salary and Expenses appropriation and $330,000 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. The Office ensured that the Administrator's policies were effectively communicated to the Regional Administrators, that the Regions were included in the policy-making and decision-making processes, and that the Administrator was kept informed of Regional concerns and issues. The Office also initiated regular dialogue on environmental issues with local government and tribal organizations. In addition, the Office carried out its responsibility as the Headquarters focal point for the Agency's Environmental Services Divisions.

IMMEDIATE OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $5,050,200 and 52.7 total workyears for this program, of which $4,272,000 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $778,200 will be for the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $113,100 and a decrease of 1.9 in total workyears from 1993, and an increase of $242,800 in the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation. The increase in Program and Research Operations reflects support costs necessary to provide management oversight and direction to the Agency's programs, and to more fully support the increasing caseload of the Agency's judicial review conducted by the Environmental Appeals Board. The Office is responsible for Agency policy and direction, and for setting environmental and pollution prevention goals. The increase in Abatement, Control and Compliance provides additional resources to support Pollution Prevention Policy issues.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $4,694,300 supported by 54.6 total workyears for this program, of which $4,158,900 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $535,400 is from the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation. The major priorities in the Immediate Office are: strengthening the Agency's commitment to a multi-media policy for pollution prevention, increasing emphasis on enforcement and compliance efforts to ensure better internal management, improving international leadership, continuing delegations to State and local governments, on-going support of enhanced science as a basis for decision-making, increasing environmental education support, and using improved methodologies for managing risk. A six member Pollution

Prevention Policy Staff is added to the Immediate Office, and the Chief Judicial Officer function was strengthened and renamed the Environmental Appeals Board.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $4,483,400 supported by 49.7 total workyears for this program, all of which was from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation. The major focus of activity was enforcement and compliance efforts to ensure better internal management, to meet the increased number of requests sent to the Judicial Officer function for final decision and improve international leadership in new and emerging global air and water pollution issues. Emphasis continued on delegations to State and local governments, on-going support of enhanced science as a basis for decision-making, increased environmental education support, and use of improved methodologies for managing risk.

ADMINISTRATOR'S REPRESENTATION FUND

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $5,000 for this program, all of which will be for the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation. This represents a decrease of $400 from 1993.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $5,400 to this program, all of which is from the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation. These funds are to cover the expenses of official receptions and other functions.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992 the Agency obligated a total of $5,200 for this function from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation. This amount covered the expenses of official receptions and other functions.

OFFICE OF CIVIL RIGHTS

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $2,186,300 supported by 24.9 total workyears for this program, of which $1,831,700 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $354,600 will be from the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $68,800 and a decrease of 0.9 in total workyears from 1993 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation and an increase of $147,700 from the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation. The increase in Program and Research Operations reflects increased personnel and support costs. The increase in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation will provide resources for the timely completion of discrimination complaint investigations. The Office will continue to carry out national equal employment opportunity monitoring, compliance, and enforcement programs, manage the Agency's affirmative employment and recruitment programs, its special emphasis programs, the discrimination complaints program, and the Historically Black Colleges and Universities and the Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities programs.

The Office of Civil Rights will also continue to provide technical guidance and direction to the Agency's civil rights efforts and provide policy guidance. Emphasis will continue on reducing the average processing time of discrimination complaints to comply with regulatory limits; increasing policy monitoring and support for Regional Civil Rights Offices, as well as for the Headquarters Office of Civil Rights; providing continuous monitoring of affirmative action plan implementation; expanding and improving the Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) counseling program to resolve complaints through informal conciliation; strengthening and improving the special emphasis programs by conducting seminars and workshops for special emphasis employees and Agency managers; increasing quantity and quality of EEO reviews and studies; and improving the implementation of the Agency regulations regarding non-discrimination in Federally assisted programs. Emphasis will continue to be placed on reducing severe under representation of minority and women employees, especially at the executive and supervisory levels.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $1,969,800 and 25.8 total workyears for this Office, of which $1,762,900 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $206,900 is from the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation. These resources enable the Office of Civil Rights to continue to provide technical guidance and direction for the Agency's Civil Rights efforts. The Office is strengthening and improving the special emphasis programs by conducting management and general workforce seminars and workshops to deliver quality programs to a culturally diverse population. It is responsible for initiating and supporting employee participation in programs established to advance career opportunities for secretarial and clerical employees and women in science and engineering, and continuing to conduct EEO reviews and studies, and providing management support for building and managing a culturally diverse workforce at all levels. The Office continues to implement the Agency's regulations regarding non-discrimination in Federally-assisted programs with emphasis placed on reducing the average processing time for complaints of discrimination in compliance with the regulatory limit and to provide increased management support and quality control through on-site evaluations. Emphasis continues on reducing severe under representation of minority and women employees, especially at the executive and supervisory levels.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $1,729,700 supported by 21.7 total workyears for this program, all of which was from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation. The Office of Civil Rights carried out national equal employment opportunity monitoring and enforcement programs; managed the Agency's affirmative action program, special emphasis programs and the discrimination complaints program; implemented regulations and programs requiring EPA grant recipients to adhere to the civil rights laws and requirements of applicable Federal statutes; and served as the Agency's focal point for the Historically Black Colleges and Universities program. The Office evaluated activities required to carry out the Agency's responsibilities to assure equal opportunity and to prohibit discrimination in employment at EPA; ensured implementation of the Agency's Special Emphasis Programs (Federal Women's, Hispanic Employment and Black Employment Programs); implemented and monitored the Agency's Affirmative Action Plans to remedy under representation in the workforce; assured compliance by Agency grantees with provisions of civil rights laws and requirements of applicable Federal statutes; and processed internal employment discrimination complaints. During 1992, the Office closed 75 complaints, issued 87 proposed dispositions, completed 65 investigations, and requested 72 hearings. Significantly, the number of proposed dispositions increased 790%, investigations completed increased 135% and hearings requested increased 3600% over FY 1991 levels.

SCIENCE ADVISORY BOARD

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $1,919,500 supported by 24.2 total workyears for this program, of which $1,719,600 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $199,900 will be for the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $24,200 and a decrease of 0.7 in total workyears from 1993 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation and a decrease of $58,100 in the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation. The increase in Program and Research Operations reflects increased personnel and support costs due to full implementation of the Environmental Economics Advisory Committee and the Clean Air Act Compliance Analysis Committee. In 1994, approximately 74 regulatory issues will be identified for the Science Advisory Board (SAB) to review, an increase of 14 reviews from 1993.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $1,953,400 supported by 24.9 total workyears for this program, of which $1,695,400 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $258,000 from the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation. The Science Advisory Board (SAB) is providing expert, independent advice to the Administrator and the Agency on 60 scientific and technical issues before the Agency. The SAB will also utilize two newly established committees: the Environmental Economics Advisory Committee and the Clean Air Act Compliance Analysis Committee.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $1,805,700 supported by 21.9 total workyears for this program, all of which was from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation. The SAB was involved in 56 reviews during 1992. Included among these reviews were issues relating to hazardous air pollutants, toxic substances, drinking water, municipal waste combustion, radiological protection, radon, Superfund science, risk assessment and ecology. The SAB also established the new Environmental Economics Advisory Committee and Clean Air Act Compliance Analysis Committee.

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGES

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $1,563,200 supported by 17.4 total workyears for this program, of which $1,491,800 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and $71,400 will be for the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $56,400 and a decrease of 0.6 total workyears for the Program Research and Operations appropriation, a decrease of $2,100 for the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation and a loss of 3.0 total workyears and $218,300 for the Oils Spill Response appropriation from 1993. Resources for Oil Spill response have been transferred to a separate Oil Spill Trust Fund appropriation Program Element. The increase in Program and Research Operations reflects increased personnel and support costs. Resources in this program provide support for the adjudication of cases, including conducting formal hearings, resulting from administrative complaints filed by the enforcement program to insure compliance with environmental statutes such as the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, CERCLA, and Environmental Planning and Community Right to Know Act of 1986. (EPCRA).

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $1,727,200 supported by 21.0 total workyears for this program, of which $1,435,400 and 18.2 total workyears are from the Program and Research Operations appropriation, $218,300 and 3.0 total workyears are from the Oil Spill Response appropriation, and $73,500 is from the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation. The Office expects to most of the cases they will be asked to rule on from EPA Regional Offices in 1993. Of the cases received from the regions, approximately 145 cases are expected to be under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), 256 cases under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), and 147 cases under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), 100 under the Clean Air Act, 158 under EPCRA and 92 under the Clean Water Act. In addition to the cases referred from the Regions, this Office will handle cases originating at Headquarters, including suspensions and cancellations under Sec. 3(c)(1)(D) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA).

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992 the Agency obligated a total of $1,333,300 and 19.0 total workyears for this program, all of which was from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation. This Office had a docket of 1,715 cases of which 723 were new filings. Of the new cases, 164 were under RCRA, 246 were under TSCA, 172 cases were under FIFRA, and 141 were under EPCRA. The FY 1992 docket was 13% larger than in FY 1991 and 37% larger than in FY 1990 .

AGENCY MANAGEMENT
Office of the Inspector General

	ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
	(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
PROGRAM							
Office of Inspector General							
Office of Inspector General	$22,532.9	$25,188.0	$23,343.0	$23,517.0	$25,452.2	$1,935.2	$264.2
TOTAL	$22,532.9	$25,188.0	$23,343.0	$23,517.0	$25,452.2	$1,935.2	$264.2
TOTAL:							
Office of Inspector General	$22,532.9	$25,188.0	$23,343.0	$23,517.0	$25,452.2	$1,935.2	$264.2
Agency Management TOTAL	$22,532.9	$25,188.0	$23,343.0	$23,517.0	$25,452.2	$1,935.2	$264.2
PERMANENT WORKYEARS							
Office of Inspector General	265.7	300.0	300.0	297.0	287.0	-10.0	-13.0
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS	265.7	300.0	300.0	297.0	287.0	-10.0	-13.0
TOTAL WORKYEARS							
Office of Inspector General	267.8	300.0	300.0	297.0	287.0	-10.0	-13.0
TOTAL WORKYEARS	267.8	300.0	300.0	297.0	287.0	-10.0	-13.0

MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT

Agency Management

Office of the Inspector General

Budget Request

The Agency requests a total of $25,452,200 supported by 287.0 total workyears for the 1994 Office of Inspector General (OIG) appropriation. This represents an increase of $1,935,200 and a decrease of 10.0 total workyears from 1993. The decrease in workyears is a result of the President's program to reduce the size and cost of government. The $1,935,200 increase will be used to fully fund the OIG work force.

OIG APPROPRIATION

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $25,452,200 supported by 287.0 total workyears, all of which will be for the OIG appropriation. This represents an increase of $1,935,200 and a decrease of 10.0 total workyears from 1993. The OIG will use the $1,935,200 increase in resources to expand its audits and investigations relating to contract management.

The OIG will continue to provide its wide-ranging audit and investigative coverage of Agency programs and operations to ensure that the Agency's risk of financial loss is minimized and that Agency programs are delivered as efficiently as possible. Contract/grant management has been identified as an area where aggressive oversight is needed throughout the Agency. EPA declared contract management as a material weakness in its 1992 Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act Report to the President. As of September 30, 1992, EPA managed approximately 790 contracts, with obligations of about $3 billion. Under those contracts, EPA had more than 25,000 active work assignments, including modifications, describing the work to be performed by its contractors. In addition to its active contracts, the Agency had about 1,900 contracts, with obligations totaling $4.9 billion, whose performance periods had expired, but had not been closed out. The Agency also had about 400 unfulfilled requests for audits to determine contractors' final indirect cost claims. Because many of EPA's contracts are cost-plus-award fee contracts, there is widespread potential for fraud and abuse. The Agency's need for audits has never been fully met and has been growing.

The OIG will continue to focus its audits and investigations on the Agency procurement and contract/grant management activities to determine the extent of the Agency's contract/grant management problems, identify systemic problems and their causes, recommend ways to minimize their recurrence, and follow-up on the Agency's progress to resolve them. This will include reviewing the Agency's process for awarding grants and contracts and recipients' use of funds. The OIG will also conduct audits and investigations to ensure the integrity (accuracy and reliability) of scientific data crucial to EPA's mission. Investigative resources will also be focused on employee and program integrity and EPA laboratories.

The OIG will also continue to conduct audits to ensure that the Agency's accounting and information management systems and financial reports, which support critical Agency actions and decision-making, are useful and reliable. The OIG will support the Agency's needs for indirect cost proposal, pre-award, interim, and final audits of contracts to determine the eligibility, allocability, and reasonableness of the costs claimed by contractors. Additionally, the OIG will also provide audits of waste water treatment facilities' construction grants, State Revolving Funds, and other grants awarded by the Agency. For the 3-year period 1990-1992, the OIG averaged questioning about $40 of costs as ineligible for each dollar spent on external audits of grants and contracts.

The OIG will also review the internal controls in Agency's programs, functions, operations, and activities and support the Agency's Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA) requirements. Additionally, the OIG will review the Agency's implementation of its responsibilities under the Chief Financial Officers Act (CFO), including the audit of Agency financial statements. The OIG will monitor the performance of audits of contracts by CPA contractors, States, and other federal agencies under contracts and interagency agreements. ADP, engineering, and scientific support will be provided to our auditors and investigators and reviews conducted of the Agency's major computer systems.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $23,517,000, supported by 297.0 total workyears, all of which is from the OIG appropriation. Following up on its 1992 audit results, the OIG is expanding audits of contract/grant management, particularly audits of their cost claims, management of contractors and grantees, and the procurement process. This is part of the OIG's long-term comprehensive audit approach. OIG extramural funds are used primarily for contract audit services to audit EPA's construction grant and State revolving fund programs for waste water treatment plants. The OIG will also follow-up on findings and recommendations from previous audits to determine whether corrective actions agreed upon were taken and improvements made. Additionally, the OIG continues to support implementation of the CFO Act, including the auditing of the Agency's financial statements.

The OIG has created a new Procurement Fraud Division which is aggressively pursuing new initiatives to identify fraud by contractors/grantees and in Agency funded research projects. By focusing its efforts in procurement and conducting more proactive investigative initiatives, the OIG expects to obtain more indictments, convictions, and monetary recoveries. The OIG will continue its efforts in fraud prevention by publicizing OIG activities, instructing EPA employees to identify areas sensitive to fraud, and developing new fraud detection tools and methods. Efforts are continuing to encourage the use of the OIG hotline to uncover instances of suspected fraud, waste, and mismanagement. Under the fraud prevention program, the OIG is also providing technical and audit assistance to the Agency by assessing the adequacy of internal controls, as required by FMFIA, and by providing training and publications on fraud prevention and detection.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $22,532,900 supported by 267.8 total workyears, all of which was from the OIG appropriation. The OIG issued 1,752 audit reports with questioned costs and recommended efficiencies of $306,800,000 (Federal share). During 1992, the Agency obtained $59,800,000 of actual cash recoveries as a result of audit efforts.

OIG audits and investigations found an EPA organizational culture too dependent on contractor support and a general "laissez-faire" attitude toward contract management. In addition to correcting specific contract deficiencies reported by the OIG, EPA established a high level standing committee which has recommended corrective actions for many of the Agency's basic contract management problems. Other key results from OIG audits included the Agency's initiation of actions to: correct problems that have kept EPA from developing and operating reliable, cost effective, and secure information management systems; reduce the exposure of EPA's highly sensitive financial payment systems to unauthorized access, modification, or destruction; and better ensure the integrity of data supporting pesticides registrations. The OIG also found that corrective actions recommended in previous audits of the Agency's assessment of penalties under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and negotiation of equipment rates on Emergency Response Cleanup Services contracts were not always adequate, effective, or timely.

All investigative activities focusing on major civil and criminal violations resulted in 29 indictments and 60 convictions of persons or firms, 29 administrative actions taken against EPA employees, and the recovery of $4,900,000 in judgments, fines and restitution. As a result of direct OIG involvement, 55 dishonest or unresponsive persons and firms were suspended, debarred, or restricted from doing business with EPA. The OIG opened 255 new investigations and closed 243 investigations. The OIG also continued a fraud prevention and detection awareness program for EPA managers to encourage and improve their recognition and reporting of possible fraud and abuse.

AGENCY MANAGEMENT
Office of General Counsel

	ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
	(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
PROGRAM							
Office Of General Counsel							
Program & Research Operations	$12,127.9	$12,716.8	$12,482.1	$12,501.0	$12,590.5	$89.5	-$126.3
Abatement Control and Compliance		$255.0	$817.6	$817.6	$1,217.2	$399.6	$962.2
FIFRA Revolving Fund	$32.6						
TOTAL	$12,160.5	$12,971.8	$13,299.7	$13,318.6	$13,807.7	$489.1	$835.9
TOTAL:							
Program & Research Operations	$12,127.9	$12,716.8	$12,482.1	$12,501.0	$12,590.5	$89.5	-$126.3
Abatement Control and Compliance		$255.0	$817.6	$817.6	$1,217.2	$399.6	$962.2
FIFRA Revolving Fund	$32.6						
Agency Management TOTAL	$12,160.5	$12,971.8	$13,299.7	$13,318.6	$13,807.7	$489.1	$835.9
PERMANENT WORKYEARS							
Office Of General Counsel	147.1	163.4	166.9	165.7	162.5	-3.2	-9
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS	147.1	163.4	166.9	165.7	162.5	-3.2	-9
TOTAL WORKYEARS							
Office Of General Counsel	159.0	163.4	166.9	165.7	162.5	-3.2	-9
TOTAL WORKYEARS	159.0	163.4	166.9	165.7	162.5	-3.2	-9

MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT

Agency Management

Office of General Counsel

Budget Request

The Agency requests a total of $13,807,700 and 162.5 total workyears for 1994, an increase of $489,100 and a decrease of 3.2 in total workyears from 1993. Of the request, $12,590,500 will be for the Program and Research Operations (PRO) appropriation, and $1,217,200 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance (AC&C) appropriation. This represents an increase of $89,500 for the PRO appropriation, an increase of $399,600 for the AC&C appropriation, and a decrease of 3.2 total workyears for the PRO appropriation.

OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $13,807,700 and 162.5 total workyears for this program, of which $12,590,500 will be for the PRO appropriation, and $1,217,200 will be for the AC&C appropriation. This represents an increase of $89,500 for the PRO appropriation, an increase of $399,600 for the AC&C appropriation, and a decrease of 3.2 total workyears for the PRO appropriation. The increase in the PRO appropriation results from increased workforce costs. The increase in the AC&C appropriation is for administrative support to our workforce. The decrease in workyears is a result of the government-wide reduction in workyears that is part of the President's program to reduce the size and cost of government.

The Office of General Counsel (OGC) will provide legal advice and counsel to Agency management and media program offices concerning legal interpretation of EPA administered statutes, other applicable laws, regulations, and administrative areas such as personnel, grants, contracts, and access by the public to EPA held information. The OGC will handle litigation in which EPA is a defendant. Legal support and review will be provided for all major regulatory actions, policy documents, and guidelines to insure that legal error is avoided. A request of $382,900, representing no change from the 1993 level, is included for that portion of the AC&C appropriation not subject to an administrative ceiling, for legal research capability because this item constitutes direct support of enforcement, rulemaking, legal defense, and assistance activities. Legal research in direct support of Superfund activities will continue to be paid out of the Superfund appropriation.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $13,318,600, of which $12,501,00 is from the PRO appropriation and $817,600 is from the AC&C

appropriation, supported by 165.7 total workyears for this program. All workyears are from the PRO appropriation. The 1993 program provides continued support to Agency program priorities through legal advice and assistance, handling defensive litigation, review of Agency rulemaking actions, participating in selected administrative proceedings, and assisting in international negotiations.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $12,160,500 supported by 159.0 total workyears, of which $12,127,900 were from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation and $32,600 were from the FIFRA Revolving Fund. In 1992, the OGC supported priorities by providing legal advice and support to Agency managers and by defending the Agency in litigation filed against it. OGC also reviewed regulatory actions to ensure legal defensibility and provided advice on other actions, such as grants, contracts, personnel matters, and international matters.

AGENCY MANAGEMENT
Office of International Activities

	ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
	(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
PROGRAM							
Office of International Activities							
Program & Research Operations	$5,005.9	$6,171.9	$6,014.2	$5,997.7	$6,285.1	$287.4	$113.2
Abatement Control and Compliance	$1,613.0	$4,092.8	$13,026.7	$5,246.3	$9,421.7	$4,175.4	$5,328.9
TOTAL	$6,618.9	$10,264.7	$19,040.9	$11,244.0	$15,706.8	$4,462.8	$5,442.1
TOTAL:							
Program & Research Operations	$5,005.9	$6,171.9	$6,014.2	$5,997.7	$6,285.1	$287.4	$113.2
Abatement Control and Compliance	$1,613.0	$4,092.8	$13,026.7	$5,246.3	$9,421.7	$4,175.4	$5,328.9
Agency Management TOTAL	$6,618.9	$10,264.7	$19,040.9	$11,244.0	$15,706.8	$4,462.8	$5,442.1
PERMANENT WORKYEARS							
Office of International Activities	55.4	75.0	75.6	75.0	73.9	-1.1	-1.1
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS	55.4	75.0	75.6	75.0	73.9	-1.1	-1.1
TOTAL WORKYEARS							
Office of International Activities	56.9	75.0	75.6	75.0	73.9	-1.1	-1.1
TOTAL WORKYEARS	56.9	75.0	75.6	75.0	73.9	-1.1	-1.1

MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT

Agency Management

Office of International Activities

Budget Request

The Agency requests a total of $15,706,800 supported by 73.9 total workyears for 1994, an increase of $4,462,800 and a decrease of 1.1 workyears from 1993. Of the request, $6,285,100 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and $9,421,700 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $287,400 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation and an increase of $4,175,400 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $15,706,800 supported by 73.9 total workyears for 1994, an increase of $4,462,800 and a decrease of 1.1 workyears from 1993. Of the request, $6,285,100 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and $9,421,700 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $287,400 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation and an increase of $4,175,400 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. The request reflects the Agency's commitment to (1) the continued implementation of the U.S. - Mexico Integrated Border Environmental Plan, (2) expanding environmental cooperation with Mexico to address potential environmental issues in support of the North American Free Trade Agreement, (3) evaluate appropriate environmental technologies for use in developing countries, (4) further development of technical assistance programs to the former Republics of the Soviet Union and other regions of the world, and (5) implementation of policies in the area of sustainable development.

In 1994 the Office of International Activities will continue to serve as the focal point for implementation of the U.S. - Mexico Integrated Border Environmental Plan. Resources will be focused on the coordination of this bilateral cross media effort. These resources will provide the ability to coordinate efforts in the first stage of the Plan (1992 - 1994) where enforcement, water, air, hazardous waste, and industrial source control activities will be linked with work done by other Federal Agencies and SEDUE. EPA will continue to play a key role in activities to provide for the long-term protection of human health and natural ecosystems along the U.S. and Mexico border. Resources will support completion of the first stage of the Integrated Border Environmental Plan; support Region 6 and 9 management, coordination and implementation responsibilities via-a-vis border activities. EPA will play an expanded role in providing technical cooperation and expertise to address environmental problems in the interior of Mexico in support of the North American

Free Trade Agreement. Activities will include capacity building, assistance to implement environmental assessment procedures, and pollution prevention and control programs, as well as support expanded scientific and technical collaboration.

EPA promotes technical cooperation with other countries and international organizations on a broad range of scientific, economic, and technological aspects of environmental protection. Resources will support technical cooperation. Activities will include capacity building, development of country environmental plans, support to implement environmental assessment procedures, pollution prevention and control programs and support for expanded scientific and technical collaboration.

The Agency will initiate an integrated cross-program Innovative Environmental Technology program to support the President's technology initiative. OIA's focus is on the evaluation of environmentally desirable technologies for transfer abroad, which supports such U.S. objectives as international environmental protection and sustainable international economic development. Resources will be used to expand EPA's evaluation of technology for use in developing countries, including needs assessment, information dissemination, and education and training.

EPA continues to respond to the serious nature of environmental problems in Eastern Europe, the Baltics and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). Resources will help strengthen environmental management capabilities in these countries improving prospects for long term, environmentally sensitive, sustainable development.

OIA will continue to expand its efforts in the wider Caribbean region seeking to address local and regional pollution problems affecting the Gulf and Atlantic coasts of the U.S. Resources will support implementing public-private cooperative environmental projects and for the development of environmental education programs in collaboration with NOAA, AID and other USG Agencies.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $11,244,000 supported by 75 total workyears for this program, of which $5,997,700 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $5,246,300 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1993 OIA is serving as the focal point for implementation of the U.S. - Mexico Integrated Border Environmental Plan. Resources support cross media activities that address a number of environmental issues along the border and includes public private cooperation. Agency initiatives include providing technical cooperation and expertise to address environmental problems in the interior of Mexico. EPA will promote technical cooperation with other countries and international organizations on a broad range of scientific, economic, and technological aspects of environmental protection. Additional resources are requested to support technical cooperation. Activities will include capacity building and development of country environmental plans. EPA continues to respond to the serious nature of environmental problems in Eastern Europe, the

Baltics and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). EPA's resources will help strengthen environmental management capabilities in these countries improving prospects for long term, environmentally sensitive, sustainable development. OIA will continue to expand its efforts in the wider Caribbean region seeking to address local and regional pollution problems affecting the Gulf and Atlantic coasts of the U.S.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency allocated a total of $6,618,900 and 56.9 total workyears for this program, of which $5,005,900 was from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation and $1,613,000 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. The Office completed, in cooperation with the Government of Mexico, development of the first stage of the U.S. - Mexico Integrated Border Environmental Plan; developed a technology transfer clearinghouse; distributed worldwide environmental technical information packages (TIPS) relating to technical resources available in the environmental area. Established the U.S. Environmental Training Institute that provided a cooperative public-private forum for international environmental education. The Office continued bilateral activities with the nations of Europe and Asia. The Office also continued its efforts to assist the nations of Eastern Europe in addressing their environmental problems.

AGENCY MANAGEMENT
Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

PROGRAM		ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
Program Management - Policy, Planning And Evaluation								
Program & Research Operations		$1,247.8	$1,466.4	$1,383.5	$1,465.8	$1,420.3	-$45.5	-$46.1
Abatement Control and Compliance				$102.2	$102.2	$102.1	-$1	$102.1
	TOTAL	$1,247.8	$1,466.4	$1,485.7	$1,568.0	$1,522.4	-$45.6	$56.0
Office of Policy Analysis								
Program & Research Operations		$7,935.0	$10,994.2	$7,833.8	$7,829.5	$8,584.9	$755.4	-$2,409.3
Abatement Control and Compliance		$17,482.2	$19,110.9	$20,754.1	$18,654.0	$19,410.2	$756.2	$299.3
	TOTAL	$25,417.2	$30,105.1	$28,587.9	$26,483.5	$27,995.1	$1,511.6	-$2,110.0
Office of Regulatory Management and Evaluation								
Program & Research Operations		$6,826.2	$4,874.1	$3,780.2	$3,775.5	$4,028.0	$252.5	-$846.1
Abatement Control and Compliance		$2,215.6	$613.7	$1,317.5	$1,317.5	$2,277.4	$959.9	$1,663.7
	TOTAL	$9,041.8	$5,487.8	$5,097.7	$5,093.0	$6,305.4	$1,212.4	$817.6
Office of Strategic Planning & Environmental Data								
Program & Research Operations		$3,840.7	$6,407.8	$4,426.2	$4,388.7	$4,521.8	$133.1	-$1,886.0
Abatement Control and Compliance		$1,423.1	$1,837.7	$3,741.9	$3,741.9	$4,646.3	$904.4	$2,808.6
	TOTAL	$5,263.8	$8,245.5	$8,168.1	$8,130.6	$9,168.1	$1,037.5	$922.6
TOTAL:								
Program & Research Operations		$19,849.7	$23,742.5	$17,423.7	$17,459.5	$18,555.0	$1,095.5	-$5,187.5
Abatement Control and Compliance		$21,120.9	$21,562.3	$25,915.7	$23,815.6	$26,436.0	$2,620.4	$4,873.7
Agency Management	TOTAL	$40,970.6	$45,304.8	$43,339.4	$41,275.1	$44,991.0	$3,715.9	-$313.8

AGENCY MANAGEMENT
Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation

	ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
	(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
PERMANENT WORKYEARS							
Program Management - Policy, Planning And Evaluation	15.5	18.8	18.8	18.6	17.8	-8	-1.0
Office of Policy Analysis	88.6	106.9	111.0	110.5	108.7	-1.8	1.8
Office of Regulatory Management and Evaluation	83.1	56.6	58.5	57.9	56.9	-1.0	3
Office of Strategic Planning & Environmentel Data	41.4	68.0	65.0	64.4	63.3	-1.1	-4.7
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS	228.6	250.3	253.3	251.4	246.7	-4.7	-3.6
TOTAL WORKYEARS							
Program Management - Policy, Planning And Evaluation	16.3	18.8	18.8	18.6	17.8	-8	-1.0
Office of Policy Analysis	95.0	106.9	111.0	110.5	108.7	-1.8	1.8
Office of Regulatory Management and Evaluation	85.0	56.6	58.5	57.9	56.9	-1.0	3
Office of Strategic Planning & Environmental Data	45.8	68.0	65.0	64.4	63.3	-1.1	-4.7
TOTAL WORKYEARS	242.1	250.3	253.3	251.4	246.7	-4.7	-3.6

MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT

Agency Management

Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation

Budget Request

The Agency requests a total of $44,991,000 supported by 246.7 total workyears for 1994, an increase of $3,715,900 and a decrease of 4.7 total workyears from 1993. Of the request, $18,555,000 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $26,436,000 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $1,095,500 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation and an increase of $2,620,400 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT - POLICY, PLANNING AND EVALUATION

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $1,522,400 supported by 17.8 total workyears for this program, of which $1,420,300 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $102,100 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents a decrease of $45,500, and a decrease of $100, respectively, and a decrease of 0.8 total workyears from 1993. The decrease partially reflects the transfer of the General Accounting Office liaison function to the Office of Administration and Resources Management.

Funding will provide the Assistant Administrator (AA) with resources for policy direction and for management of the regulatory review process as well as for special analyses. Budgetary and administrative oversight needed for efficient operation of the Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation (OPPE) as well as leadership in strengthening internal controls and extramural resources management will continue. Improving OPPE's human and information resources management programs reflect EPA's commitment to these areas. The AA also will respond to external inquiries (e.g., from Congress and the Office of Management and Budget).

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $1,568,000 supported by 18.6 total workyears for this program, of which $1,465,800 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $102,200 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This program provides overall policy direction and leadership in the integration of environmental protection activities, and conducts activities necessary to manage the component offices of OPPE.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $1,247,800 supported by 16.3 total workyears for this program, all of which was from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation. Funds provided policy direction and supported the basic budgetary, administrative, analytic and planning activities necessary to manage OPPE.

OFFICE OF POLICY ANALYSIS (OPA)

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $27,995,100 supported by 108.7 total workyears for this program, of which $8,584,900 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $19,410,200 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $755,400 and an increase of $756,200 respectively, and a decrease of 1.8 total workyears from 1993. The increase in Program and Research Operations results from projected personnel salary and benefits costs. The increase in Abatement, Control and Compliance reflects expanded support for eco-systems approaches and pollution prevention strategies. The decrease in total workyears is a result of the government-wide reduction that is part of the President's program to reduce the size and cost of government.

Efforts will focus on EPA's priority actions and initiatives, particularly for issues identified as posing high risks to health, environment, and public welfare. An area of special emphasis will be eco-system protection. OPA will support the Administrator's eco-systems initiatives by developing economic tools and methodologies to characterize and communicate the benefits of an eco-system approach and by actively working with Regions, states and localities to explore, demonstrate and apply economic incentives to specific geographic areas. OPA will support pollution prevention by launching a "Green Companies" initiative with the Department of Energy (DOE).

OPA will analyze rules, guidance, and studies central to the new Clean Air Act (CAA) and explore ways to integrate pollution prevention into CAA implementation. OPA will identify cost-effective solutions to air pollution issues, focusing on nonattainment, air toxics, mobile sources, and acid rain.

OPA will design options and mitigation strategies that reduce emissions contributing to climate change. It will work with DOE to implement the Energy Policy Act of 1992, and the Department of Transportation (DOT) to help implement the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA), as well as with private firms, public utility commissions and state energy offices. The new "Green Companies Program" will complement the Agency's current "Green Programs".

Support for effective implementation of the Climate Convention will focus on analyzing the regional economic costs and benefits, negotiating guidelines for national greenhouse gas inventories, assessing the adequacy of commitments in the Convention, and setting priorities for scientific and technical research. OPA will assess the sensitivity of the U.S. economy to climate change and evaluate possible distributional impacts. OPA will help prepare a revised U.S. Climate

Action Plan and expand its climate change mitigation programs with states, localities and the private sector. Internationally, OPA will facilitate "joint implementation" and "carbon offset" projects with developing countries, lead the U.S. review and analysis of other countries' climate policies, and expand promotion of policy reforms in developing countries.

OPA will conduct and promote the use of economic analysis in rulemaking. Development of tools and methodologies to quantify the benefit of eco-systems approaches will accelerate. OPA will explore, demonstrate and apply economic incentives in cooperation with Regions, states and localities by providing training and technical support for market-based programs, including analyses and demonstration projects for municipal solid waste, agriculture, air, and water pollutants. Work to characterize the aggregate economic benefits and costs of environmental regulations will focus on water (CWA) and waste (RCRA) programs, and on revising the Cost of Clean report. Research on U.S. markets in pollution control equipment and services, and the influence of regulations on the productivity, output and location of industrial activity will expand. OPA will explore trade and competitiveness issues as they relate to the environment.

OPA will play a significant role in making RCRA more rational, promoting better science and encouraging better characterization of risk and uncertainty. Activities will include: developing a better and broader range of benefits from control of waste management activities, refining the criteria for designating hazardous waste, revising the definition of solid waste, streamlining permitting provisions, facilitating remediation of contaminated media, measuring the impacts of reform initiatives, and advancing market-based approaches to waste management.

Analysis of industrial sector environmental policies will go beyond traditional command and control. OPA will play an analytical role in pollution prevention issues relating to industrial toxics and other economic sectors and continue to promote cost-effective risk reduction for toxics programs.

OPA will finish development of a review framework that focuses on all pesticides used on a single crop, as compared to the traditional "pesticide by pesticide" approach. This "crop by crop" approach will expedite review and reregistration required under the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act 88 (FIFRA). OPA will move from a completed reregistration strategy for the pesticides used on corn to develop a strategy for pesticides used on soybeans.

OPA will evaluate water quality management options in a revised Clean Water Act (CWA) and assess options under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). Analysis will focus on: nonpoint sources (e.g., stormwater, Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) and livestock operations), the use of the State Revolving Funds, farmer acceptance of wetland easements, and management alternatives to protect aquatic and riparian habitats. OPA will also analyze reauthorization of the conservation provisions of the 1995 Farm Bill. It will study the adequacy of small community resources for meeting requirements of Federal environmental statutes. Livestock pollution work will expand to include swine and poultry operations.

Extramural resources management activities will receive priority attention. In the affirmative action area, OPA will support OPPE's memorandum of understanding (MOU) with Jackson State University.

1993 Program

The Agency is allocating a total of $26,483,500 supported by 110.5 total workyears for this program, of which $7,829,500 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $18,654,000 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

OPA is undertaking a detailed evaluation of actions mandated by the CAA focusing on the most important provisions: nonattainment, mobile sources, and air toxics. The key activities are quantifying the benefits of NOx reductions and developing a nationwide particulate control strategy.

OPA is analyzing CWA reauthorization options related to stormwater, CSOs, nonpoint sources, wetlands, water quality/quantity and habitat restoration; and integrating these with Farm Bill and SDWA reauthorization efforts. Other work includes: agricultural, forestry, land, and wildlife management; reducing contamination from agriculture drainage wells; reserving water rights for ecological purposes; evaluating habitats; and the feasibility of wetlands mitigation and banking, with a special focus on non-point sources.

Hazardous waste efforts involve analysis of the economic and environmental impacts of RCRA regulatory actions, non-regulatory initiatives and preparations for reauthorization. These include issues of valuing groundwater protection, encouraging remediation of existing contamination, better targeting of Subtitle C controls to high risk wastes, developing risk-based management standards and controls, removing disincentives to hazardous waste recycling and recovery, and determining costs and impacts of mandatory solid waste recycling programs.

Analysis of the toxics and pollution prevention programs is focusing on achieving more cost-effective risk reduction and source reduction for individual chemicals such as lead, broader program elements such as the Toxics Release Inventory, and new initiatives such as "Design for the Environment." OPA is analyzing the cost-effectiveness of Special Review and registration decisions under FIFRA and studying ways to improve analytical techniques to increase the use of cluster approaches and pollution prevention.

OPA is conducting economic analysis and developing transportation models to evaluate policy options arising under ISTEA and CAA. OPA is coordinating EPA's expanded global climate change agenda by emphasizing: (1) implementation of the Climate Convention; (2) policy reforms in developing economies and economies in transition which promote economic growth while reducing greenhouse gas emissions; (3) economic impacts of the potential physical effects of climate change; and (4) development of an expanded set of adaptation and mitigation options and assessment of the economic implications of those options.

OPA is evaluating linkages between environmental policy, competitiveness, and international trade policy by examining the North America Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) policies, trade in agricultural products, exports of U.S. environmental technologies, trade and competitiveness effects, and strategies to promote economic growth through pollution prevention. OPA is proceeding with special studies in the areas of environmental accounting, the size and structure of the environmental protection industry, and the valuation of ecological systems and services.

Besides focusing on OPPE contracts management, OPA is looking at ways to improve OPPE's management of assistance and interagency agreements. Affirmative action efforts center on support for the Jackson State MOU.

Congressional Directives: A total of $550,000 is for the Congressionally directed Dairy-Waste Pollution project, a cooperative effort with the Department

of Agriculture and various land grant schools to develop cost-effective practices for managing dairy waste in watershed with little agronomics activity.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $25,417,200 supported by 95.0 total workyears for this program, of which $7,935,000 was from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation and $17,482,200 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1992, OPA: (1) played a significant role in the Inspection/Maintenance Rule preventing the increase of NOx emissions; (2) assisted in negotiation of the Framework Convention on Climate Change, provided support to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, entered into an agreement with Canada to analyze "Joint Implementation" of emissions limits, helped initiate the U.S. Country Studies Program, and played a major role in the development of the U.S. Forests for the Future Initiative; (3) developed management measures and program implementation guidance for the Coastal Zone Management Act; (4) integrated policies related to agriculture, land, and wildlife management; (5) proposed changes to the hazardous waste identification scheme, improved risk targeting for chemical regulations, developed screening criteria for significant oil spills, and determined the cost and risk impacts of deferring RCRA regulation for petroleum-contaminated soils; (6) shifted its toxics focus to analysis of risk management strategies for high-risk chemicals (e.g., lead) and expansion of the Toxics Release Inventory; (7) conducted cost-effectiveness and risk/benefit analyses of FIFRA registration and Special Review decisions; (8) developed a methodology and organized an internal and external review process for the retrospective analysis of criteria for air pollutants; (9) emphasized economic incentives, tradeable permit schemes, price schemes, and other market-based mechanisms as reflected in the President's regulatory moratorium, CAA regulations, and pricing for municipal solid waste; (10) developed the Environmental Equity Report; (11) instituted more effective contracts management procedures and provided specialized contracts training to OPPE analysts; and (12) participated in the Agency's Academic Relations Program by developing an MOU with Jackson State University.

OFFICE OF REGULATORY MANAGEMENT AND EVALUATION (ORME)

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $6,305,400 supported by 56.9 total workyears for this program, of which $4,028,000 will be for the Program and Research

Operations appropriation and $2,277,400 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $252,500 and an increase of $959,900, respectively, and a decrease of 1.0 total workyears from 1993. The increase in Program and Research Operations results from projected personnel salary and benefits costs. The increase in Abatement, Control and Compliance will fund: development of methods to assess ecological functions and risk; use of geographic pilots to demonstrate use of eco-risk assessment and communication methods on site specific decisions; and improvement in the use of scientific risk assessments uncertainty analyses in Agency risk management decisions. The decrease in total workyears is a result of the government-wide reduction in workyears that is part of the President's program to reduce the size and cost of government.

ORME will manage EPA's regulation development and analysis process, continuing to refine it in response to new statutory developments and in response to the Agency's regulatory "clusters" efforts. ORME support in development and operation of the Agency's clusters will expand to identify and initiate clusters for targeted industries that could benefit most from the cluster's ability to coordinate multiple regulations, simplify compliance requirements, and reduce transaction costs. ORME will assist in early identification and resolution of contentious regulatory issues. It will ensure Agency compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980 and Executive Orders 12291, 12498 and 12612. ORME will implement the Regulatory Flexibility Act guidelines in order to promote increased sensitivity to the impacts of EPA regulations on small business and small communities. Further implementation of the electronic data initiative will involve increasing the number of participating states in the hazardous waste manifest and biennial reporting programs, and the water discharge monitoring report. ORME will also develop an Agency policy for electronic signatures through a workshop series. Program evaluation staff will analyze key environmental programs, focusing on their effectiveness and efficiency, and provide recommendations related to future policy and program implementation decisions. Evaluations will target changing relationships with local governments, states and Regional offices. Risk communication staff will support empirical research on critical risk communication issues, promote the use of state-of-the art risk communication practices, offer courses in basic risk communication planning and evaluation and on risk and decisionmaking, develop a new workshop on ecological risk, and conduct a pilot evaluation of eco-risk communication methods. Science policy staff will focus on improving the use of scientific risk assessments uncertainty analysis in Agency risk management decisions, on developing methods for identifying and measuring and communicating the benefits to health and eco-systems from environmental protection, and on improving methods for characterizing environmental risks. This will include pilot projects in specific geographic areas to demonstrate eco-risk assessment, management, and communication efforts.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $5,093,000 supported by 57.9 total workyears for this program, of which $3,775,500 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $1,317,500 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

ORME manages EPA's regulation development and analysis process, continuing to refine it in response to new statutory developments and in response to the Agency's regulatory "clusters" efforts. ORME is providing management and technical support to the Deputy Administrator and other managers involved in the Agency's effort to improve the quality of policy and regulatory decisions through increasing the use of cross-media clusters. It is completing an evaluation of this approach and implementing key recommendations. Through the Deputy Administrator's Priority Rule Process and through the Regulatory Coordinator's project, ORME assists in early identification and resolution of contentious regulatory issues. It is implementing the electronic data initiative especially in the area of hazardous waste manifest reporting, and improving and expanding electronic reporting of biennial reporting data. Program evaluations are underway to assess and recommend improvements to EPA's programs (e.g., studying environmental program implementation issues related to local governments, evaluating elements of EPA's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System program as they relate to "minor facilities," and looking at the application of "total quality management" in EPA). The Risk Communication Project is conducting a comprehensive study of the needs of risk communication practitioners to use that knowledge to ensure that OPPE resources are targeted to the most important risk communication problems. It is sponsoring ongoing evaluation of risk communication activities such as the information campaign for reducing pesticide exposure among farmworkers and other pesticide handlers and EPA's lead (Pb) risk communication efforts. Agency-wide training in basic risk communication and risk management skills continue throughout the year. Science policy work focuses on ecological issues, identifying opportunities to incorporate habitat considerations into the larger decision-making framework, identifying linkages between economics and the environment, improving health risk assessments for selected minority groups, including Native Americans, and evaluating EPA's non-cancer risk assessment process.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $9,041,800 supported by 85 total workyears for this program, of which $6,826,200 was from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation and $2,215,600 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

ORME managed EPA's regulation development and analysis process and provided consultative services to workgroups through the Regulatory Coordinators Project, re0porting to the Deputy Administrator. For the second year in a row, ORME managed a record number of regulatory negotiations and policy dialogues involving outside constituencies in rule- and policy-making. ORME created a small cluster staff to provide direction and support to the rapidly growing number of Agency clusters. The staff assisted in the design and development of new clusters, provided technical and management assistance to existing clusters, and completed papers, brochures, briefings, and public meetings to tell about the cluster approach within and outside the Agency. ORME set up electronic reporting to support banking and trading of SO_2 allowances under the acid rain program and to support the Title V permits program and established a uniform approach to electronic reporting of hazardous waste manifest and biennial report data. Program evaluations included a review of EPA's radon program, a study of the Office of Water's non-point source state grant program, and an assessment of the barriers to state assumption of the Section 404 program under the CWA. ORME also funded empirical research on risk communication issues of importance to EPA program managers. To increase the use of appropriate evaluation techniques in risk information campaigns, it pretested and helped revise the brochure for EPA's campaign to prevent lead poisoning in children. It developed and offered training in risk communication, risk assessment, and risk management. Science policy work concentrated on ecological issues; programs that maximized the effectiveness of, and minimized the conflicts from, habitat conservation; links between economics and the environment; and health risk (non-cancer) assessments for selected minority groups, including Native Americans, at disproportionate risks.

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC PLANNING & ENVIRONMENTAL DATA (OSPED)

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $9,168,100 supported by 63.3 total workyears for this program, of which $4,521,800 is for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $4,646,300 is for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $133,100 and an increase of $904,400 respectively, and a decrease of 1.1 total workyears from 1993. The increase in Program and Research Operations results from projected personnel salary and benefits costs. The increase in Abatement, Control and Compliance reflects efforts to evaluate ecological change and to enhance management and accountability systems to help meet performance measurement requirements of the Chief Financial Officers Act. The decrease in total workyears is a result of the government-wide reduction in workyears that is part of the President's program to reduce the size and cost of government.

OSPED will strengthen EPA's data management systems for reporting progress on the basis of environmental results. While continuing to support the development of strategic plans for all major environmental problems, it will place greater emphasis on how to achieve measurable environmental goals. OSPED will advance efforts to ensure that Agency planning priorities are appropriately reflected in EPA's budget and program implementation, and will expand risk-based priority setting activities, and the development of risk management strategies in EPA, states, and local governments. OSPED will develop and implement methods for establishing environmental management strategies and priorities in urban areas with emphasis on environmental equity. Voluntary methods will be developed that help small communities establish environmental management strategies and priorities, and that recognize present budget limitations, as well as long-range opportunities to prevent/correct environmental problems. Other efforts will focus on strengthening program evaluation capabilities to better assess the relationship between specific environmental strategies and their impact on environmental results. In collaboration with OPA and ORME, OSPED will also begin work to design and implement eco-system approaches to regional development that promote pollution prevention and sustainable development.

OSPED's statistical effort will support national, Regional and geographic initiatives through the development of: baseline data sets; appropriate environmental indicators for assessing change and evaluating performance;

directories to additional sources of primary data; and statistical methods for data integration and analysis. It will focus on improving Agency-wide capabilities in utilizing existing and new information to support national and Regional assessments of the state of the U.S. environment (State of the Environment Reports), as well as the development of environmental indicators to support the Agency's efforts to establish and track measurable environmental goals at the national and Regional levels. Program offices will receive consultation and statistical support from OSPED. Agency scientists and analysts will receive "transportable" statistical tools, such as self-contained packages (VCR/computer-expert systems) for use by EPA, states, local governments, and non-government organizations. OSPED will develop user-friendly systems that allow EPA staff and the public ready access to environmental information, as well as state-of-the-art statistical methods for the analysis of environmental data. Through cooperative efforts with universities, OSPED will develop new and efficient statistical tools for environmental analysis. In the international arena, OSPED will represent EPA on the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) work groups on State of the Environment and Country Reviews; and serve as EPA lead on trilateral working groups on environmental statistics and information exchange with Canada, Mexico and the United States.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $8,130,600 supported by 64.4 total workyears for this program, of which $4,388,700 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $3,741,900 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

OSPED manages and develops EPA's strategic planning process with major emphasis on the development of environmental goals and the appropriate use of environmental indicators to track progress toward those goals. OSPED integrates the national and Regional assessment of relative risks into the planning process and establishes risk-based priorities for the Agency budget process. The Office promotes state comparative risk projects, incorporating the results into Regional planning and grant processes. At the same time, OSPED is helping local governments in major urban centers assess and manage environmental problems.

OSPED's statistical efforts are directed to developing sound, quality-assured techniques and methods to assess the quality of Agency data sets. OSPED shows by practical example how the quality of data can be improved by the application of specific statistical methods; provides technical advice to program offices and Regions, conducts statistical courses and workshops, and sponsors the annual Conference on Statistics. Staff works closely with other Federal agencies and the international statistical community to harmonize the collection of data, and to promote general standards for the integration of disparate data sets. By improving the collection, organization, and analyses of environmental data and statistics, OSPED provides the Agency with credible information for better decisionmaking.

Congressional Directives: A total of $750,000 is for the Congressionally directed Environmental Statistics project. OSPED is developing methods for integrating large previously inaccessible data bases, including those acquired through remote sensing systems, that will be maintained at EPA's Center for Ecology Research and Training in Bay City, Michigan.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated $5,263,800 supported by 45.8 total workyears for this program, of which, $3,840,700 was from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation and $1,423,100 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

OSPED managed EPA's first Agency-wide strategic planning process, involving ten teams drawn from headquarters and the Regions. OSPED worked with the media offices to refine their strategic plans by better articulating environmental goals, and recognizing cross-media opportunities for pollution prevention. Efforts were advanced to research and develop measurable environmental goals, as indicators of environmental change. Exploratory work was initiated on a performance measurement system that will link activity measures, such as permits issued, to measures of environmental results. OSPED continued to refine and improve the Agency's Strategic Targeted Activities for Results Systems (STARS), and spearheaded efforts to integrate planning and budget priorities.

Statistical efforts focused on demonstrating the application of statistical methods to improve the quality of data, providing technical advice to program offices and Regions, conducting statistical workshops, and sponsoring the Eighth Annual Conference on Statistics. OSPED worked closely with other Federal agencies and the international statistical community to harmonize collection of data, and to promote general standards for the integration of disparate data sets.

AGENCY MANAGEMENT
Office of Administration and Resources Management

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

PROGRAM	ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
Program Management - Administration and Resources Management							
Program & Research Operations	$2,602.9	$1,825.9	$2,385.9	$2,802.3	$3,020.8	$218.5	$1,194.9
Abatement Control and Compliance	$374.5		$82.2	$102.4	$122.4	$20.0	$122.4
FIFRA Revolving Fund	$9.6						
TOTAL	$2,987.0	$1,825.9	$2,468.1	$2,904.7	$3,143.2	$238.5	$1,317.3
Financial Management Headquarters							
Program & Research Operations	$9,289.1	$8,741.5	$8,509.6	$8,507.5	$8,826.2	$318.7	$84.7
Abatement Control and Compliance			$1,067.0	$1,069.7	$1,089.7	$20.0	$1,089.7
FIFRA Revolving Fund	$51.4						
TOTAL	$9,340.5	$8,741.5	$9,576.6	$9,577.2	$9,915.9	$338.7	$1,174.4
Office of the Comptroller							
Program & Research Operations	$6,238.6	$7,638.0	$5,243.9	$5,746.0	$6,152.7	$406.7	-$1,485.3
Abatement Control and Compliance	$1,218.1	$3,475.8	$2,690.7	$2,676.0	$2,676.0		-$799.8
FIFRA Revolving Fund	$45.6						
TOTAL	$7,502.3	$11,113.8	$7,934.6	$8,422.0	$8,828.7	$406.7	-$2,285.1
Office of Environmental Equity							
Program & Research Operations			$433.1	$433.1	$556.5	$123.4	$556.5
Abatement Control and Compliance			$800.0	$800.0	$1,300.0	$500.0	$1,300.0
TOTAL			$1,233.1	$1,233.1	$1,856.5	$623.4	$1,856.5
Human Resources Management - Headquarters							
Program & Research Operations	$10,262.5	$11,448.0	$11,246.9	$10,095.7	$10,761.0	$665.3	-$687.0
Abatement Control and Compliance			$416.1	$414.1	$560.1	$146.0	$560.1
FIFRA Revolving Fund	$160.5						
TOTAL	$10,423.0	$11,448.0	$11,663.0	$10,509.8	$11,321.1	$811.3	-$126.9

AGENCY MANAGEMENT
Office of Administration and Resources Management

		ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)								
Organization and Health Services								
Program & Research Operations		$3,429.9	$4,163.7	$3,420.1	$3,409.1	$3,503.1	$94.0	-$660.6
Abatement Control and Compliance				$398.0	$358.8	$358.8		$358.8
	TOTAL	$3,429.9	$4,163.7	$3,818.1	$3,767.9	$3,861.9	$94.0	-$301.8
Contracts and Grants Management - Headquarters								
Program & Research Operations		$14,849.5	$14,644.2	$14,797.8	$14,786.7	$16,592.8	$1,806.1	$1,948.6
Abatement Control and Compliance				$843.4	$842.0	$1,042.0	$200.0	$1,042.0
FIFRA Revolving Fund		$308.4						
	TOTAL	$15,157.9	$14,644.2	$15,641.2	$15,628.7	$17,634.8	$2,006.1	$2,990.6
Facilities Management and Services								
Program & Research Operations		$10,175.5	$10,328.2	$10,818.5	$10,822.7	$11,011.9	$189.2	$683.7
Abatement Control and Compliance				$456.7	$494.5	$644.5	$150.0	$644.5
FIFRA Revolving Fund		$156.2						
	TOTAL	$10,331.7	$10,328.2	$11,275.2	$11,317.2	$11,656.4	$339.2	$1,328.2
Information Systems & Services								
Program & Research Operations		$13,304.5	$14,306.7	$12,938.7	$12,829.1	$13,199.5	$370.4	-$1,107.2
Abatement Control and Compliance		$1,587.1	$6,699.5	$1,961.5	$1,882.0	$1,895.7	$13.7	-$4,803.8
FIFRA Revolving Fund		$29.5						
	TOTAL	$14,921.1	$21,006.2	$14,900.2	$14,711.1	$15,095.2	$384.1	-$5,911.0
TOTAL:								
Program & Research Operations		$70,152.5	$73,096.2	$69,794.5	$69,432.2	$73,624.5	$4,192.3	$528.3
Abatement Control and Compliance		$3,179.7	$10,175.3	$8,715.6	$8,639.5	$9,689.2	$1,049.7	-$486.1
FIFRA Revolving Fund		$761.2						
Agency Management	TOTAL	$74,093.4	$83,271.5	$78,510.1	$78,071.7	$83,313.7	$5,242.0	$42.2
PERMANENT WORKYEARS								
Program Management - Administration and Resources Management		29.8	21.6	21.6	21.3	20.9	-4	-7
Financial Management Headquarters		130.5	136.6	160.6	158.8	157.2	-1.6	20.6

AGENCY MANAGEMENT
Office of Administration and Resources Management

	ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
			(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)				
Office of the Comptroller	83.9	99.2	79.1	79.0	78.4	-6	-20.8
Office of Environmental Equity			7.0	6.9	6.8	-1	6.8
Human Resources Management - Headquarters	169.7	184.4	195.7	173.9	172.0	-1.9	-12.4
Organization and Health Services	45.5	53.0	51.8	50.7	49.0	-1.7	-4.0
Contracts and Grants Management - Headquarters	231.2	244.4	274.1	274.1	274.1		29.7
Facilities Management and Services	183.6	181.7	191.4	189.8	188.0	-1.8	6.3
Information Systems & Services	182.9	186.8	183.0	181.2	179.1	-2.1	-7.7
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS	1,057.1	1,107.7	1,164.3	1,135.7	1,125.5	-10.2	17.8
TOTAL WORKYEARS							
Program Management - Administration and Resources Management	33.2	21.6	21.6	21.3	20.9	-4	-7
Financial Management Headquarters	138.0	136.6	160.6	158.8	157.2	-1.6	20.6
Office of the Comptroller	88.3	99.2	79.1	79.0	78.4	-6	-20.8
Office of Environmental Equity			7.0	6.9	6.8	-1	6.8
Human Resources Management - Headquarters	175.7	184.4	195.7	173.9	172.0	-1.9	-12.4
Organization and Health Services	46.5	53.0	51.8	50.7	49.0	-1.7	-4.0
Contracts and Grants Management - Headquarters	240.9	244.4	274.1	274.1	274.1		29.7
Facilities Management and Services	187.5	181.7	191.4	189.8	188.0	-1.8	6.3
Information Systems & Services	187.0	186.8	183.0	181.2	179.1	-2.1	-7.7
TOTAL WORKYEARS	1,097.1	1,107.7	1,164.3	1,135.7	1,125.5	-10.2	17.8

MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT

Agency Management

Office of Administration and Resources Management

Budget Request

The Agency request a total of $83,313,700 and 1,125.5 total workyears for 1994, which represents an increase of $5,238,300 and a decrease of 10.2 workyears from 1993. Of the request, $73,624,500 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and $9,689,200 will be for the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $4,192,300 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and $1,046,000 in the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation.

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT - ADMINISTRATION AND RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $3,143,200 supported by 20.9 total workyears for this program of which $3,020,800 and 20.9 total workyears will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $122,400 for the Abatement Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $218,500 and a decrease of .4 total workyeare in the Program and Research Operations appropriation and an increase of $20,000 in Abatement Control and Compliance appropriation. The increase in Program and Research Operations reflects increased salary needs. The workyear decrease complies with the Administration's commitment to streamline government. The office will continue to provide guidance and direction as well as program and administrative support for OARM, direct and manage OARM's resources, oversee OARM's human resource management activities, and conduct strategies to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the Agency. This office will also coordinate and consolidate OARM's internal control reporting, ensure compliance with the Freedom of Information Act and Agency audit recommendations, and oversee OARM information management needs.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $2,904,700 supported by 21.3 total workyears for this program, of which $2,802,300 and 21.3 total workyears are from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $102,400 from the Abatement Control and Compliance appropriation. These resources are used for overall policy direction and guidance to the Agency's management programs, budget development and execution, review of organization and consolidation issues, internal control reporting, Freedom of Information Act coordination, ensure compliance with Agency audit recommendations, and special analyses on management issues.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992 the Agency obligated a total of $2,987,00 supported by 33.2 total workyears for this program, of which $2,602,900 and 33.1 total workyears was from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation, $374,500 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation, and $9,600 and 0.1 workyears was from the FIFRA Revolving Fund. These resources were used to provide office-wide management and policy direction, manage the development and execution of OARM's budget, provide Action Tracking and Strategic Planning and Management reports, coordinate internal control reporting and responses to Freedom of Information Act requests, and conduct special analyses and projects on Agency-wide management issues.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT - HEADQUARTERS

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $9,915,900 supported by 157.2 total workyears for this program of which $8,826,200 and 157.2 total workyears will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $1,089,700 from the Abatement Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $318,700 and a decrease of 1.6 total workyears from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and an increase of $20,000 in the Abatement Control and Compliance appropriation. The increase on the Program and Research Operations appropriation will provide for increased salary needs. The workyear decrease complies with the Administration's commitment to streamline government. The office will analyze the Integrated Financial Management System to meet Agency reporting requirements and integrate administrative systems in support of OMB Circular A-127. This will require additional data analysis, module testing, policies and procedures, contract management support, and training of Headquarters and Regional staff. Other initiatives include: (1) Maintaining the financial integrity of basic operations by supporting initiatives that improve the delivery of financial services to clients and implement strong quality assurance for all functions and locations; (2) Maintaining a long range strategic planning program to identify future objectives and achieve them in a planned and logical manner; (3) Conducting quality assurance reviews to improve financial integrity. This request will also allow Headquarters, Cincinnati, Las Vegas, and Research Triangle Park offices to provide critical financial accounting and fiscal services; and (4) continuing to implement the financial management changes required by the Chief Financial Officers' Act.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $9,577,200 supported by 158.8 total workyears for this program, of which $8,507,500 and 158.8 total workyears are from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $1,069,700 and from the Abatement Control & Compliance appropriation. These resources provide a full array of financial services to EPA managers, including: payroll, accounting, debt collection, accounts payable and policy guidance. This program also manages the Agency's Integrated Financial Management System. The 1993 program emphasis is on implementing financial management changes required by the Chief Financial Officers' Act including financial statements, implementing the

Office of Management and Budget's Circular A-127 requirements, performing reviews required by Section 4 of the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act of 1982, eliminating identified material weaknesses through enhanced systems and accounting procedures, maintaining the timeliness of payments processed as required by the Prompt Payment Act, and exploring further cash management initiatives.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $9,340,500 supported by 138.0 total workyears, of which $9,289,100 and 137.5 total workyears was from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation and $51,400 and .5 total workyears from the Reregistration and Expedited Processing Revolving Fund. With these resources, the Agency improved the financial services provided by Headquarters Cincinnati, Las Vegas, and Research Triangle Park financial operations, stabilized the operations and improved performance of the Integrated Financial Management System, and implemented changes required by the Chief Financial Officers' Act.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $8,828,700 supported by 78.4 total workyears for this program of which $6,152,700 and 78.4 total workyears will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $2,676,000 for the Abatement Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $406,700 and a decrease of .6 total workyears in the Program and Research Operations appropriation. The workyear decrease complies with the Administration's commitment to streamline government. The increase in Program and Research Operations resources will provide for increased salary needs. Resources will provide us with the capabilities to perform all mandatory activities associated with OMB and Congressional budget submissions for 1994 and 1995, provide budget analyses and reports to Agency program offices, and maintain an allocation, control and review system for all workyear and financial resources. The Comptroller will provide GAO Liaison and evaluation follow-up as required by the General Accounting Office Act of 1980; conduct audit follow-up as required by the Inspector General (IG) Act Amendments of 1988; continue to implement the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act, and OMB Circulars A-76, and A-127, and continue support for the Agency's Environmental Financing efforts.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $8,422,000 supported by 79.0 total workyears for this program, of which $5,746,000 and 79.0 total workyears are from the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and $2,676,000 is from the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation. With these resources the Office of the Comptroller prepares the 1994 budget request; develops current and outyear budget guidance to program and Regional offices to include a major congressional restructuring of the Agency's appropriations account structure; analyzes budget issues; develops and implements Agency budget policy; administers and provides policy guidance to EPA managers on a range of fiscal concerns;

provide GAO Liaison and evaluation follow-up as required by the General Accounting Office Act of 1980; conduct audit follow-up as required by the Inspector General (IG) Act Amendments of 1988; continues efforts to build a strong Environmental financing program, including the Environmental Financial Advisory Board; and continues implementation of FMFIA requirements and OMB Circulars A-50, A-76, A-123 and A-127.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $7,502,300 supported by 88.3 total workyears for this program, of which $6,238,600 and 87.3 total workyears was from the Program Research and Operations appropriation, $1,218,100 from the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation and $45,600 and 1.0 total workyears from the FIFRA Revolving Fund. With these resources, this program managed the development of the 1993 Operating Plans; provided budget and policy guidance to Program and Regional offices for the 1994 budget requests to incorporate reforms to the formulation process; performed oversight of audit resolution and follow-up; continued implementation of the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act; and provided support for the Environmental Financial Advisory Board, and environmental financing efforts.

OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL EQUITY

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $1,856,500 supported by 6.8 total workyears for this program of which $556,500 and 6.8 total workyears will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $1,300,000 for the Abatement Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $500,000 in the Abatement Control and Compliance appropriation over the start-up year of FY 93 and a decrease of .1 total workyears. The increase in Abatement Control and Compliance will provide for additional environmental equity grants. The workyear decrease complies with the Administration's commitment to streamline government. The Office will continue to provide guidance and direction as well as program and administrative support concerning environmental equity issues for the regional and headquarters program offices.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Office of Environmental Equity was established and allocated a total of $1,233,100 supported by 6.9 total workyears, of which $433,100 and 6.9 total workyears are from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $800,000 from the Abatement Control and Compliance appropriation. These resources are used for overall policy direction and guidance to the Agency's regional and headquarters program offices on the issue of environmental equity, and for environmental equity grants.

1992 Accomplishments

This is a new program established in November, 1992.

HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total $11,321,100 supported by 172.0 total workyears for this program, of which $10,761,000 and 172.0 total workyears will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $560,100 for the Abatement Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $665,300 and a decrease of 1.9 total workyears in the Program and Research Operations appropriation and an increase of $146,000 in the Abatement Control and Compliance appropriation. The increase in Program and Research Operations reflects increased salary needs, and the workyear decrease complies with the Administration's commitment to streamline government. The increase in Abatement Control and Compliance appropriation provides for the same level of effort in expense and contract needs. The Agency will continue to provide basic human resource services including selection of new employees, classification, performance management, centralized examination and referral services, labor management and employee relations, personnel processing and technical assistance and advisory services. EPA will support implementation of Total Quality Management (TQM) by making advanced TQM training available. The Agency will continue to implement recommendations of the Cultural Diversity Task Force and will monitor progress in implementation. The Agency will fully implement the comprehensive management development program, including providing access to assessment services, Individual Development Plan support and core supervisory and management courses. The EPA Institute will further streamline its training delivery systems and lead development of programs that support the core strategic curriculum. The Institute will continue development of competency menus for major careers at EPA. It will also institutionalize the non-supervisory leadership program and maintain other developmental programs (e.g. Secretarial Development).

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $10,509,800 supported by 173.9 total workyears for the program, of which $10,095,700 and 173.9 total workyears are from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $414,100 were from the Abatement Control and Compliance appropriation. These resources are being used to provide comprehensive human resource services and implement key human resource initiatives. The Agency is continuing to provide basic human resource services including selection of new employees, classification, performance management, centralized examination and referral services, labor management and employee relations, personnel processing and technical assistance and advisory services. EPA is supporting implementation of Total Quality Management by providing direct support to senior leadership efforts; internal consulting support; organizational assessment services; information dissemination; and basic and advanced TQM training. The Agency will continue to support the Academic Relations Program and target colleges/universities with a high concentration of minorities and women in order to attract a culturally diverse workforce. The Agency is beginning to implement recommendations of the Cultural Diversity Task Force and is monitoring progress in implementation. The Agency will continue to implement the comprehensive management development program, including providing access to assessment services, Individual Development Plan support, core supervisory and management courses, and integration of effective management and leadership attributes into administrative and personnel systems, e.g., performance appraisal, awards, selection, etc. The EPA Institute is streamlining its training delivery systems and offering self-paced instruction in its technology-based learning laboratories. The Institute is developing and implementing new course offerings identified in the core curriculum that supports EPA's strategic direction. The Institute is beginning to develop competency menus for major careers at EPA. It will continue to support non-supervisory leadership programs which include the Certified Secretary Program (CSP), Goalsetters Reaching for Opportunities (GRO) and Greater Leadership Opportunities (GLO). These non-supervisory leadership programs are designed to give special emphasis to the needs of minorities and women.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency allocated a total of $10,423,000 supported by 175.7 total workyears for the program, of which $10,262,500 and 173.0 total workyears are from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation and $160,500 and 2.7 total workyears from the Reregistration and Expedited Processing Revolving Fund. These resources were used to provide human resource services and implement and expand key human resource initiatives. EPA endorsed the Academic Relations Program to include additional college/university campuses with a high concentration of minorities and women. The Agency continued recruiting activities to attract a culturally diverse workforce and managed the EPA Management Intern and Presidential Management Intern programs. EPA continued to expand implementation of TQM by supporting senior executive leadership efforts; providing internal consulting support; establishing a focal point for information collection and dissemination; and provided basic TQM training to Agency and State environmental employees. In the Cultural Diversity effort, the Agency completed a survey of Headquarters employees and an analysis of workforce data. The Diversity Task Force formulated recommendations to the Agency. The Agency continued to implement the comprehensive management development program, including providing access to assessment services, Individual Develop Plan support and core supervisory and management courses. The Agency continued to modernize its core managerial courses by incorporating elements on managing a culturally diverse workforce and strategic planning. EPA continued to create and provide training and development opportunities to EPA employees through the EPA Institute. The Institute realigned its course offerings around the core curriculum developed in 1991 to support stronger framework for transitioning new employees into full participation in the Agency's mission more quickly through an enhanced orientation program.

ORGANIZATION AND HEALTH SERVICES

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $3,861,900 supported by 49.0 total workyears for this program of which $3,503,100 and 49.0 total workyears will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $358,800 for the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $94,000 and a decrease of 1.7 total workyears in the Program and Research Operations appropriation. The increase in Program and Research Operations reflects increased salary needs. The workyear decrease complies with the Administration's commitment to streamline government. The Agency will continue to coordinate the management of the planning, design construction and move processes for a new consolidated Agency headquarters, and focus on design and construction monitoring. Efforts will be directed toward coordinating interior design plans with the base building drawn by the developer's architect(s) and overseeing the actual building of the exterior shell. Advanced interior space plans and drawings will be developed. The Agency will continue to develop and implement internal safety, health, and environmental management policies and programs, provide technical assistance and high-technology-based training to EPA field units, and conduct audits and program evaluations. These activities will affect employees in laboratories, field settings and at other facilities and sites, and ensure that EPA meets its statutory and regulatory mandates. We will expand our efforts to ensure that Agency organizations, management systems and processes are as efficient and effective as possible by: developing internal safety, health, and environmental management program models; conducting management and organization analytical studies; overseeing and automating the Agency's directives system; managing the development and review of Agency-wide delegations of authority and reorganizations; managing the Agency's public advisory committees; coordinating the Agency's participation in the activities of the President's Council on Management Improvement; administering management advisory and support services contracts; developing and maintaining an administrative history record of EPA programs; and providing technical assistance on management and organization issues.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $3,767,900 supported by 50.7 total workyears for this program, of which $3,409,100 and 50.7 total workyears are from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $358,800 from the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation. These resources will provide high quality management assistance to all Agency organizations. Assistance will enable the Agency to respond to complex environmental issues such as global environmental problems, pollution prevention, risk reduction, multi-media and geographic programs, and integrated strategic planning. Delegations of authority and organizational analyses will strengthen management processes and operations. Planning for the new headquarters facility will focus on continuous pre-construction project review with a particular emphasis on schematic materials and design review, design intent drawing review, and construction document drawing review. Throughout these reviews an overlay of previously developed agency requirements will be conducted, in addition to an overall assessment of building performance in mechanical, electrical, plumbing, structural and architectural areas. Resources will also be devoted to initial interior space planning including space/design standards development, space surveys and space programming for office and special spaces. SHEMD will provide leadership to implement model safety, health, and environmental management policies and programs which ensure employees' health and safety while protecting and preserving natural resources. New and revised programs for such matters as radiation safety at uncontrolled field sites, risk-based medical surveillance, asbestos management, underwater diving in contaminated waters, biohazard risk management, and pollution prevention will be developed.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $3,429,900 supported by 46.5 total workyears for this program, all of which was from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation. Comprehensive management assessments of Agency programs in Alaska, Michigan, Illinois, Mississippi, and Washington, DC led to improvements in those programs. Management analysis and contract assistance resulted in a series of organizational, administrative, and management improvements for Agency responsibilities required by current and new environmental legislation. The planning process for the new headquarters facility involved refinement of previously established technical requirements incorporating a number of environmental considerations, including pollution prevention, energy conservation and indoor air quality. An assessment of schematic design was completed for the Federal Triangle site. We began revising existing internal safety, health, and environmental management policies and programs, and new policies and programs were developed. Extensive technical assistance, and environmental management activities were provided to all program offices, regional offices and laboratories.

CONTRACTS AND GRANTS MANAGEMENT - HEADQUARTERS

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $17,634,800 supported by 274.1 total workyears for this program of which $16,592,800 and 274.1 total workyears will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $1,042,000 for the Abatement Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $1,806,100 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation and an increase of $200,000 in the Abatement Control and Compliance appropriation. There is no change in the workyear request. The increase in Program and Research Operations provides for salary needs. The request will enable the Agency to process and award new contracts and purchase orders, manage and close out existing contracts, train project officers and contracting officers, evaluate contractor cost proposals, conduct essential financial monitoring reviews, process contract terminations and claims, complete development of ICMS, and provide technical review, policy guidance, and administrative oversight and management to the three procurement operations in Headquarters, Cincinnati, and Research Triangle Park (RTP). In the grants area, resources will allow the Agency to develop and interpret regulations, policy and procedural guidance for new and existing Agency-wide assistance programs; award and administer Headquarters grants and loans, cooperative agreements, and interagency agreements; provide outreach to the Regions, States and Federal assistance recipients; continue to modify, update, and simplify assistance regulations; continue in-house audit and cost analyses; increase suspension and debarment actions to combat waste, fraud and abuse in Federal assistance and procurement programs; implement the Clean Air Act Amendments and enhance the role of the Agency's Grants Information System Management Council.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $15,628,700 supported by 274.1 total workyears for this program, of which $14,786,700 and 274.1 total workyears are from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $842,000 from the Abatement Control and Compliance appropriation. In support of the 3-year funding strategy, emphasis is being placed on addressing the ADP contracts management deficiencies as noted in the Inspector General audits and closing out the contract backlog as mandated by the FY 1992 Defense Appropriation Act. This program will also expand the financial monitoring function into a nationwide program that covers all major contracts, regardless of where they are placed or managed, and implementing the Superfund Long-Term Contracting Strategy ove the next several years. These resources are also being used to perform a full range of assistance activities including awarding and managing contracts, purchase orders, financial monitoring reviews, grants, loans, interagency agreements and performing Regional oversight reviews. These resources will also be used for developing suspension and debarment cases under the EPA assistance and procurement program, developing ICMS, strengthening internal grant management controls, building Region/state/recipient capacity, addressing regulation and policy development (continuing to implement the new State Revolving Fund policy), finalizing the implementation of a new National automated assistance document system, and an automated Congressional Notification System as well as providing project officer training.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency allocated a total of $15,157,900 supported by 240.9 total workyears for this program, of which $14,849,500 and 236.6 total workyears was from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation and $308,400 and 4.3 total workyears was from the Reregistration and Expedited Processing Revolving Fund. The major accomplishments in this program area included increased emphasis on contract planning, award, administration and automated processing of contracts and small purchases; improved ability in discovering and resolving financial issues in the contractor community; and improvements of the Headquarters automated grants document systems, issuance of additional awards for the Asbestos School Hazard Abatement Program, development of a Grants Information System Management Council and the implementation of another automated grant document system in the Regions. We aggressively pursued noncompliance actions and recovered substantial Federal funds from program participants who abused the privileges of Federal assistance, and finalized consolidation of assistance management functions in the Regions to improve internal controls.

FACILITIES MANAGEMENT AND SERVICES

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $11,656,400 supported by 188.0 total workyears for this program of which $11,011,900 and 188.0 total workyears will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $644,500 for the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $189,200 and a decrease of 1.8 total workyears in the Program and Research

Operations appropriation and an increase of $150,000 in Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation. The increase in Program and Research Operations reflects increased salary needs and the workyear decrease complies with the Administration's commitment to streamline government. The increase in Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation provides for the same level of effort in expense and contract needs. The Agency will administer the Nationwide Support, Headquarters Support, and Buildings and Facilities budgets; provide operational support and housekeeping services; and continue to monitor and direct contractor resources under support contracts, and efforts to improve working conditions at the Waterside Mall Complex.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $11,317,200 supported by 189.8 total workyears for this program, of which $10,822,700 and 189.8 total workyears is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $494,500 from the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation. These funds are being used to provide timely, high quality and cost effective facilities management and support services for EPA facilities in Washington, Research Triangle Park (RTP), North Carolina and Cincinnati, Ohio. These resources provide on-going services in the areas of property and space management, operational services, office support services, real estate and lease enforcement support, transportation management, printing and publication operations, security services, and facilities design and construction management.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $10,331,700 supported by 187.5 total workyears for this program, of which $10,175,500 and 185.2 total workyears were from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation and $156,200 and 2.3 total workyears from the Reregistration and Expedited Processing Revolving Fund. With these resources the Agency provided responsive facilities management services to EPA facilities in Washington, RTP and Cincinnati, established better administrative controls over property management, and effectively managed space needs. We continued to plan for the new Headquarters facility, improve ventilation throughout Waterside Mall and improve security services. This program supervised the construction of a library, computer and conference center addition to the Environmental Research Laboratory in Ada, Oklahoma; the design of the Region 9 Central Regional Laboratory in California; and the completion of the Cold Soak Test Facility at the National Vehicle Fuel Emissions Laboratory in Ann Arbor, Michigan.

INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND SERVICES

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $15,095,200 supported by 179.1 total workyears for this program, of which $13,199,500 and 179.1 total workyears will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $1,895,700 will be for the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase in the Program and Research Operations appropriation of $370,400 and a decrease of 2.1 total workyears, and an increase of $10,000 in the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation from 1993. The increase in Program and Research Operations appropriation reflects increased salary needs. The workyear decrease complies with the Administration's commitment to streamline government. The requested resources will enable the Agency to maintain current centrally administered information systems and services in support of EPA programs and the public. This program provides the personnel to manage the Agency's central and distributed computing and data transmission network, major administrative and programmatic data systems, and library services. In addition, these resources will permit the Agency to continue to strengthen information resources management including long and short-range ADP planning, ADP security, records management, software and data standards, internal controls on information resources, and systems modernization. Technical support is provided for the Regional geographic information systems effort and emphasis is placed on improving data sharing and integration with state environmental agencies. The data integration efforts will continue to assist the Agency in cross-media analysis for better risk-based decisions and more comprehensive compliance and enforcement actions. Further efforts will be taken to support international activities in environmental data sharing and information exchange.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $14,717,800 supported by 181.2 total workyears for this program, of which $12,829,100 and 181.2 workyears are from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $1,885,700 is from the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation. The Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation supports the implementation of Geographic Information Systems, data integration/remote sensing, and integration of international data. The workyears support the collection and dissemination of environmental data, the continued maintenance of centrally administered information systems and services in support of EPA programs and the public. This program provides the personnel to manage the Agency's central and distributed computing and data transmission network, major administrative and programmatic data systems, and library services. In addition, this program continued to strengthen information resources management including long and short-range ADP planning, ADP security, records management, software and data standard, internal controls on information systems, and systems modernization. The data integration efforts are assisting the Agency in more extensive cross-media analysis for better risk-based decisions and more comprehensive compliance and enforcement actions. Also this program is focusing on policy, planning, and IRM oversight, which was reported as a material weakness in a report to the President.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $14,921,100 supported by 187.0 total workyears for this program, of which $13,304,500 and 186.5 total workyears was from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation, $1,587,100 was from the Abatement Control and Compliance appropriation and $29,500 and .5 total workyears from the Reregistration and Expedited Processing Revolving Fund. During 1992, EPA continued to expand its implementation of the Integrated Financial Management System. Efforts were devoted and improvements made to information systems planning by EPA programs, strengthening information security, and enhancing the

Integrated Financial Management System. Through direct telecommunication link-up to the Agency's national data bases, all states will be able to utilize these data bases for information access and exchange. The Systems Development Center began its modernization efforts on chosen national data systems that serve critical areas of the Agency's mission. This modernization effort developed applications for cross-media use, and supported extensive efforts in international data sharing.

REGIONAL MANAGEMENT
Regional Management

PROGRAM		ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
		(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
Resources Management - Regions								
Program & Research Operations		$2,120.3	$2,306.5	$2,194.2	$2,194.2	$2,277.9	$83.7	-$28.6
Abatement Control and Compliance				$2	$2		-$2	
	TOTAL	$2,120.3	$2,306.5	$2,194.4	$2,194.4	$2,277.9	$83.5	-$28.6
Contracts & Grants Management - Regions								
Program & Research Operations		$5,597.2	$6,283.2	$7,076.9	$7,077.3	$7,363.3	$286.0	$1,080.1
Abatement Control and Compliance				$6	$6		-$6	
	TOTAL	$5,597.2	$6,283.2	$7,077.5	$7,077.9	$7,363.3	$285.4	$1,080.1
Regional Counsel								
Program & Research Operations		$6,414.1	$6,834.5	$6,591.0	$6,590.3	$7,082.7	$492.4	$248.2
Abatement Control and Compliance				$1.7	$1.7	$1.7		$1.7
	TOTAL	$6,414.1	$6,834.5	$6,592.7	$6,592.0	$7,084.4	$492.4	$249.9
Regional Management								
Program & Research Operations		$19,493.8	$18,190.6	$15,996.5	$16,194.9	$19,820.0	$3,625.1	$1,629.4
Abatement Control and Compliance		$1,575.4		$744.4	$844.4	$855.7	$11.3	$855.7
	TOTAL	$21,069.2	$18,190.6	$16,740.9	$17,039.3	$20,675.7	$3,636.4	$2,485.1
Planning, Evaluation & Analysis - Regions								
Program & Research Operations		$5,615.0	$5,866.3	$5,867.1	$5,866.9	$6,307.1	$440.2	$440.8
Abatement Control and Compliance				$6	$6	$6		$6
	TOTAL	$5,615.0	$5,866.3	$5,867.7	$5,867.5	$6,307.7	$440.2	$441.4
Financial Management - Regions								
Program & Research Operations		$4,079.0	$4,484.0	$4,772.4	$4,771.9	$4,810.7	$38.8	$326.7
Abatement Control and Compliance				$10.7	$10.7		-$10.7	
	TOTAL	$4,079.0	$4,484.0	$4,783.1	$4,782.6	$4,810.7	$28.1	$326.7
Human Resources Management - Regions								
Program & Research Operations		$4,999.7	$5,240.2	$5,686.7	$5,686.5	$5,737.9	$51.4	$497.7
Abatement Control and Compliance				$5	$5		-$5	
	TOTAL	$4,999.7	$5,240.2	$5,687.2	$5,687.0	$5,737.9	$50.9	$497.7

REGIONAL MANAGEMENT
Regional Management

		ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
		(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
Administrative Management - Regions								
Program & Research Operations		$9,212.8	$10,340.3	$10,389.9	$10,442.0	$10,598.6	$156.6	$258.3
Abatement Control and Compliance				$32.0	$32.0		-$32.0	
	TOTAL	$9,212.8	$10,340.3	$10,421.9	$10,474.0	$10,598.6	$124.6	$258.3
TOTAL:								
Program & Research Operations		$57,531.9	$59,545.6	$58,574.7	$58,824.0	$63,998.2	$5,174.2	$4,452.6
Abatement Control and Compliance		$1,575.4		$790.7	$890.7	$858.0	-$32.7	$858.0
Regional Management	TOTAL	$59,107.3	$59,545.6	$59,365.4	$59,714.7	$64,856.2	$5,141.5	$5,310.6
PERMANENT WORKYEARS								
Resources Management - Regions		38.4	40.8	40.7	40.3	39.4	-9	-1.4
Contracts & Grants Management - Regions		108.8	129.7	139.2	139.2	139.2		9.5
Regional Counsel		95.2	104.2	103.6	102.6	101.0	-1.6	-3.2
Regional Management		223.3	197.0	196.5	195.0	192.1	-2.9	-4.9
Planning, Evaluation & Analysis - Regions		89.6	101.4	101.3	100.3	98.8	-1.5	-2.6
Financial Management - Regions		88.6	95.4	95.3	94.0	92.1	-1.9	-3.3
Human Resources Management - Regions		94.9	102.8	102.7	101.3	99.3	-2.0	-3.5
Administrative Management - Regions		171.3	196.7	195.9	194.3	190.4	-3.9	-6.3
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS		910.1	968.0	975.2	967.0	952.3	-14.7	-15.7
TOTAL WORKYEARS								
Resources Management - Regions		40.5	40.8	40.7	40.3	39.4	-9	-1.4
Contracts & Grants Management - Regions		118.3	129.7	139.2	139.2	139.2		9.5
Regional Counsel		102.7	104.2	103.6	102.6	101.0	-1.6	-3.2

REGIONAL MANAGEMENT
Regional Management

	ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
	(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
Regional Management	239.6	197.0	196.5	195.0	192.1	-2.9	-4.9
Planning, Evaluation & Analysis - Regions	97.5	101.4	101.3	100.3	98.8	-1.5	-2.6
Financial Management - Regions	93.6	95.4	95.3	94.0	92.1	-1.9	-3.3
Human Resources Management - Regions	104.2	102.8	102.7	101.3	99.3	-2.0	-3.5
Administrative Management - Regions	186.0	196.7	195.9	194.3	190.4	-3.9	-6.3
TOTAL WORKYEARS	982.4	968.0	975.2	967.0	952.3	-14.7	-15.7

MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT

Regional Management

Budget Request

The Agency requests a total of $64,856,200 and 952.3 total workyears for 1994 which represents an increase of $5,141,500 and a decrease of 14.7 total workyears from 1993. The decrease in workyears is a result of the government-wide reduction in workyears that is part of the President's program to reduce the size and cost of government. The total request is for the Program and Research Operations Appropriation.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT - REGIONS

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $2,277,900 supported by 39.4 total workyears, of which all will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation. This represents an increase of $83,700 and a decrease of .9 in total workyears in the Program and Research Operations appropriation and a decrease of $200 in the Abatement Control and Compliance appropriation from 1993. The increase in Program and Research Operations will provide for anticipated salary needs. The workyear decrease complies with the Administration's commitment to streamline government. This level of funding supports Regional resource management and control activities, including budget and operating plan development and workload analysis. In addition, these resources will allow the Regional offices to continue implementing the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act and further strengthen funds control, and audit follow-up as required by the Inspector General Act Amendment of 1988.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $2,194,400 supported by 40.3 total workyears for this program, of which $2,194,200 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $200 from the Abatement Control and Compliance appropriation. These resources are being used to conduct budgeting and resource analysis functions and implement the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act and audit follow-up in the ten Regional offices.

1992 Accomplishment

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $2,120,300 supported by 40.5 total workyears for this program, all of which was from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation. These resources allowed Regional Administrators to effectively and efficiently manage their resources and operating plan processes.

CONTRACTS AND GRANTS MANAGEMENT - REGIONS

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $7,363,300 supported by 139.2 total workyears for this program, all of which will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation. This represents an increase of $286,000 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation and a decrease of $600 in the Abatement control and Compliance appropriation from the 1993 program. The increase in Program and Research Operations reflects increased salary needs. The grants program awards, administers and manages cooperative and interagency agreements and grants for program activities. Special emphasis will be placed on accountability and ensuring that every assistance award complies with regulatory and policy requirements and that recipients have the financial, procurement and property systems to account for and safeguard Federal funds. In addition, grant and small purchase support will continue to be provided at our Regional Offices.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $7,077,900 and 139.2 total workyears of which $7,077,300 and 139.2 total workyears is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $600 from the Abatement Control and Compliance appropriation. These resources provide the Regional program offices with small purchase support and grants management to effectively award, administer and manage cooperative and interagency agreements.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency allocated a total of $5,597,200 and 118.3 total workyears from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation. These resources provided the Regional contracting staff with on-going contracts support to the Regional Program personnel. Regional contracting staff also provided support to Headquarters in responding to Congressional, GAO, Inspector General, and public inquiries; maintained contract tracking systems; and assisted Project Officers and work assignments managers in negotiating work plans, receiving monthly vouchers and progress reports, and interpreting and understanding contract language. Grants Administration activities provide clear accountability for business administration responsibilities, promote the efficient utilization of resources by providing a core of business expertise and provide a "check and balance" relationship to assure achievement of both programmatic and administrative objectives necessary for program integrity.

REGIONAL COUNSEL

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $7,084,400 supported by 101.0 total workyears for this program, $7,082,700 of which will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and $1,700 of which will be for the Abatement Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $492,400 in total dollars, all of which is for the PRO appropriation; and a decrease of 1.6 total workyears from 1993. The increased PRO funding is the result of increased workforce costs. The decrease in workyears is a result of the government-wide reduction in workyears that is part of the President's program to reduce the size and cost of government.

The Offices of Regional Counsel (ORC) will continue to handle defensive litigation involving principally Regional issues. They will provide: advice and counsel to Regional programs; review Regional rulemaking actions; assist states by reviewing State program delegations and advising State agencies on obtaining adequate legal authorities; and support Agency contract and assistance programs through resolution of grant appeals, bid protests, and debarment and suspension actions. The decrease of 1.6 total workyears will result in reduced regional legal support to areas other than the following priority programs: ethics, Clean Air Act implementation, defensive litigation, review of state programs, Indian law.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $6,592,000, $6,590,300 of which is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and $1,700 of which is from the Abatement Control and Compliance appropriation, supported by 102.6 total workyears for this program. The ORCs handle defensive litigation involving principally Regional issues. They provide: advice and counsel to Regional programs; review Regional rulemaking actions; and assist States by reviewing State program delegations and advising State agencies on obtaining adequate legal authorities. Additionally, the ORCs continue to support Agency assistance and procurement programs through resolution of grant appeals, bid protest, and debarment and suspension actions.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $6,414,100 supported by 102.7 total workyears for this program, all of which was from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation. In 1992, the ORCs supported Agency priorities by providing legal advice and support to Regional managers and defending the Agency in litigation. They also advised on actions such as grants, contracts, and personnel actions. Additionally, the ORCs activities included advising State agencies on the legal requirements for assuming environmental protection programs, assisting in drafting appropriate regulatory language, and helping to negotiate and document the terms of delegation agreements.

REGIONAL MANAGEMENT

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $20,675,700 supported by 192.1 total workyears for this program, of which $19,820,000 and 192.1 total workyears will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $855,700 will be from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $3,625,100 and a decrease of 2.9 total workyears in the Program and Research Operations appropriation and an increases of $11,300 in the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation from 1993. The increase in Program and Research Operations and Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriations reflect increased personnel and support costs. The decrease in workyears is a result of the government-wide reduction in workyears that is part of the President's program to reduce the size and cost of government. The budget request will enable the Regional offices to continue to shape and articulate policy for state and local governments; respond to inquiries from Congress, the news media and the public; establish regular communications with public interest, environmental and business groups; maintain an effective Equal Employment Opportunity program; process Freedom of Information Act requests; issue critical news releases; and assist in Regional analytical activities.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $17,039,300 and 195.0 total workyears for this program, of which $16,194,900 and 195.0 total workyears are from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $844,400 is from the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation. In 1993 we continue to emphasize coordination and dissemination of the increasing number of information requests including Freedom of Information Act requests, which are increasing by approximately 20 percent per year. The program will continue issuing critical news releases, maintaining a Regional Equal Employment program, responding to Congressional inquiries, and coordinating EPA involvement in major state environmental issues.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated $21,069,200 and 239.6 total workyears for this program, of which $19,493,800 and 239.6 total workyears were from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation and $1,575,400 was from the Abatement Control and Compliance appropriation. This program provided support for the Regional Administrators and their immediate staffs, as well as for the basic staff functions of public affairs, Congressional and intergovernmental activities, the equal employment opportunity function, and responses to Freedom of Information Act requests.

PLANNING, EVALUATION, AND ANALYSIS -- REGIONS

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $6,307,700 supported by 98.8 total workyears for this program, of which $6,307,100 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and $600 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase from 1993 of $440,200 in Program and Research Operations, to support projected salary and benefit costs, and a decrease of 1.5 total workyears, to reflect the Administration's commitment to reduce the Federal workforce.

The ten Regions will carry out essential Regional planning, evaluation and analysis activities. These activities will include staff support for state comparative risk projects and for the development of strategies for utilizing flexibility in the state grant process. The objective is to ensure that resources are directed toward the highest risk environmental problems, and to prevent pollution in the most cost-effective ways possible. Resources will also provide for the development and update of Regional four-year strategic plans and annual action plans. These plans will target resources to enhance risk reduction based on Regional comparative risk analyses. In addition, resources will be used to: prepare accountability reports; undertake program evaluations; conduct management and regulatory analyses; provide training in the areas of risk assessment, risk management, and risk communication for Regional and state personnel; and to manage pollution prevention programs in the Regions, including strategy implementation, training, education, grant oversight, and support for multi-state Regional councils established specifically to deal with pollution prevention initiatives.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $5,867,500 supported by 100.3 total workyears for this program, of which $5,866,900 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $600 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

The ten Regions are carrying out essential Regional planning, evaluation, and analysis activities. For example, the Regions are developing four-year plans and one-year Regional strategies using comparative risk analyses to target resources and thereby optimize risk reduction. Other activities include: preparing accountability reports; evaluating programs, conducting management and regulatory analysis; preparing risk assessment and risk management analyses; and conducting risk training/communication courses to build technical capability and institutional liaisons with states and other stakeholders. In addition, Regions are performing functions related to cross-media pollution prevention. This includes implementation of EPA's Pollution Prevention Strategy and Regional pollution prevention plans; adoption of pollution prevention approaches in site-specific decision-making; training and education events for state and local governments, industry and citizen groups,; oversight of state activities funded by pollution prevention grants; integration of pollution prevention into Regional risk management strategies; and support for multi-state Regional councils established specifically to deal with pollution prevention initiatives.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $5,615,000 supported by 97.5 total workyears for this program, all of which was from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation.

The ten Regions carried out essential planning, evaluation and analysis activities including strategic planning that relied on comparative risk analysis for the development of strategic options. The Regions also prepared accountability reports; program evaluations; management and regulatory analyses. Risk assessment, management, and communication was undertaken to support the development and implementation of Regional risk reduction strategies. In addition, the Regions implemented pollution prevention plans; adopted pollution prevention approaches in site-specific decision making; conducted training and education events for government, industry, and citizen groups; maintained oversight of pollution prevention state grant activities; integrated pollution prevention into Regional risk management strategies; and supported multi-state Regional councils established specifically to deal with pollution prevention activities.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT - REGIONS

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $4,810,700 supported by 92.1 total workyears for this program, all of which will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation. This represents an increase of $38,800 and a decrease of 1.9 total workyears in the Program and Research Operations appropriation and a decrease of $10,700 in the Abatement Control and Compliance appropriation from 1993. The increase in Program and Research Operations will provide for anticipated salary needs. The workyear decrease complies with the Administration's commitment to streamline government. This level of funding will allow the financial management offices to provide basic financial services and maintain on-going financial management functions. The financial management offices will continue to provide accounting, payment processing, billings and collections for grants, travel, payroll, contracts, purchase orders, and all other financial transactions as well as payroll support and general ledger activities. It also provides the capability to continue conducting internal control reviews as required by the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act of 1982 as well as Cash Management Reviews mandated by the Deficit Reduction Act of 1984.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $4,782,600 supported by 94.0 total workyears for this program, of which $4,771,900 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $10,700 from the Abatement Control and Compliance appropriation. These resources are being used to provide the Regions with accounting, payment processing, payroll support, financial reporting services, and comprehensive financial management, and financial audit follow-up and accounting reconciliation activities.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $4,079,000 supported by 93.6 total workyears for this program, all of which was from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation. With these resources, the Financial Management Offices provided accounting, payment processing, payroll support, financial reporting services, and comprehensive financial management.

HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT - REGIONS

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $5,737,900 supported by 99.3 total workyears for this program, all of which will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation. This represents an increase of $51,400 and a decrease of 2.0 FTE in the Program and Research Operations appropriation and a $500 decrease in the Abatement Control and Compliance appropriation from 1993. The increase in Program and Research Operations will provide for anticipated salary needs. The workyear decrease complies with the Administration's commitment to streamline government. The resources will allow Regional personnel offices to meet basic regulatory requirements. These services include processing recruitment and classification actions, processing personnel and payroll transactions, providing advisory services and reorganization reviews, administering the grievance system, negotiating with unions, managing the Performance Management and Recognition System, and providing employee development and training.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $5,687,000 supported by 101.3 total workyears for this program, of which $5,686,500 and 101.3 total workyears is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $500 from the Abatement Control and Compliance. These resources are being used to formalize local human resource management programs, provide for recruitment, staffing, and classification actions, conduct position management and pay administration, process personnel and payroll transactions, administer grievance system and disciplinary action procedures, provide employment development and training, consult and negotiate with local unions, conduct special studies, and advise Regional managers on the above functions.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $4,999,700 supported by 104.2 total workyears for this program, all of which was from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation. With these resources, the Regional personnel offices provided on-going personnel services to support the accomplishment of the Regions' program operations and goals, provided better training programs for Regional employees, and initiated human resources management programs.

ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT - REGIONS

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $10,598,600 supported by 190.4 total workyears for this program, all of which will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation. This represents an increase of $156,600 and a decrease of 3.9 total workyears in the Program and Research Operations appropriation and a $32,000 decrease in the Abatement Control and Compliance appropriation. The increase in Program and Research Operations will provide for anticipated salary needs. The workyear decrease complies with the Administration's commitment to streamline government. Resources will allow the Regions to provide administrative management services that include maintaining administrative information systems and minicomputer operations, ensuring ADP operations support for Regional programs, managing word processing equipment and ADP systems acquisition, and coordinating Regional records management. Development of state data management plans to ensure efficient and reliable methods of State/EPA data sharing will receive priority attention. In addition, this program will ensure the safety and security of Regional personnel, manage property and supplies, provide general office services, and provide program management for all support services.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $10,474,000 supported by 194.3 total workyears for this program, of which $10,442,000 and 194.3 total workyears is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $32,000 from the Abatement Control and Compliance appropriation. These resources are being used to provide the Regions with administrative management activities in the areas of information management, specifically GIS activities, health and safety and environmental compliance, and facilities support. This program will continue to improve methods for EPA and States to share environmental data.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $9,212,800 supported by 186.0 total workyears for this program, all of which was from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation. With these resources, the Regions provided administrative management services and implemented information management plans to increase use of personal computers and integrate electronic telecommunications lines to achieve cost saving and productivity gains.

SUPPORT COSTS
Support Costs

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

PROGRAM	ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
Lab Support - Pesticides & Toxic Substances							
Program & Research Operations	$329.8	$474.0					-$474.0
Abatement Control and Compliance			$360.1	$360.1	$360.1		$360.1
TOTAL	$329.8	$474.0	$360.1	$360.1	$360.1		-$113.9
Professional Training							
Program & Research Operations	$1,256.0	$1,126.3	$49.7	$38.2		-$38.2	$1,126.3
Abatement Control and Compliance			$1,264.9	$1,266.3	$1,256.3	-$10.0	$1,256.3
TOTAL	$1,256.0	$1,126.3	$1,314.6	$1,304.5	$1,256.3	-$48.2	$130.0
Nationwide Support Services							
Program & Research Operations	$109,764.3	$127,416.1	$1,796.7	$1,805.6	$2,300.0	$494.4	$125,116.1
Abatement Control and Compliance			$117,837.4	$117,764.8	$128,614.8	$10,850.0	$128,614.8
Office of Inspector General	$1,747.9	$1,709.0	$1,679.0	$1,679.0	$1,426.1	-$252.9	-$282.9
FIFRA Revolving Fund	$2,046.5			$2,400.0		-$2,400.0	
Oil Spills Trust Fund		$540.0	$443.1	$443.1		-$443.1	-$540.0
TOTAL	$113,558.7	$129,665.1	$121,756.2	$124,092.5	$132,340.9	$8,248.4	$2,675.8
Headquarters Support Services							
Program & Research Operations	$53,889.7	$64,038.5	$58.2	$58.2		-$58.2	-$64,038.5
Abatement Control and Compliance			$49,562.8	$49,645.0	$51,962.7	$2,317.7	$51,962.7
Office of Inspector General	$352.0	$613.0	$613.0	$613.0	$613.0		
FIFRA Revolving Fund	$443.1			$344.0		-$344.0	
Oil Spills Trust Fund		$55.0	$45.1	$45.1		-$45.1	-$55.0
TOTAL	$54,684.8	$64,706.5	$50,279.1	$50,705.3	$52,575.7	$1,870.4	-$12,130.8
Regional Support Services							
Program & Research Operations	$38,945.7	$50,251.8	$665.3	$665.0		-$665.0	-$50,251.8
Abatement Control and Compliance			$47,891.4	$48,014.2	$49,854.3	$1,840.1	$49,854.3
Office of Inspector General	$166.6	$654.0	$654.0	$480.0	$625.0	$145.0	-$29.0
FIFRA Revolving Fund	$13.3						
Oil Spills Trust Fund		$220.2	$28.8	$29.8		-$29.8	-$220.2
TOTAL	$39,125.6	$51,126.0	$49,239.5	$49,189.0	$50,479.3	$1,290.3	-$646.7

SUPPORT COSTS
Support Costs

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

		ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
Lab Support - Air And Radiation								
Program & Research Operations		$2,423.1	$2,190.0					-$2,190.0
Abatement Control and Compliance				$2,095.0	$2,083.6	$2,083.6		$2,083.6
	TOTAL	$2,423.1	$2,190.0	$2,095.0	$2,083.6	$2,083.6		-$106.4
Automated Data Processing Support Services								
Program & Research Operations		$45,422.6	$49,693.2					-$49,693.2
Abatement Control and Compliance		$11,062.2		$57,760.8	$58,208.3	$40,159.8	-$18,048.5	$40,159.8
Office of Inspector General		$127.5	$130.0	$130.0	$130.0	$130.0		
	TOTAL	$56,612.3	$49,823.2	$57,890.8	$58,338.3	$40,289.8	-$18,048.5	-$9,533.4
TOTAL:								
Program & Research Operations		$252,031.2	$295,189.9	$2,569.9	$2,567.0	$2,300.0	-$267.0	$292,889.9
Abatement Control and Compliance		$11,062.2		$276,772.4	$277,342.3	$274,291.6	-$3,050.7	$274,291.6
Office of Inspector General		$2,394.0	$3,106.0	$3,076.0	$2,902.0	$2,794.1	-$107.9	-$311.9
FIFRA Revolving Fund		$2,502.9			$2,744.0		-$2,744.0	
Oil Spills Trust Fund			$815.2	$517.0	$518.0		-$518.0	-$815.2
Support Costs	TOTAL	$267,990.3	$299,111.1	$282,935.3	$286,073.3	$279,385.7	-$6,687.6	-$19,725.4

MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT

Support Costs

1994 Budget Request

The Agency requests a total of $279,385,700 for 1994, a decrease of $6,687,600 from 1993. Of the request, $2,300,000 will be from the Program and Research Operations appropriation, $274,291,600 will be from the Abatement Control and Compliance appropriation, and $2,794,100 will be from the Office of the Inspector General appropriations. This represents a decrease of $267,000 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation, a decrease of $3,050,700 in the Abatement Control and Compliance appropriation, a decrease of $107,900 in the Office of Inspector General appropriations, a decrease of $2,744,000 in the FIFRA Revolving Fund, and a decrease of $518,000 in the Oil Spills Trust Fund. The resources for Oil Spills response have been transferred to a separate Oil Spills Trust Fund appropriation program element. The reduction in FIFRA is because we are not requesting funds from the FIFRA Revolving Fund.

LAB SUPPORT - PESTICIDES AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $360,100 for this program, all of which will be for the Abatement Control and Compliance appropriation. This funding level remains unchanged from the 1993 level. Resources will be used for basic facilities and operation and maintenance costs for the laboratories in Beltsville, Maryland and Bay St. Louis, Mississippi. These costs include utilities, security, communications, warehousing, custodial services, and building maintenance. These resources will also provide for the purchase of new laboratory equipment to replace equipment which is obsolete or no longer cost-effective to repair, and cover increasing maintenance costs for existing equipment. The resources will also provide for the purchase of equipment for building analytical capacity for biotechnology and other unique products which cannot be validated with traditional laboratory instruments.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $360,100 for this program, all of which is from the Abatement Control and Compliance appropriation. The 1993 program supports the facilities, operations, and maintenance costs for the laboratories in Beltsville, Maryland and Bay St. Louis, Mississippi. These costs include utilities, security, communications, warehousing, custodial services, building maintenance, purchase of new laboratory equipment to replace equipment which is obsolete or no longer cost-effective to repair, equipment maintenance, building biotechnology capacity, and analyzing unique products which cannot be validated with traditional analytical laboratory instruments.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $329,800 for this program, all of which was from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation. The funds were used to provide general support and maintenance of the laboratories.

PROFESSIONAL TRAINING

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $1,256,300 for this program, all of which will be for the Abatement Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents a decrease of $38,200 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation and a decrease of $10,000 in the Abatement Control and Compliance appropriation from 1993. The Agency will continue to offer training and development opportunities to EPA employees and managers. For supervisory and managerial development, the Agency will continue to emphasize assessment and career counseling activities and will provide access to core supervisory and managerial training courses. It will also support a career counseling initiative and assessment activities to identify development needs for candidates for supervisory and managerial positions. The EPA Institute will further streamline its training delivery systems and lead development of programs that support the core strategic curriculum. The Institute will continue to develop competency menus for major careers at EPA. It will also institutionalize the non-supervisory leadership program. EPA will continue supporting implementation of Total Quality Management(TQM) by making advanced TQM training available. The Agency will continue to implement recommendations of the Cultural Diversity Task Force. Current activities of the Presidential Management Intern Program, the EPA Management Intern Program and the Greater Leadership Opportunities Program for women and minorities will continue. The Agency will also continue to support the Career Advisory Committees and the Human Resources Council.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $1,304,500 for this program, of which $38,200 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $1,266,300 is from the Abatement Control and Compliance appropriation. The Agency is continuing to offer training and development opportunities to EPA employees and managers. However, for some courses the tuition and expenses are being shared by the Agency program offices. For supervisory and managerial development, the Agency is continuing to emphasize assessment and career counseling activities and is providing access to core supervisory and managerial training courses. It is also adding basic skills training courses and sexual harassment seminars and is supporting a career counseling initiative and assessment activities to identify developmental needs for candidates for supervisory and managerial positions. The EPA Institute is streamlining its training delivery systems and offering self-paced instruction in its technology-based learning laboratory. The Institute is beginning to develop competency menus for major careers in EPA. It is also developing and implementing new course offerings identified in the core curriculum that support EPA's strategic direction. Non-supervisory leadership programs, including Greater Leadership

Opportunities (GLO) and Goalsetters Reaching for Opportunities (GRO), will continue on a limited basis and with program office support. EPA is continuing to support implementation of TQM by maintaining quality TQM training to Agency and State environmental employees. In addition, advanced TQM training is being developed to provide quality management and team leadership/facilitation skills.

The Agency is beginning to implement recommendations generated from the Cultural Diversity Task Force. Activities of the Presidential Management Intern program and the EPA Internship program are being maintained, however, on a smaller scale than in previous years. The Agency will continue to support the principles of the Career Advisory Committees and the Human Resources Council without active participation and attendance.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $1,256,000 for this program, all of which was from the Salaries and Expense appropriation. These funds were used to create and provide training and development opportunities for EPA employees and managers. As part of the implementation of the comprehensive management development program, the Agency emphasized assessment and career counseling activities. EPA made its core supervisory and managerial training courses available and continued to modernize these courses by incorporating elements on managing a culturally diverse workforce and strategic planning. The EPA Institute realigned its course offerings around the core curriculum to support the Agency's strategic direction. EPA supported expansion of the TQM effort by making training available to employees and managers throughout the Agency and State environmental organizations. The EPA Institute expanded its non-supervisory leadership program at Headquarters by offering the GRO program at the GS 4-10 levels. This program and GLO are targeted for leadership development of minorities and women. The Agency completed the second phase of the Cultural Diversity Study and the Diversity Task Force formulated recommendations to the Agency. Activities of the Presidential Management Intern Program, the EPA Management Internal Program, and the GLO Program for women and minorities were maintained. The Agency also continued to support the career advisory committees and the Human Resources Council.

NATIONWIDE SUPPORT SERVICES

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $132,340,900 for this program, of which $2,300,000 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation, $128,614,800 will be for the Abatement Control and Compliance appropriation, and $1,426,100 will be for the Inspector General appropriations. This represents an increase of $494,400 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation, an increase of $10,850,000 in the Abatement Control and Compliance appropriation, a decrease of $252,900 in the Inspector General appropriations, a decrease of $2,400,000 in the FIFRA Revolving Fund, and a decrease of $443,100 in the Oil Spills Trust Fund from 1993. The increase in Abatement Control and Compliance provides for the escalation in GSA rent costs, and rate increases. It also provides for Integrated Contract Management System (ICMS) development. ICMS will address and enhance many critical procurement issues such as accurate procurement information, timely responses to Congressional inquiries and reliable financial data. The increase in the Program Research and Operations appropriation provides for increases to Worker's Compensation and Unemployment Compensation. The decrease in the Inspector General appropriation reflect costs associated with decreased Agency workyears. These funds will pay for quality Agency-wide support costs including space rental, postage, FTS and telecommunications costs, national security, Code of Federal regulations typesetting, unemployment compensation, workmen's compensation, health and safety and environmental compliance, technical assistance, and audits and personnel support for Public Health Service commissioned officers, and the Integrated Financial Management System.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $124,092,500 for this program, of which $1,805,600 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation, $117,764,800 is from the Abatement Control and Compliance appropriation, $1,679,000 is from the Inspector General appropriations, $2,400,000 is from the FIFRA Revolving Fund, and $443,100 is from the Oil Spills Trust Fund. These resources are being used by the Agency to provide efficient nationwide services to the Agency workforce. The Agency continues to work with GSA to procure additional space in Washington to help alleviate overcrowded conditions at the Waterside Mall. We will provide safety, health and environmental management programs and issue new policy and program manuals for a risk-based medical surveillance program and safe management of asbestos-containing building materials at EPA facilities.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $113,558,700 for this program, of which $109,764,300 was from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation, $1,747,900 was from the Inspector General appropriation, and $2,046,500 was from the FIFRA Revolving Fund. These resources allowed the Agency to pursue several nationwide support efforts in the areas of space planning, telecommunications, information security, personal property management, safety, health, and environmental management, including the initiation of a new program in the area of marine safety.

HEADQUARTERS SUPPORT SERVICES

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $52,575,700 for this program, of which $51,962,700 will be for the Abatement Control and Compliance appropriation and $613,000 will be for the Inspector General appropriations. This represents a decrease of $58,200 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation, an increase of $2,317,700 in the Abatement Control and Compliance appropriation, a decrease of $344,000 in the FIFRA Revolving Fund, and a decrease of $45,100 in the Oil Spills Trust Fund. This increase provides for cost escalations to security contracts, will cover anticipated utility rate increases, and provides for other contract rate increases. These resources will provide space planning and coordination services for the new Headquarters facility. These resources will also provide quality Headquarters Support Services at Washington, DC, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina, and Cincinnati including motor pool, printing and copying, telephones, utilities, facilities operations and maintenance (specifically the needs associated with the Waterside Mall Complex), and ADP technical support. Data integration efforts will support the Agency emphasis on compliance, enforcement, and pollution prevention strategies.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $50,705,300 for this program, of which $58,200 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation, $49,645,000 is from the Abatement Control and Compliance appropriation, $613,000 is from the Inspector General appropriations, $344,000 is from the FIFRA Revolving Fund, and $45,100 is from the Oil Spills Trust Fund. These resources are being used to provide on-going office, building, and information management services to EPA operations in Washington, RTP, and Cincinnati. With this funding level the Agency will provide adequate on-going services necessary to operate and manage EPA Headquarters facilities, office supply/support services, and management information systems. Additionally, the Agency will continue to carry out its operating plans for delegation of authority for lease enforcement/building operations at Headquarters facilities, and will continue to refine procedures for property management/inventory control. We will initiate the first phase of interior space planning developing Agency specific space standards and conceptual layouts. In addition, we are continuing our facility improvement and health and safety efforts at the Waterside Hall Complex.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $54,684,800 for this program, of which $53,889,700 was from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation, $352,000 was from the Inspector General appropriation, and $443,100 was from the FIFRA Revolving Fund. These resources provided basic Headquarters Support services to EPA operations in Washington, RTP, and Cincinnati and funded the operational portion of our indoor air quality improvement initiative at Waterside Mall. Resources enabled the Agency to overlay previously developed requirements on the existing scheme proposed by the developer and recommend design changes to make the new Headquarters facility more responsive to our needs.

REGIONAL SUPPORT SERVICES

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $50,479,300 for this program, of which $49,854,300 will be for the Abatement Control and Compliance appropriation and $625,000 will be for the Inspector General appropriations. This represents a decrease of $665,000 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation, an increase of $1,840,100 in the Abatement Control and Compliance appropriation, an increase of $145,000 in the Inspector General appropriations, and a decrease of $29,800 in the Oil Spills Trust Fund. The increase in the Inspector General appropriations will provide for inflationary increases in support costs. The increase in Abatement Control and Compliance will provide for Regional moves. This level of resources will provide the ten Regional Offices with basic support services including printing and copying, minicomputer operations, utilities, mail, telephone, library operations, general training, office and laboratory facility maintenance, and technical support.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $49,189,000 for this program, of which $665,000 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation, $48,014,200 is from the Abatement Control and Compliance appropriation, $480,000 is from the Inspector General appropriations, and $29,800 is from the Oil Spills Trust Fund. These resources are being used to provide basic office, building, and information management services to the Regions. In addition, funding is provided to pay for Regional moves.

1992 Accomplishment

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $39,125,600 for this program, of which $38,945,700 was from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation, $166,600 was from the Inspector General appropriation, and $13,300 was from the FIFRA Revolving Fund. These funds provided ongoing support services in the Regions including improved property management and better safety for EPA employees. Also, the Regional office in Chicago was relocated.

LAB SUPPORT - AIR AND RADIATION

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $2,083,600 for this program, all of which will be for the Abatement Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents no change from 1993. This program supports the National Vehicle and Fuel Emissions Laboratory (NVFEL) in Ann Arbor, Michigan; the National Air and Radiation Environmental Laboratory (NAREL) in Montgomery, Alabama; and the Las Vegas radiation facility (LVF) in Nevada. The funds provide basic operation and maintenance support at these locations. The support provided includes security, janitorial, and maintenance services; utilities; General Services Administration vehicles; supplies and materials; and communications.

1993 Program

In 1993 the Agency is allocating $2,083,600 to support the three laboratories, all from the Abatement Control and Compliance appropriation. The 1993 program is providing the same types of activities described for 1994: basic laboratory operations, maintenance, and supplies. These activities are required on a continuing basis for effective and safe laboratory operation.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992 the Agency obligated a total of $2,423,100 for this program, all of which was from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation. These funds provided the basic facilities operations and maintenance costs necessary to operate the three laboratories.

AUTOMATED DATA PROCESSING SUPPORT COSTS

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $40,289,800 for this program, of which $40,159,800 will be for the Abatement Control and Compliance appropriation and $130,000 will be for the Inspector General appropriations. This represents a decrease of $18,048,500 in the Abatement Control and Compliance appropriation and no change in the Inspector General appropriation. The decreases result from one-time Congressional adds in 1993. These resources will provide the mainframe computing capacity, telecommunications network, quality work station support and operations to support the access and use of environmental and management data. Resources will also provide for a high speed communications link between RTP, North Carolina and the Agency's Supercomputer in Bay City, Michigan and support the High Performance Computing and Communications (FCCSET) activities.

1993 Program

The Agency is allocating a total of $58,338,300, of which $58,208,300 is from the Abatement Control and Compliance appropriation and $130,000 is from the Inspector General appropriations. These funds will be used to provide adequate computing and telecommunications resources to support the basic mission of the Agency. Within this funding level, however, there will be no expansion of the computing and telecommunications utility of the Agency. The National Data Processing Division will be supporting only the basic operations in its three data centers and the wide area data telecommunications network.

Congressional Directive: A total of $19,900,000 from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation is for the Congressionally directed Supercomputer, including the Center for Ecology Research and Training, in Bay City, Michigan.

1992 Accomplishments

The Agency allocated a total of $56,612,300 for this program, of which $45,422,600 was from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation, $11,062,200 was from the Abatement Control and Compliance appropriation, and $127,500 was from the Inspector General appropriation. These funds were used to provide for the Agency's program offices use of computing time and other ADP services, exclusive of Superfund. The Agency's mainframe computing resources were expended to meet the increased use by the Agency and States in environmental data collection, use, and sharing.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
APPROPRIATION							
Buildings & Facilities	$32,617.7	$42,100.0	$134,300.0	$134,300.0	$18,000.0	$116,300.0	-$24,100.0
TOTAL, Buildings and Facilit	$32,617.7	$42,100.0	$134,300.0	$134,300.0	$18,000.0	$116,300.0	-$24,100.0
OUTLAYS	$16,412.0	$31,525.0	$55,407.0	$55,407.0	$79,894.0	$24,487.0	$48,369.0

AUTHORIZATION LEVELS   Authorization is by virtue of the Appropriations Act.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	DIFFERENCE ENACTED VS PRES. BUD	DIFFERENCE EST. VS PRES. BUD	DIFFERENCE EST. VS ENACTED
APPROPRIATION						
Buildings & Facilities	$42,100.0	$134,300.0	$134,300.0	$92,200.0	$92,200.0	
TOTAL, BUILDINGS AND FACILITIE	$42,100.0	$134,300.0	$134,300.0	$92,200.0	$92,200.0	

The following point lists the major reason that the dollars devoted to this media have changed from submission of the President's FY 1993 Budget Request to the FY 1993 Current Estimates.

BUILDING AND FACILITIES

- o Appropriation changes were made to implement the mandated Congressional reductions and addons.

MEDIA BRIDGE TABLES

BUILDING AND FACILITIES

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION AND RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

	BUILDING AND FACILITIES	
	B&F	Total
FY 1993 CURRENT ESTIMATE	$134,300	$134,300
Changes by Category:		
Workforce Costs (+/-)	$0	$0
Legislative Initiatives (+/-)	$0	$0
Program Initiatives (+/-)	+$6,000	+$6,000
Discontinuation of Specific Increases to FY 1992 Request (-)	-$122,300	-$122,300
Others (+/-)	$0	$0
FY 1994 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET	$18,000	$18,000

BUILDING AND FACILITIES

OVERVIEW AND STRATEGY

The Buildings and Facilities appropriation funds the design, construction, repair, and improvement of buildings occupied by EPA. The Agency currently has ten Regional offices with associated Regional laboratories, two large research and development laboratory complexes, a number of field stations with laboratory facilities, and a large headquarters complex.

This program provides a safe and healthful work environment for EPA employees by providing for renovation upgrades, and repair or replacement of our facilities. We are implementing intermediate and long-range plans which assess alternative housing options for EPA operations, as well as continuing a repair program that protects the investment in EPA's real property holdings. We are also upgrading and modifying current facilities to more adequately and efficiently address the Agency's changing programs. We will continue to emphasize environmental compliance and health and safety efforts in EPA facilities such as removing asbestos and PCB's, upgrading fire and life safety systems, and replacing HVAC systems to meet ventilation standards.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES
New Facilities

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

PROGRAM		ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
New Facilities								
Buildings & Facilities		$21,122.3	$30,100.0	$122,300.0	$122,300.0	$6,000.0	$116,300.0	-$24,100.0
	TOTAL	$21,122.3	$30,100.0	$122,300.0	$122,300.0	$6,000.0	$116,300.0	-$24,100.0
TOTAL:								
Buildings & Facilities		$21,122.3	$30,100.0	$122,300.0	$122,300.0	$6,000.0	$116,300.0	-$24,100.0
New Facilities	TOTAL	$21,122.3	$30,100.0	$122,300.0	$122,300.0	$6,000.0	$116,300.0	-$24,100.0

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

NEW FACILITIES

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $6,000,000 for this program, all of which will be for the Building and Facilities appropriation. This represents a decrease of $116,300,000 from 1993. The decrease reflects completion of funding for several one-time Congressionally directed projects. FY 1994 funds will be used for the build-out and design of new facilities.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating $122,300,000 for this program, all of which is from the Buildings and Facilities appropriation. These funds are being used for the Center for Ecology, Research and Training in Bay City, Michigan, for the design phase of a consolidated facility at Research Triangle Park, North Carolina, to design a new Environmental Science Center to replace the Region 3 Laboratory in Annapolis and the Pesticides Laboratory in Beltsville, Maryland, grants to Columbia University, the University of Utah, and the University of Maine, and the Christopher Columbus Center in Baltimore, Maryland.

Congressional Directives. All of the funds are for Congressionally directed projects.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $21,122,300 for this program. These funds were used to complete construction of a new addition to the Environmental Research Laboratory in Ada, Oklahoma, to construct the Cold Soak Test Facility in the National Vehicle and Fuel Emissions Laboratory in Ann Arbor, Michigan, to construct a day care center in Athens, Georgia, to begin the design of a consolidated facility at Research Triangle Park, and to design the day center at EPA's Ada, Oklahoma facility. Funds were also obligated for grants to the Christopher Columbus Center in Baltimore, Maryland, and to the Neural Science Center at New York University.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES
Repairs & Improvements

	ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)							
PROGRAM							
Repairs & Improvements							
Buildings & Facilities	$11,495.4	$12,000.0	$12,000.0	$12,000.0	$12,000.0		
TOTAL	$11,495.4	$12,000.0	$12,000.0	$12,000.0	$12,000.0		
TOTAL:							
Buildings & Facilities	$11,495.4	$12,000.0	$12,000.0	$12,000.0	$12,000.0		
Repairs & Improvements TOTAL	$11,495.4	$12,000.0	$12,000.0	$12,000.0	$12,000.0		

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $12,000,000 for this program, all of which will be for the Buildings and Facilities appropriation. This represents no change from 1993. These funds will provide engineering design and construction related to the repair and improvement of buildings occupied by EPA. More specifically, these funds will be used to address critical repairs related to employee health and safety (fire protection installation), enhance environmental compliance efforts in EPA facilities (asbestos and underground storage tank removal and hazardous materials storage), improve working conditions at the Waterside Mall Complex, as well as necessary retrofitting to implement the Master Space Plan, meet critical build-out costs for space associated with moving the New York Regional Office, and provide for required alterations and repairs (electrical distribution, air conditioning, emergency power for laboratory facilities).

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $12,000,000 for this program, all of which is from the Buildings and Facilities appropriation. These resources are being used to provide maintenance and repair to facilities in an effort to prevent further deterioration of EPA facilities, to continue environmental compliance activities, such as acid neutralization and underground storage tank activities, and to continue health and safety improvements and modifications to facilities, including fire safety abatement. A number of program support projects will be funded including the repair of the water system at the Narragansett marine laboratories and the addition of a mixed waste laboratory at Montgomery, Alabama. Build-out costs associated with new space in Athens and Atlanta, Georgia, Denver, Colorado and Washington, D.C. will be funded and the Agency's nationwide facilities master planning will also continue.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $11,495,400, all of which was from the Buildings and Facilities appropriation. These resources were used to complete health and safety improvements to protect EPA employees at 10 different locations, finish environmental compliance improvements at 5 locations, provide routine and emergency repairs at multiple sites throughout the nation and provide build-out for new office space in Dallas, New York, Denver, and Headquarters.

CONSTRUCTION GRANTS
(Water Infrastructure)

	ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)							
APPROPRIATION							
Drinking Water - SRF					$599,000.0	$599,000.0	$599,000.0
Water Infrastructure Financing	2310,757.6	2500,000.0	2500,000.0	2500,000.0	1448,000.0	-1052,000.0	-1052,000.0
TOTAL, Construction Grants (Water Infrastructure)	2310,757.6	2500,000.0	2500,000.0	2500,000.0	2047,000.0	$453,000.0	$453,000.0
OUTLAYS	2420,825.0	2171,438.0	2371,797.0	2371,797.0	2588,971.0	$217,174.0	$417,533.0

AUTHORIZATION LEVELS Authorizing language is required.

CONSTRUCTION GRANTS
(Water Infrastructure)

	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	DIFFERENCE ENACTED VS PRES. BUD	EST. VS PRES. BUD	EST. VS ENACTED
	(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)					
APPROPRIATION						
Construction Grants	2500,000.0	2500,000.0	2500,000.0			
TOTAL, Construction Grants	2500,000.0	2500,000.0	2500,000.0			

The following points list the major reasons that the dollars devoted to this media have changed from submission of the President's FY 1993 Budget Request to the FY 1993 Current Estimates:

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING

- +$26.0 M for Nonpoint Source Grants base transferred from the AC&C appropriation through Congressional direction.
- +$24.0 M for a Congressional Add to fund Nonpoint Source Grants.
- -$32.5 M from Tijuana Wastewater Treatment Facility.
- -$86.0 M from State Revolving Fund.
- -$15.0 M from New River/Nogales.
- +$ 5.5 M for San Diego Construction Grant
- +$82.0 M for Rouge River Wet Weather Demonstration Project.
- +$19.0 M for Carver/Greenfield Wastewater Treatment.
- +$ 7.0 M for Altanta Sewer & Wastewater Treatment.
- +$10.0 M for Avondale, Arizona Wastewater Treatment.
- +$10.0 M for New Mexico Colonias Wastewater Treatment.

MEDIA BRIDGE TABLES

MEDIA Construction Grants (Water Infrastructure)

NPM WATER

CONSTRUCTION GRANTS
(Water Infrastructure)

	WIF	DW-SRF	Total
FY 1993 CURRENT ESTIMATE	$2,500,000.0	$0.0	$2,500,000.0
Changes by Category:			
Workforce Costs (+/-)	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
Legislative Initiatives (+/-)	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
Program Initiatives (+/-)	-$924,000.0	$599,000.0	-$325,000.0
Discontinuation of Specific Increases to FY 1993 Request (-)	-$128,000.0	$0.0	-$128,000.0
Others (+/-)	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
FY 1994 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET	$1,448,000.0	$599,000.0	$2,047,000.0

CONSTRUCTION GRANTS
(Water Infrastructure)

OVERVIEW AND STRATEGY

The Water Infrastructure Media provides for funding of Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds (SRF) programs, construction grants projects along the U.S. Mexico Border to support the North American Free Trade Agreement, and wastewater grants to cities that meet stringent criteria for high needs and user charges.

In recognition of the high costs that municipalities face to comply with the Clean Water and Safe Drinking Water Acts, the Administration is proposing to authorize two State Revolving Funds. These SRFs will provide low interest loans to help municipalities comply with Clean Water and Safe Drinking Water requirements. The additional funding for environmental infrastructure represents a commitment to long term investment as reflected in the "Rebuild America" component of the President's "Vision of Change for America".

The original wastewater treatment SRF program was established under the 1987 CWA Amendments to replace the CG Program. Under that program, EPA provided grants to the States to capitalize their SRF programs. The 1987 Amendments authorized Federal grants for SRF through FY 1994. The President's 1993 stimulus proposal would complete the $18 billion authorization one year early. As of 1993, Federal capitalization grants have totalled $6.7 billion. With State contributions and bond proceeds, total funds available to SRF programs are approximately $13.0 billion. There are large remaining needs for construction of wastewater facilities which far exceed resources available through the SRF program. The 1990 Needs Survey included documented needs of over $80 billion and an additional $30 billion in undocumented needs. The draft 1992 Needs Survey is expected to show increased needs for traditional wastewater needs reflecting more targeted efforts relating to storm water and combined sewer overflow (CSO) abatement projects as well as needs for certain Nonpoint Source (NPS) projects. The President's 1994 budget proposes a new Clean Water SRF program (requiring new authorization), that will have even broader eligibilities than the previous program.

Since it was expanded in 1972, under Title II, the CG program has provided over 13,000 Federal grants to States, municipal, intermunicipal or interstate agencies, Indian tribes and Alaska Native Villages for construction, including upgrade and expansion, of over 5,800 publicly-owned wastewater treatment works (POTWs). Although fiscal year 1990 was the last year of authorized funding for project grants under Title II, at the end of 1992 more than 3,800 grants representing over $27 billion remain to be closed out. The Indian set-aside grants also continue for 1993, as well as the administration of grant funds that were awarded to coastal cities. To achieve the objective of expeditiously completing this program and protecting the fiscal integrity of these funds, the Agency, with the States and the Corps of Engineers, is fully implementing the construction grants completion/closeout strategy.

In addition to SRF funding, the Administration's request directs resources toward the Mexican Border Environmental Initiative in support of the North American Free Trade Agreement. Included in this effort are funds under Title V to continue construction of the International treatment plant for Tijuana that will mitigate pollution of the Tijuana River in California and thereby protect the National Estuarine Reserve and San Diego beaches. Also included in this request are funds to support the planning, design and construction of high priority wastewater and drinking water treatment projects that will reduce the incidence of hepatitis and other waterborne diseases which are currently reported to be threatening the U.S. Colonias and Mexico Border areas. EPA will provide technical assistance and training for treatment technologies to protect water sources and ensure that water supplies are safe for human consumption.

Beginning in FY 1994 the new Drinking Water State Revolving Fund will provide loans, through State SRF programs, to support improvements to existing drinking water systems. The Drinking Water Program has issued a series of new costly drinking water standards, as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). The Drinking Water SRF will provide capitalization grants to States for low interest loans to help municipalities comply with the SDWA. Details of this program will be provided in authorization language that the Administration will send to Congress.

CONSTRUCTION GRANTS
(Water Infrastructure)

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

PROGRAM	ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
TOTAL:							
Water Infrastructure Financing	2310,757.6	2500,000.0	2500,000.0	2500,000.0	1448,000.0	1052,000.0	1052,000.0
Drinking Water - SRF					$599,000.0	$599,000.0	$599,000.0
Construction Grants (Water Infrastructure) TOTAL	2310,757.6	2500,000.0	2500,000.0	2500,000.0	2047,000.0	$453,000.0	$453,000.0

CONSTRUCTION GRANTS

Water Infrastructure

Budget Request

The Agency requests $1,448,000,000 in the Water Infrastructure Financing appropriation (formerly the Construction Grants/State Revolving Fund Appropriation). This represents a decrease of $1,052,000,000 in the Water Infrastructure Financing appropriation from 1993.

Clean Water State Revolving Fund

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests $1,198,000,000 for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CW-SRF), all of which will be for the Water Infrastructure Financing appropriation. This program element was formerly State Revolving Fund and Special Projects. The request represents a decrease of $1,927,500,000 from the wastewater State Revolving Fund which will have completed its funding authorization with the $845.3 million in the stimulus funding proposed by the Administration. It represents an increase of $1,198,000,000 for the new CW-SRF. It also reflects the transfer of the Mexico Border projects previously funded under this program (now shown under the new Mexico Border Projects program) and completion of 1993 funding for Boston, New York, Los Angeles, San Diego, Seattle, Baltimore, Rouge River, Carver-Greenfield and Atlanta.

These funds will be used for capitalizing the new CW-SRF. SRF programs have proven to be very successful financing mechanisms to help meet the nation's large water pollution control needs. The Agency will support the long-term viability of CW-SRF programs and ensure that states can provide financial assistance to communities for construction of the highest priority water quality needs still facing the Nation. The new fund will expand eligibilities for low interest financing for stormwater projects, combined sewer overflow, assistance for the cleanup of our National estuaries and wetlands restoration. The Administration will be submitting authorizing language for this new CW-SRF to the Congress in the near future.

Investing in the nation's infrastructure is an integral part of the Administration's program for jobs and economic stimulus. This request for environmental infrastructure represents a commitment to long term investment as reflected in the "Rebuild America" component of the President's "A Vision of Change for America" and will create a significant number of new jobs in construction and other related services.

1993 Program

In 1993 the Agency is allocating a total of $2,483,500,000 from the Construction Grants appropriation, of which $1,927,500,000 is devoted to capitalize the wastewater SRF program. A total of $345,500,000 was appropriated for grants to the following six localities to fund projects with significant recreational, ecological, public health and economic benefits: Boston, Massachusetts ($100,000,000); New York, New York ($70,000,000); Los Angeles, California ($55,000,000); San Diego, California ($45,500,000); Seattle, Washington ($35,000,000); and Baltimore, Maryland ($40,000,000).

In addition, the appropriation stipulated $50,000,000 for improving wastewater treatment in colonias in Texas, including $2,000,000 for planning and design; and $32,500,000 under Section 510 for construction of an international facility in Tijuana, Mexico.

Fifty-one wastewater SRF programs are operating in 1993. A total of 15 new construction grants project awards are being made from carryover and deobligated construction grant funds, resulting in a total active workload of almost 3,100 construction grants projects by the end of 1993. EPA's coordination and negotiation with the Indian Health Service continues for Indian Tribes and Alaska Native Villages with an additional $9,637,500 in new grants awarded from funds provided in 1993. The Section 603(d) set-aside for SRF administration and 604(b) set-aside for planning and management activities under Title VI are continuing.

Congressional Directives. Congress added $82,000,000 for the Rouge River National Wet Weather Demonstration Project in Wayne County, Michigan; $19,000,000 for necessary modifications and replacements to the Carver-Greenfield sewage treatment plant in New Jersey; $7,000,000 for necessary work to remove and reroute the existing sewer lines in Atlanta, Georgia; $10,000,000 for improving wastewater treatment in colonias in New Mexico; and $10,000,000 for an interceptor/collection system in Avondale, Arizona.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992 the agency obligated a total of $2,294,257,600. Federal outlays for the construction grants appropriation totaled $2,420,000,000 which included $1,157,000,000 for construction grants and special projects and $1,263,000,000 for the SRF program.

The 1992 program included budget authority of $49,000,000 under Title V of the Water Quality Act of 1987 for the international sewage treatment facility in Tijuana, Mexico; and $340,000,000 for projects in six cities which represent unique high priorities in the sensitive coastal or estuarine areas of Boston ($100,000,000), New York ($70,000,000), Los Angeles ($55,000,000), San Diego ($40,000,000), Seattle ($35,000,000) and Baltimore ($40,000,000). The Agency worked with the affected jurisdictions to develop and implement plans for the use of these funds consistent with their authorized purposes. $46,000,000 was included in this program for a national wet weather demonstration project at the Rouge River in Wayne County, Michigan.

WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS

1994 Program Request

Funding levels for State program management of water quality programs will be included in the authorizing language for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund.

1993 Program

The Agency is allocating a total of $16,500,000 for water quality management grants and cooperative agreements, all of which is from the CG appropriation. During 1993, projects related to stormwater and CSOs remain a high priority; however, additional activities related to other requirements of the NPDES program such as acceleration of State sludge and pretreatment programs are being supported. Types of activities funded through these demonstration projects or special studies include the development of specialized model general permits for stormwater associated with industrial activity; controlling stormwater discharges in targeted watersheds; reviewing and assessing State procedures in applying water quality standards to wet weather conditions; development of State CSO control programs for targeted watersheds; development of approvable programs to implement the sewage sludge regulations; and development of pretreatment measures to minimize pollutants from CSOs. Resources will also be available to support the development of "treatment as a State" applications by Indian Tribes.

In 1993, the Agency is continuing to encourage States to develop and adopt programs to implement municipal water pollution prevention activities. Approximately 10 grants totaling $500,000 are being awarded.

1992 Accomplishments

During 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $16,500,000 in water quality grants and cooperative agreements under Section 104(b)(3) of the Clean Water Act. These funds were awarded to support requirements related to the NPDES program implementation such as developing methods for assessing CSO impacts; developing model individual and general permits for industrial activities; and developing training and outreach programs to enhance the public's awareness of both stormwater and CSO problems. In 1992, $500,000 were awarded under Section 104 (b)(3) to assist States to establish MWPP pilot programs. $1,000,000 were awarded to 11 tribes to assist in the development of their capacity to administer the NPDES program.

MEXICAN BORDER PROJECTS

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $150,000,000 for this program, all of which is from the Water Infrastructure Financing appropriation. This funding level will provide enhanced support to the Integrated Border Environmental Plan (IBEP) for the U.S./Mexico Border Area which was jointly developed by EPA and the Government of Mexico in February 1992. This plan addresses major environmental problems consistent with environmental objectives of the North American Free Trade Agreement. The IBEP supports the construction of international wastewater facilities and water supply facilities located along the U.S./Mexico Border where waters of the U.S. are affected by water quality degradation in Mexico. Serious public health problems exist in this area due to inadequate or nonexistent sewage treatment.

Included in this effort is $60,000,000 to support the wastewater and drinking water infrastructure to serve the U.S. Colonias; $20,000,000 to support the planning, design and construction of international wastewater facilities to serve the environmentally significant wastewater projects along the U.S. Mexico Border at Nogales, Arizona, and Mexicali, Mexico and other high priority international wastewater facilities in the area of the Mexican Border. In 1994, an additional $70,000,000 is requested for construction of the Tijuana International treatment plant to treat raw sewage from Tijuana which threatens the National Estuarine Reserve near San Diego. $128,900,000 have been appropriated for the Tijuana project.

1993 Program

In 1993, resources to support this program are provided in the State Revolving Fund and Special Projects program element.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, resources to support this program are allocated under the State Revolving Fund and Special Projects program element.

SPECIAL NEEDS PROGRAM

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $100 million for this program, all of which will be for the Wastewater Infrastructure Financing Appropriation. This represents an increase of $100,000,000 from 1993.

The Agency requests that this funding level be targeted to those municipalities with documented secondary treatment needs in excess of $2,000,000,000 as reported in EPA's 1992 Needs Survey database as of February 4, 1993 and has wastewater user charges for residential use of 7,000 gallons based on the Ernst & Young National Water and Wastewater 1992 Rate Survey greater than 0.65 percent of 1990 median household income for the primary metropolitan statistical area as measured by the Bureau of Census.

In the future, the Administration is reviewing options to establish the fund to address infrastructure needs of cities that face exceptionally burdensome costs to meet secondary treatment standards.

1993 Program

The Agency did not request resources for this program.

1992 Accomplishments

The Agency did not request resources for this program.

DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND

Budget Request

The Agency requests a total of $599,000,000 for 1994, all of which will be for the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund appropriation. This is the first year for this program.

1994 Request

The Agency requests a total of $599,000,000 for 1994, all of which will be for the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund appropriation. This is the first year for this program. The Administration will be submitting authorizing language for this Drinking Water State Revolving Fund to the Congress in the near future.

In 1994, EPA will work with states to develop, manage and oversee a Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DW-SRF). Since this is a new program in 1994, states must create SRF programs to make drinking water projects eligible for funding. Specifically, the fund will provide loans, through state DW-SRF programs, to assist municipalities comply with the Safe Drinking Water Act requirements.

1993 Program

The Drinking Water SRF program was not established in 1993.

1992 Program

The Drinking Water SRF program was not established in 1992.

SUPERFUND

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
APPROPRIATION							
Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund	1782,868.5	1750,000.0	1585,228.0	1585,228.0	1496,400.0	-$88,828.0	$253,600.0
Inspector General - Trust Fund	$13,222.2	$16,428.0	$15,770.0	$15,770.0	$16,278.6	$508.6	-$149.4
TOTAL, Superfund	1796,090.7	1766,428.0	1600,998.0	1600,998.0	1512,678.6	-$88,319.4	$253,749.4
PERMANENT WORKYEARS	3,484.7	3,760.4	3,760.4	3,722.8	3,668.9	-53.9	-91.5
TOTAL WORKYEARS	3,633.3	3,760.4	3,760.4	3,722.8	3,668.9	-53.9	-91.5
OUTLAYS	1302,560.6	1542,824.0	1613,082.5	1613,082.5	1614,664.4	$1,581.9	$71,840.4

AUTHORIZATION LEVELS The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, as amended, authorized a total of $5,100,000 for this program for 1992 through 1994.

SUPERFUND

	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	DIFFERENCE		
				ENACTED VS PRES. BUD	EST. VS PRES. BUD	EST. VS ENACTED
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
APPROPRIATION						
Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund	1750,000.0	1585,228.0	1585,228.0	-$164,772.0	-$164,772.0	
Inspector General - Trust Fund	$16,428.0	$15,770.0	$15,770.0	-$658.0	-$658.0	
TOTAL, Superfund	1766,428.0	1600,998.0	1600,998.0	-$165,430.0	-$165,430.0	
PERMANENT WORKYEARS	3,760.4	3,760.4	3,722.8		-37.6	-37.6
TOTAL WORKYEARS	3,760.4	3,760.4	3,722.8		-37.6	-37.6

The following points list the major reasons that the dollars devoted to this media have changed from submission of the President's FY 1993 Budget Request to the FY 1993 Current Estimates.

SUPERFUND

- o $176.9 million is cut from the direct site cleanup account to reflect Congressional reductions (-$161.9 million from remedial actions, -$15.0 million from removal actions)
- o $23.5 million (extramural) is cut from support activities to achieve mandated Congressional reductions. Areas reduced included lab support, ADP activities, and guidance development.
- o $11.6 million (extramural) is cut from OSWER enforcement account to reach Congressionally appropriated levels.
- o Congressional earmarks for ATSDR, NIEHS, and the Carver Terrace Superfund site are reflected in current estimate.
- o The Office of Research and Development has included reductions within Superfund Support category to meet 1993 Congressional Appropriation.

MEDIA BRIDGE TABLES

MEDIA SUPERFUND

NPM OSWER

	OIG	SUPERFUND	TOTAL
FY 1993 CURRENT ESTIMATE	$15,770.0	$1,585,228.0	$1,600,998.0
Changes by Category:			
Workforce Costs (+/-)	$0.0	+$13,661.0	+$15,359.2
Legislative Initiatives (+/-)			
Program Initiatives (+/-)	+$508.6	-$51,235.3	-$52,723.5
Discontinuation of Specific Increases to FY 1993 Request	$0.0	-$49,969.7	-$49,969.7
Others (+/-)	$0.0	-$1,284.0	-$1,284.0
FY 1994 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET	$15,980.0	$1,496,400.0	$1,512,380.0

SUPERFUND

OVERVIEW AND STRATEGY

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986 and extended through 1994 by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act, charges the Agency with the responsibility of providing emergency response for hazardous substances released into the environment and the remediation of inactive hazardous waste sites. The Hazardous Substance Superfund finances the required activities necessary to implement these authorities through taxes levied on petroleum and certain chemical feed-stocks, a corporate environmental tax, cost recoveries, fines, penalties and general revenues.

The Agency will respond to releases of hazardous substances by either compelling potentially responsible parties (PRPs) to undertake the response action, or by conducting Early or Long-term response actions. Early actions or Removal actions, taken at both National Priorities List (NPL) sites and non-NPL sites, are generally short-term responses taken to abate an emergency or immediate threats posed by the uncontrolled release of hazardous substances. Long-term response actions, which include Remedial actions, are taken at NPL sites only; they implement remedies to achieve final cleanup goals instead of, or in addition to, removal actions. The program will continue to select sites for remedial action from the NPL and to undertake all response actions in accordance with the National Contingency Plan.

While the Agency has the primary responsibility for implementing the program, the Agency works closely with a variety of other Federal agencies and the states to carry out the program. The Superfund program consists of five major organizational areas: Enforcement; Hazardous Substance Response; Interagency Support; Research and Development; and Management and Support. The effective implementation of these activities involves close cooperation among various Agency offices, the states, Indian tribes, and other Federal agencies.

Increased Emphasis on Maximum Risk Reduction

The Response program works to accomplish two major goals: to stabilize actual or potential threats from releases of hazardous substances; and to ensure that environmental threats posed by uncontrolled hazardous waste sites are addressed quickly and effectively. These objectives are achieved through the Agency's policy of addressing the worst sites first, completing construction projects and accelerating the program through the Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model (SACM).

In 1994, the Superfund program will fully implement recommendations made as a result of the "Superfund 30-Day Task Force Report" of FY 1991. The Task Force looked at how the Superfund program can reduce risk more quickly at contaminated sites and how the overall process of addressing sites can be accelerated. The result of the study was the Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model which seeks to eliminate redundancy in the process and to shorten the duration of cleanup activities at both PRP- and Fund-lead sites. In 1994, the emphasis will be to maintain a high level of PRP involvement in the response cleanup process, thus assuring availability of funds for cleanups where viable PRPs have not been identified. The focus will also be to move sites through the pipeline at a quicker pace while ensuring the same levels of protection of human health and the environment. The Agency will manage the level of new and ongoing cleanup activity within appropriated resource levels to reach an equilibrium in the Superfund pipeline, while continuing to emphasize meeting the Agency goal of construction completion at 650 NPL sites by the year 2000.

Enforcement-First Program Continues

The Agency's "enforcement-first" strategy is designed to compel PRPs to conduct cleanup actions at sites for which they are responsible. A crucial step in implementing this policy is identifying PRPs in the initial stages of site remediation. The Agency will continue to maximize PRP response through negotiated settlements for removal actions, remedial investigation/feasibility studies (RI/FS), remedial design/remedial action (RD/RA), through compliance with Agency unilateral administrative orders (UAOs) or through litigation.

PRP responses resulting from settlements and judgments will be monitored for compliance. Where negotiations are unsuccessful, UAOs may be issued. Where a Fund-financed response is conducted following the issuance of a UAO, the Agency is authorized to pursue the recovery of government costs plus treble damages. In cases where PRPs do not respond in a timely manner or fail to comply with the provisions of a Consent Decree, enforcement actions are taken. In some cases, a CERCLA Section 106 judicial action may follow to compel a privately-financed response. The Agency can seek recovery of all government costs incurred as a result of a Fund-financed action. Furthermore, non-settling PRPs will be vigorously pursued for cost recovery, with the focus on large cases and cases subject to a statute of limitation deadline. Efforts to identify additional PRPs will continue throughout the stage prior to remedy selection.

The Agency will continue to encourage state involvement in the Superfund program. The Agency will provide technical assistance as the states compel PRP response under state authorities and oversee privately funded response actions. The enforcement program will also provide oversight of response and technical assistance to other Federal agencies that are addressing uncontrolled hazardous sites at facilities owned or operated by that agency.

The Federal Facilities Enforcement Program will provide support for oversight of CERCLA Section 120 agreements with Federal agencies to conduct cleanup of environmental contamination at Federally owned facilities and ensure that Federal agencies meet and comply with all environmental standards required by SARA. Major priorities include: assisting the Department of Defense (DOD) in expediting environmental reviews and cleanup at military base closures; establishing a national priorities system for Federal facilities cleanups in consultation with other Federal agencies, states, and the public; implementing a comprehensive Agency Federal Facility Strategy; providing technical assistance to Federal agencies; maintaining the Federal facilities Hazardous waste Docket; and continuing support for State capacity building efforts.

The Criminal Enforcement Program will use the felony provisions of SARA to prosecute parties who illegally dispose of waste, fail to report hazardous substance releases, destroy records, or submit false information on claims.

The Agency will also provide specialized support for the Enforcement program through laboratory analysis of high hazard samples, field investigations, technical assistance in the negotiations of consent decrees, and evidence audits to assure the accuracy of records and analyses.

Special Expertise of Other Federal Agencies

The Agency integrates the efforts of the Departments of Health and Human Services, Justice, Transportation/U.S. Coast Guard, Commerce, Interior, Labor, and the Federal Emergency Management Agency as part of the requirement for CERCLA. In this capacity, EPA manages an interagency budget process under Executive Order 12580, signed by the President in January 1987. The activities of other Federal agencies are divided into two basic categories. The first category includes specific site or spill response actions. The second category involves the support of on-going activities which are generally not incident-specific. These activities include: developing program policies and guidance; conducting health research; training response personnel; litigating civil and criminal cases; and providing scientific and technical advice to EPA on-scene coordinators.

The Department of Health and Human Services provides the largest supporting element to Superfund activities through the work of the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) and the National Institute for Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS). ATSDR will provide health assessments at NPL and non-NPL sites, enhance and maintain toxicology data bases for chemicals found at sites, and provide health consultations for emergency responses. NIEHS will maintain a comprehensive Worker Safety Training Program and will continue its basic Research Program

Other Federal agencies providing support to EPA as follows: the Department of Justice which will conduct litigation and provide legal advice to achieve PRP actions or cost recovery; the U.S. Coast Guard which will respond to spills of hazardous substances in the coastal zone and Great Lakes waters and will maintain the National Response Center. Other Agencies: FEMA, NOAA, OSHA, and DOI will provide their specialized expertise to ensure safe, effective cleanup actions.

Developing Solutions to Cleanup Problems

The Superfund Research program provides the scientific and technical information necessary to resolve technical problems which inhibit the effective implementation of removal and remedial actions at Superfund sites. Research emphasis will continue on the development of innovative treatment technologies for use in cleanup actions under the Superfund Innovative Technology (SITE) program, and on the evaluation of naturally occurring or improved microorganisms (bioremediation) for their ability to degrade hazardous substance in a cost effective and environmentally sound manner. Research emphasis will also be placed on the provision of site-specific technical support to Regions and states for risk assessment, site characterization, and the selection of remedial alternatives.

Ensuring Integrity of Trust Fund

Management of contracts, grants, and interagency agreements continues to be an area of great concern to the Agency. The Agency is placing greater emphasis on the Superfund contracting strategy to ensure that site-specific contracting needs are effectively and efficiently addressed. In 1994, the Agency will continue implementing the Superfund long-term contracting strategy and begin implementation of the Delivery of Analytical Services recommendation, both designed to provide greater efficiency and responsiveness in site response contracting needs.

Actions to promptly and effectively correct any potential management control weaknesses identified through the Federal Manager's Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA) remain a top priority of the Superfund program. In FY 1991, two studies focusing on Alternative Remedial Contracting Strategy (ARCS) Contract Management and the Contract Lab Program were conducted by EPA and corrective action plans were developed to address these two areas. In FY 1992, the Agency declared both ARCS Contract Management and the Contract Lab Program as material weaknesses based on these studies and began systematic implementation of corrective actions.

In FY 1993 and FY 1994, Superfund will continue to carry out the numerous corrective action measures currently in place to ensure that any mismanagement of resources and fraud are avoided. Financial management services will continue to ensure the financial integrity of Superfund site-specific cost accounting data and provide timely and accurate reports to Regional and Headquarters managers.

The Agency's Office of Inspector General will also continue to increase its efforts to combat fraud, waste and abuse in Superfund Federal Assistance and procurement programs through an aggressive program of audits and investigations. The Office of Inspector General will expand and focus its in-house capability on ensuring the integrity of Superfund contracts and contracting administration, including the ARCS contracts.

Consulting Services

The Agency requires private consultants to perform essential support in cases where it is not economically effective to possess the specialized, expert personnel services required. The Agency will utilize the services of consultants chiefly for implementation of site evaluations and cleanups as well as to provide technical support of other basic functions such as information management systems.

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES	SUPERFUND ACTUAL 1992	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE OR DECREASE 1994 VS 1993
Incremental Outputs				
ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS				
Response Enforcement				
106 Civil Actions......	48	67	57	-10
Remedial Administrative Orders	45	44	44	+0
Other Administrative Orders	191	209	260	+51
Criminal Referrals	2	1	2	+1
Criminal Investigations	2	1	2	+1
Cost Recovery				
107 Referrals..........	75	63	28	-35
Administrative *.......	83	40	60	+20
RESPONSE ACTIONS (New Sites Only)				
Early Actions (Removal Actions) **				
Fund Financed..........	253	183	200	+17
PRP Response...........	98	103	160	+57
Site Screening/Assessment Actions				
Removal Investigations	635	635	583	-52
Preliminary Assessments	1,280	1,060	969	-91
Site Inspections.......	1,344	1,005	873	-132
Remedial Investigations	-----	-----	32	0
Long-Term Response Actions Feasibility Studies				
Fund Financed..........	21	17	15	-2
PRP Response...........	45	40	40	+0
Remedial Designs				
Fund Financed..........	24	29	25	-4
PRP Response...........	68	34	52	+18
Remedial Actions				
Fund Financed..........	16	10	12	+2
PRP Response...........	47	48	55	+7

* This activity includes administrative plus voluntary cost recoveries and cost recoveries resulting from demand letters.

** Removal actions include new and subsequent starts.

SUPERFUND

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES	ACTUAL 1992	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE OR DECREASE 1994 VS. 1993
Cumulative Outputs				
ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS				
Response Enforcement				
106 Civil Actions......	371	438	495	+57
Remedial Administrative Orders	244	288	332	+44
Other Administrative Orders	1,254	1,463	1,723	+260
Criminal Referrals	3	4	6	+2
Criminal Investigations	14	15	17	+2
Cost Recovery				
107 Referrals..........	546	609	637	+28
Administrative *.......	433	473	533	+60
RESPONSE ACTIONS (New Sites Only)				
Early Actions (Removal Actions) **				
Fund Financed..........	1,945	2,128	2,328	+200
PRP Response...........	681	784	944	+160
Site Screening/Assessment Actions				
Removal Investigations	635	1,270	1,853	+583
Preliminary Assessments	33,124	34,184	35,153	+969
Site Inspections.......	16,172	17,177	18,050	+873
Remedial Investigations	------	------	32	N.A.
Long-Term Response Actions Feasibility Studies				
Fund Financed..........	633	650	665	+15
PRP Response...........	394	434	474	+40
Remedial Designs				
Fund Financed..........	271	300	325	+25
PRP Response...........	342	376	428	+52
Remedial Actions				
Fund Financed..........	203	213	225	+12
PRP Response...........	225	273	328	+55

* This activity includes administrative plus voluntary cost recoveries and cost recoveries resulting from demand letters.

** Removal actions include new and subsequent starts.

SUPERFUND
Hazardous Substance Research

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
PROGRAM							
Hazardous Substances Research							
Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund	$65,129.8	$67,044.6	$68,244.7	$67,983.7	$59,130.4	-$8,853.3	-$7,914.2
TOTAL	$65,129.8	$67,044.6	$68,244.7	$67,983.7	$59,130.4	-$8,853.3	-$7,914.2
TOTAL:							
Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund	$65,129.8	$67,044.6	$68,244.7	$67,983.7	$59,130.4	-$8,853.3	-$7,914.2
Hazardous Substance Research TOTAL	$65,129.8	$67,044.6	$68,244.7	$67,983.7	$59,130.4	-$8,853.3	-$7,914.2
PERMANENT WORKYEARS							
Hazardous Substances Research	146.1	135.1	135.1	133.7	131.7	-2.0	-3.4
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS	146.1	135.1	135.1	133.7	131.7	-2.0	-3.4
TOTAL WORKYEARS							
Hazardous Substances Research	150.7	135.1	135.1	133.7	131.7	-2.0	-3.4
TOTAL WORKYEARS	150.7	135.1	135.1	133.7	131.7	-2.0	-3.4

SUPERFUND

Hazardous Substances Research

Principal Outputs

1994 o Provide Congress the annual Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE) report.

o Complete the Technology Profiles of individual demonstrations from the SITE program.

o Provide technical support to On-Site Coordinators, States, and local communities on Surface Cleanup and Groundwater technologies, evaluations, and monitoring techniques.

o Improve the basic scientific knowledge of bioremediation processes to begin developing safe, non-intrusive techniques, and technologies to significantly reduce the costs of cleaning up sites.

o Combine monitoring programs, analysis techniques for stressor-specific exposures and hazards related to Superfund sites, and develop ecorisk guidelines for Agency-wide use in ecological risk assessment.

o Will complete handbook on treatment of landfill leachates and groundwater.

1993 o Completion of the SITE project on the State-of-the-Art Air Pollution Control Systems for Metal Removal, and the interim SITE report on cost/performance optimization of combinations of trenches and wells for collection/control of leachate.

o Completion of SITE reports on standard remedy treatment of trains for battery and for preservative sites.

o Provide the Regions and On-Site Coordinators site-specific monitoring for alternatives. Scientists are providing site-specific monitoring for the Regions and the program offices in soil sampling, photographic interpretation, topographic and planimetric maps for site assessment, and groundwater methods.

1992 o Developed methodologies for evaluating In-Situ bioremediation of chlorinated solvents.

o Completed exposure assessment guidelines establishing a new Agency procedure for conducting exposure assessments.

o Completed a major guidance document on the principles and applications of dermal exposure assessments.

o Delivered the integrated model evaluation system on a CD ROM disk containing the IMES expert system plus sixty exposure models to support exposure assessment across the agency.

- Reported on measurement of volatile organic compounds in soil using modified purge and trap capillary column gas chromatography mass spectrometry technology.
- Completed manual on the preparation of soil sampling protocols: Sampling techniques and strategies.
- Reported on the development of a method using super critical fluid extraction as a replacement for freon for the determination of hydrocarbons in soils and sediments.

SUPERFUND

Hazardous Substances Research

Budget Request

1994 Budget

The Agency requests a total of $59,130,400 supported by 131.7 total workyears for 1994, all of which will be for the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. This represents a decrease of $8,853,300 and 2.0 workyears from the 1993 level. The reduction is the result of a decrease to 1993 Congressional earmarks, a reduction to surface cleanup research and the elimination of health effects issue. The decrease in workyears is a result of the government-wide reduction in workyears that is part of the President's program to reduce the size and cost of government.

1993 Budget

The Agency is allocating a total of $67,983,700 supported by 133.7 total workyears for this program element all of which will be for the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation.

1992 Budget

The Agency obligated a total of $65,129,800 supported by 150.7 total workyears for this program element all of which will be for the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation.

RESEARCH ISSUES

The sections below describe research program issues by each fiscal year:

GROUNDWATER

1994 Program Request

Seventy five percent of all Superfund National Priority List sites identify pollution of groundwater as one of the major problems they must overcome. Current understandings of the underlying science issues and cost effective treatment options are still in their infancy.

ORD Superfund groundwater research will focus on: remediation, monitoring and characterization, and transport and transformation. Scientists will continue to support the Surface Cleanup and Mobilization Processes (SCAMP) program, provide technical support, focus on geophysical methods with the production of guidance manuals, and develop and evaluate models and test methods.

Scientists will complete an evaluation on the use of surfactants for enhancing the remediation of Dense Non-Aqueous Phase Liquids (DNAPL) contamination in the subsurface. ORD will further evaluate in place remediation technologies with the emphasis on DNAPL contamination and pump-and-treat strategies. Major emphases will be placed on providing technical support to On Site Coordinators, States, local communities and the private sector.

1993 Program

Superfund remediation research is focused on developing, demonstrating, and evaluating technologies for in place treatment, stabilization, and extraction of subsurface contaminants with emphasis on innovative pump-and-treat, soil vacuum extraction, and other technologies for removing Non-Aqueous Phase Liquids (NAPL's). State-of-the-art technical support to Agency personnel working on Superfund sites is being provided through an active technical assistance and technology transfer program.

1992 Accomplishments

Efforts were focused on disseminating state-of-the-art information on the problems of detection and remediation on sites contaminated with Non-Aqueous Phase Liquids (NAPL's). Technical support to Agency personnel working on Superfund sites was provided through and active technical assistance and technology transfer program. Site specific assistance was provided at over 90 Superfund sites.

SURFACE CLEANUP

1994 Program Request

ORD will provide techniques and procedures to allow On-Site Coordinators and Remedial Project Managers to quickly evaluate the degree of hazard posed by waste sites. Researchers will develop, evaluate, and demonstrate analytical protocols, sampling techniques, and data interpretation approaches useful for characterizing Superfund sites. These methods will include air monitoring techniques, sample preparation methods, automated data transfer techniques, geophysical methods, and land remote sensing techniques.

Scientists will furnish site specific technical support to the Regions and States for risk assessments, site characterization, and the selection of remedial alternatives. ORD will evaluate new and promising treatment technologies under the Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE) program to encourage the commercialization of innovative and alternative treatment and monitoring technologies. The goal is to provide environmental decision-makers with new, viable treatment options that have performance or cost advantages compared to traditional treatment technologies.

Engineers and scientists will provide technology and training assistance on issues relevant to the Superfund cleanup program office, EPA Regions, and States. ORD will respond to the technology transfer needs of the Superfund program in 1994 by focusing on three task areas: workshops on bioremediation of hazardous waste sites; in-situ treatment technologies; and recovery of products.

This request will continue to furnish support to the University of Texas El Paso and Clark Atlanta to enhance the participation of minority scientists, engineers, and students in environmental Superfund research areas.

1993 Program

Surface Cleanup activity is focusing on remedial technology; site characterization, monitoring, and quality assurance; technical assistance, corrective action; and technology transfer. Major emphases is focusing on the SITE Program which demonstrates new cleanup technologies at existing Superfund sites. Scientists are conducting studies on separation/extraction and materials handling, incineration, In-place treatment, standard remedies, surface characterization, analytical methods, sampling, corrective action and technical support. Site specific research and support continues to be conducted through treatability study programs, Superfund Technical Support Centers, and the START program.

Congressional Directives. A combined total of $8,000,000 is provided for Congressionally-Directed efforts associated the Clark Atlanta Hazardous Substance Research Center, the Gulf Coast Research Center and Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation Program in Butte, Montana.

1992 Accomplishments

ORD completed the "Fourth Annual Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE)" report to Congress and the "Fourth Edition of the SITE Technology Profiles." SITE research provided environmental decision-makers with four new, viable treatment options having performance or cost advantages: Thermal Desorption for PCB's, Steam Injection/Vacuum Extraction for VOC's chemical leaching, Microfiltration for acid mine drainage, and Chemical Oxidation for landfill leachates.

Scientists provided technology and training to the Program Office, Regions, and States, and provided significant supporting data for the development of regulations and policies.

BIOREMEDIATION

1994 Program Request

This research supports the Administrations' cross-cutting initiative on Bioremediation and is included as part of the Federal Coordination Committee on Science and Technology (FCCSET).

The central focus of ORD research will use biodegradation process studies to drive the development of technology and to use existing contaminated areas, particularly Superfund sites, as experimental field laboratories to address problems of reactor design, process control, engineering operation, and integration with other technologies. This research will be integrated with models to predict suitability for and to transfer technology in ways that promote effective and safe use of bioremediation. The chemicals of greatest concern are creosote and other wood-preserving wastes, organic solvents, PCBs, polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH), and metals.

Researchers will continue to develop field test procedures. Pilot scale research will further develop innovative engineering approaches leading to full-scale field testing. Additional cooperative projects with the SITE program will be initiated.

1993 Program

ORD is working to develop effective technologies for the biodegradation of chlorinated solvents such as trichloroethylene (TCE), with the use of aerobic and anaerobic bacteria.

Scientists are evaluating the performance of field systems such as gas-phase bioreactors and biological zone development, as well as applications focused on microbial ecology, physiology, genetics and molecular biology.

Research is underway to study biological treatment processes for removal of hazardous chemical contaminants such as pesticides, PCB's, and chlorinated dioxins. Microorganisms with degradative potential are being isolated and should lead to development of more complex, defined assemblages of organisms effecting extensive degradation.

Biologists are studying systems for degradation of hazardous wastes containing complex mixtures of chemicals with common structural features such as PCBs and PAHs or possessing greater degrees of complexity such as creosote, coal tar, and other fossil-fuels to identify the diversity of microorganisms necessary to deal with the range of chemicals. Development of methods to enhance bioavailability, solubility, nutrient levels, and other factors limiting process effectiveness are underway.

Congressional Directives. A total of $1,750,000 is provided for Congressionally directed efforts associated with bioremediation in groundwater.

1992 Accomplishments

ORD scientists characterized the microbial ecology involved in the treatment of Trichloroethylene by acclimated biological filters; developed systems for delivery and tracking of transmissible plasmids for in-situ enhancement of degradative phenotypes; and identified biochemical and microbiological components of composting processes along with the range of their activities suitable for treating hazardous wastes. Other research accomplishments were the assessment of feasibility of bioreactor and field systems for promoting biodegradation of chemical contaminants and development of techniques for monitoring status and effectiveness of field bioremediation methods.

ECOLOGICAL RISK ASSESSMENT METHODS

1994 Program Request

Scientists will conduct research on methods needed to assess the exposure, hazard, and risk to ecological resources from the multiple threats present under real-world conditions, including those related to Superfund sites. The framework for analysis will be natural watersheds at a variety of geographic scales, from local drainage basins through major watersheds. ORD will combine monitoring programs, analysis techniques for stressor-specific exposures and hazards related to Superfund sites, and develop ecorisk guidelines for Agency-wide use in ecological risk assessment.

This research will use current achievements to develop a new holistic, integrated program designed to utilize a new generation of computer-based analysis and decision tools tailored to the information needs and authorities of Federal, State, and local resource managers. Researchers will examine the synergy between eutrophication, toxicity, and habitat loss; they will design a new generation of ecologically-capable watershed models grounded in geographic information systems (GIS) technology and individual-based ecological approaches that will evaluate stressors in a whole-system perspective.

1993 Program

EPA is providing site-specific technical support to the Regions and States for risk assessment, site characterization, and the selection of remedial alternatives. Scientists are providing site-specific monitoring for the Regions and the program offices in soil sampling, photographic interpretation, topographic and planimetric maps for site assessment, and groundwater methods.

1992 Accomplishments

The Agency developed and tested a single-species indicator method for evaluating ecological damage at a marine Superfund site. Researchers developed two additional short-term toxicity tests to assess marine sediment contamination to evaluate reproductive impacts of contaminants on bivalves and vascular sea grasses. Agency scientists developed an analytical method to measure a variety of organic compounds as markers of contaminant sources in the marine environment. A survey and compilation of terrestrial indicators of site contamination was completed.

HUMAN EXPOSURE

1994 Program Request

Researchers will produce a summary of field tested biomarkers techniques for estimating human exposure in workers and other populations living near Superfund sites.

1993 Program

Scientists are continuing to investigate use of breath, tissue, and body fluids as vehicles for measuring exposures. This research enables the Agency to improve exposure estimates on populations exposed to waste sites.

1992 Accomplishments

Researchers completed development of a compendia of biomarkers used in monitoring the human body's exposure.

HEALTH EFFECTS

1994 Program Request

No resources have been requested for this research issue. EPA will use the results of activities of the NIEHS and ATSDR to provide data in this area.

1993 Program

This research focuses on providing the scientific data for Superfund risk assessments, particularly for non-cancer health effects and complex mixtures. These activities, which previously have linked the basic research programs at the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS) and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), are coming to a close. EPA will use the results of activities of the NIEHS and ATSDR to provide data in this area.

1992 Accomplishments

Research culminated in two products to assist in health risk assessment, "Toxicology Screening: A Multi-disciplinary Approach" and "Measurements of DNA Dose: A Progress Report on DNA Adducts as Internal Dosimeters of PAH Exposure".

HEALTH RISK ASSESSMENT METHODS

1994 Program Request

During 1994, EPA will carry out a comprehensive program to enhance the Agency's scientific capabilities to detect, assess, and evaluate risks to human health from hazardous substances as well as to provide technical support to Agency offices in the areas of site and situation assessments. Examples include the development of pharmacokinetic models for use in risk assessment and computer programs to help conduct exposure and risk assessments for use the Superfund program. Another area of emphases is the major reassessment by the Agency of the health and ecological effects of dioxin.

1993 Program

Risk assessment methods research for hazardous substances includes seven major research areas: (1) integrated exposure assessment, (2) physiologically based biologically based dose response models, (3) biologically-based dose response models, (4) analysis of uncertainty in risk assessment, (5) chemical and site-specific assessments, (6) guidance, and (7) information dissemination. This research defines methodologies to detect, assess, and evaluate risk to human health from hazardous materials. It also provides guidance on the assessment of hazardous materials, on-line informational systems and software to assist those evaluating chemical and site-specific risks. Assistance to the Regions and States regarding specific Superfund sites is also provided.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Exposure Assessment Guidelines were completed, establishing new Agency procedures for conducting exposure assessments. A major guidance document on the principles and applications of dermal exposure assessment was completed. The Integrated Model Evaluation System was made available on CD-ROM disk containing the IMES expert system plus sixty exposure models to support exposure assessment across the Agency.

ENVIRONMENTAL RELEASES OF BIOTECHNOLOGY

1994 Program Request

No resources have been requested for this research issue in 1994.

1993 Program

In 1993, this research is being conducted in the Health Effects Issue.

1992 Accomplishments

Research in hazard identification resulted in an article on the genotoxicity of industrial wastes and effluents. A collaborative effort related to the International Program on Chemical Safety (IPCS) of the World Health Organization and the United Nations Environmental Programme produced a study on complex mixtures.

INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGY/SBIR

1994 Program Request

As mandated by Public Law 102-564, the Small Business Innovation Research Program (SBIR) will allocate 1.50% percent of the Agency's extramural research appropriation to the support the Small Businesses engaged in the development of equipment for pollution abatement and control and process instrumentation. Under this program, the Agency can take advantage of unique solutions to Superfund remediation issues that may be offered by the private sector.

1993 Program

As mandated by Public Law 102-564, the Small Business Innovation Research Program (SBIR) is allocating 1.50% of the Agency's extramural research appropriation to support small businesses engaged in the development of equipment for pollution abatement and control and process instrumentation.

1992 Accomplishments

Three Phase I feasibility studies were funded addressing in-place treatment through bioremediation, membrane technology and catalatic activity. Phase II development grants were awarded to develop technologies in heavy metal removal through ion exchange, chromium extraction through emulsion membranes, and VOC removal through advanced scrubbing systems.

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

1994 Program Request

The ORD Center for Environmental Research Information will develop and disseminate technical information to the Regions, States, local communities, private sector, and the international community. This information will relate to both current and previously developed data useful in understanding what the problems at Superfund sites are, to specific cleanup options which have or are currently being evaluated. Several specifics will be the preparation of handbooks on bed reactors for treating hazardous wastes and on enhanced delivery and recovery systems.

1993 Program

ORD is disseminating recent advances in bioremediation technology and its application to cleaning up contaminated sites. The ORD Center for Environmental Research Information is developing and disseminating technical information on evaluating treatment technologies for landfill leachates and groundwater from Superfund sites including application and limitations, field data requirements, operational strategies, and residuals management.

1992 Accomplishments

Scientists conducted seminars on Use of Treatability guidelines in Site Remediation and Radioactive Site Remediation and they produced transfer document on Vitrification Technologies for Treatment of Hazardous and Radioactive Wastes.

EXPLORATORY GRANTS AND RESEARCH

1994 Program Request

The Hazardous Substance Research Centers (HSRC) program will continue supporting the five Centers and their 23 member universities. The mission of the HSRC Program is to conduct fundamental research on the problems of managing hazardous substances. An additional mission is to conduct technology transfer and training, based on the research findings.

1993 Program

The Hazardous Substances Research Centers program is supporting five multi-university centers. The centers operate across the country investigating a variety of hazardous substance problems and concerns. The lead institutions for each center as well as its research theme are: New Jersey Institute of Technology - incineration and in-situ remediation technology; University of Michigan - bioremediation, including engineered systems; Louisiana State University - sediment contamination; Kansas State University - contamination of soils by metals and non-point sources of organic pollutants; and Stanford University - groundwater cleanup and site remediation.

The Hazardous Substances Research Centers Program is currently funding approximately 155 research and technology transfer projects, and supporting 265 undergraduate and graduate students.

1992 Accomplishments

The Hazardous Substances Research Centers Program funded approximately 145 research and technology transfer projects, and supported 259 undergraduate and graduate students on the research projects of the Centers. The research results of the HSRC program have evolved to the point where six projects are being demonstrated at Superfund sites.

INFRASTRUCTURE

1994 Program Request

Adequately funded infrastructure is critical to ORD's success in conducting the quality science needed to assure that the Agency's decisions are scientifically sound. The most critical part of ORD's infrastructure is its staff. The assumption underlying all our research activities includes a productive workforce and the tools to accomplish the mission. Resources will be used to fund personnel compensation and benefits, travel and other Superfund infrastructure requirements, such as small equipment and chemicals.

ORD has established a cohesive, cross-cutting issue for infrastructure based upon the importance of this activity to planned and ongoing research activities. Intramural funding for the Hazardous Substances Program Element will be centralized within the infrastructure issue to provide improved management.

1993 Program

ORD's current infrastructure program provides such things as compensation and benefits, supplies, materials, small equipment and travel for ORD scientists and engineers. ORD's workforce carries out scientific programs in support of the Agency's mission.

1992 Accomplishments

ORD funded its workyears in scientific support of the Agency's mission, providing the necessary personnel compensation and benefits, and other support requirements for ORD scientists and engineers.

CROSS PROGRAMS

1994 Program Request

ORD's Superfund Technical Liaison Program (STLP) is designed to establish a more interactive relationship between ORD laboratory scientists and the Regional Superfund staff. Technical Liaison staff will work with Remedial Project Managers, On-Scene Coordinators, and their managers to help define Regional scientific and engineering needs, identifying the appropriate laboratories and individuals within ORD that are capable of responding to those needs, and work with those laboratories and individuals to ensure that the needs are addressed in a timely and effective manner.

1993 Program

The STLP is continuing to provide technical support to Regional Superfund staff and managers.

1992 Accomplishments

The STLP provided technical support to Regional Superfund staff and managers.

SUPERFUND
Hazardous Substance Response

	ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
	(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
PROGRAM							
Hazardous Spill & Site Response							
Haz Sub Resp-REIMB							
Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund	1253,246.8	1272,451.9	1072,932.2	1075,631.5	1022,130.1	-$53,501.4	$250,321.8
TOTAL	1253,246.8	1272,451.9	1072,932.2	1075,631.5	1022,130.1	-$53,501.4	$250,321.8
TOTAL:							
Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund	1253,246.8	1272,451.9	1072,932.2	1075,631.5	1022,130.1	-$53,501.4	$250,321.8
Hazardous Substance Response TOTAL	1253,246.8	1272,451.9	1072,932.2	1075,631.5	1022,130.1	-$53,501.4	$250,321.8
PERMANENT WORKYEARS							
Hazardous Spill & Site Response	1,244.6	1,280.6	1,280.3	1,267.5	1,247.8	-19.7	-32.8
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS	1,244.6	1,280.6	1,280.3	1,267.5	1,247.8	-19.7	-32.8
TOTAL WORKYEARS							
Hazardous Spill & Site Response	1,295.6	1,280.6	1,280.3	1,267.5	1,247.8	-19.7	-32.8
TOTAL WORKYEARS	1,295.6	1,280.6	1,280.3	1,267.5	1,247.8	-19.7	-32.8

SUPERFUND

Hazardous Substance Response - Environmental Protection Agency

HAZARDOUS SPILL AND SITE RESPONSE

1994 Budget Request

The Agency requests a total of $1,022,130,100 for Hazardous Substance Response. Of these resources, $86,503,900 will be for administrative expenses to support 1,247.8 total workyears and $935,626,200 will be for extramural expenses. This resource level represents a decrease of $53,501,400 and 19.7 total workyears from 1993. Dollar decreases are due to the Agency's efforts to streamline the Superfund process and aggressively use enforcement authorities to increase the proportion of sites cleaned up by responsible parties. The decrease in workyears is a result of the government-wide workyear reduction to reduce the size and cost of government.

The Superfund Response Program can be classified into two main categories: Cleanup and Support. Cleanup is any on-site response action taken to assess, reduce, remove, or eliminate an immediate or long-term threat to human health or the environment as quickly, safely, and permanently as possible within the bounds of all applicable laws. Activities include site assessment, laboratory analysis, remedial investigations (RI), feasibility studies (FS), remedial design/remedial actions (RD/RA), removal actions, and other direct site related activities. Also within cleanup are salaries to support the direct site cleanup workforce (certain On-Scene Coordinators and Remedial Project Managers). Support is comprised of all other activities, including policy and guidance development, program evaluation and coordination, information management, contract management, response management, remedial support, and removal support.

Site Screening/Assessment Program

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $85,497,200 for this program from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. Uncontrolled releases at hazardous waste sites will be identified by the program in a timely manner through preliminary assessments (PA), removal investigations, site inspections (SI) and remedial investigations (RI). The program focus in 1994 will be on high risk/volume sites. In 1994, every effort is being made to streamline and integrate the discrete site assessment activities to most efficiently use resources as called for in the Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model (SACM). Based on information from the SI/RI, the Agency scores a site by applying the revised Hazard Ranking System (HRS) to determine whether the site is eligible for the National Priorities List (NPL). The program plans to list 90 non-Federal and 10 Federal facility sites on the NPL, resulting in a steady flow of projects into the remedial pipeline.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $97,894,900 for site screening assessment from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. The Agency is eliminating the SI backlog while stressing its commitment to streamlining the site assessment process and completing response activities according to SACM and the "worst sites first" strategy. The program is conducting 1,575 PAs and 1,867 SIs.

In 1993, the site assessment program continues its responsibilities for sample analysis and data review for all phases of the site assessment, remedial, and removal programs.

The program is placing a high priority on conducting PAs at all sites within one year of listing in CERCLIS, performing SIs at all sites recommended for further evaluation based on their relative potential environmental impact, and implementing listing site inspections at the highest priority sites (those most likely to score above the revised HRS cutoff).

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $119,694,800 from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation for this program. A total of 36,814 sites were listed in CERCLIS at the end of 1992. EPA completed 1,930 PAs (including EPI/PAs) during 1992; only 5.5 percent of CERCLIS sites still required PAs at the end of 1992. Of the total PAs conducted, since inception, 42.5 percent require no further action. The Agency completed 1,344 SIs during 1992. As of September 30, 1992, there were 52 proposed sites and 1,183 final NPL sites for a total of 1,235. By the end of 1992, the Agency was able to delete 40 sites from the NPL.

See Long Term Actions for RI accomplishments in 1992.

EARLY ACTION

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests $163,533,100 for the removal program from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation, an increase of $15,000,000 from 1993 levels. Additional funds will allow the Agency to increase the number of Early Actions consistent with the SACM initiative. All of these resources support direct cleanup activities conducted at hazardous sites. Resources will support the Environmental Response Team's (ERT) expanded role in on-site technical advice and intensified training to cleanup personnel. Resources will be used to perform direct site cleanup at approximately 25 classic emergencies and time-critical removals at NPL sites and 165 removals at non-NPL sites. Top priority is given to: classic emergencies involving incidents where response is generally necessary within a matter of hours (e.g., threats of fire or explosion), time-critical removals at sites on the NPL (to make these sites safe from immediate threats while they await remedial action), and time-critical removals at non-NPL sites posing major health and environmental threats, which cannot be addressed by other authorities.

1993 Program

The Agency is allocating $148,533,100 for the removal program from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. This level of resources supports 183 removal actions and the work of the ERT at removal sites. The Agency continues to use removal authorities to conduct emergency and time critical actions at non-NPL sites. The removal program also addresses NPL sites where significant threats exist.

The Agency continues to implement management initiatives begun in 1989 to improve the recruitment and preparation of On-Scene Coordinators (OSC) in order to enhance the effectiveness of the Superfund Program. This effort involves many components, combined under the title "OSC/Regional Project Manager (RPM) Support Program." The program includes full implementation of all components: career tracks and grades; the OSC/RPM Basic Training Academy; mentoring; continuing education; Superfund University Training Institutes; the Structured Training and Evaluation Program; awards; professional organizations; workforce planning; and rotations.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $199,878,800 for removal actions and ERT technical assistance from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. These resources were used to initiate a total of 253 removal actions of which 34 were initiated at NPL sites. Of these total Removal starts, almost 24 percent were conducted in emergency situations; the rest were of a time-critical nature.

Since the inception of the program, the Agency has taken 2,365 Fund-financed Removal actions. Of these actions, almost 19 percent were conducted in response to emergency situations. Of the remaining actions about 80 percent of the actions were classified as time critical removals, leaving less than one percent classified as non-time critical. Of the 1,275 sites on the NPL, 520 have been addressed by a removal action. These efforts enabled the Agency to take immediate action to protect public health and the environment.

LONG TERM ACTIONS

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $554,065,000 for direct site work in the FS, RD and RA stages of the Remedial Program for the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation, including an estimated $405,000,000 for fund-financed remedial actions. All of these resources support direct site cleanup work. This level of resources will support 15 new fund-financed FSs, 25 new and 18 subsequent Fund-financed RDs and 12 new and 20 subsequent Fund-financed RAs. Of the total amount requested, $36,300,000 is included for oversight of PRPs at 52 new and 30 subsequent RDs and 55 new and 36 subsequent RAs.

The program will bring innovative technology and experience to bear on the remedy selection process. In addition, the program will conduct an analysis of Record of Decisions (ROD) issued in 1993 to assess improvements to the remedy selection process and consistency of the final remedy determination.

In 1994, the Agency will continue pursuing its goal of increasing Potentially Responsible Party (PRP) participation in conducting Superfund cleanups. This will be achieved through effective use of negotiated settlements and unilateral administrative orders; however, the Superfund Trust Fund will promptly assume responsibility for all projects where PRP response is not achieved and then seek cost recovery from the PRP.

Superfund's highest priority in 1994 is to ensure that the cleanup phase of the remedial process is completed to progress toward the Agency's goal of 650 NPL construction completions by the year 2000.

The Agency relies primarily on Alternative Remedial Contract Strategy (ARCS) contracts to carry out remedial response activities at NPL sites. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and the Bureau of Reclamation (BUREC) also contribute to the direct cleanup process of Superfund sites. USACE and BUREC implement most high-cost Fund-financed remedial actions, provide on-site technical expertise, and ensure that project management is consistent between Fund and PRP financed projects.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $616,672,000 for FS and RD/RA activities from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. The Agency plans to initiate new Fund-financed FS at 17 NPL sites and start 6 subsequent FS. Fund-financed RDs are scheduled to take place at 50 remedial projects (29 new and 21 subsequent). PRPs are financing the design at 59 of these projects (34 new and 25 subsequent). The program plans to start 35 Fund-financed RAs (10 new and 25 subsequent) while PRPs are expected to conduct 97 of these actions (48 new and 49 subsequent). The FS program will support: increased interaction with the private sector; enhanced supervision of direct site activities; and increased oversight of Superfund contractors. The Agency also performs long-term activities at these sites, after the RA is completed, to ensure that the hazardous condition(s) has been effectively remedied.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $721,949,400 for FS and RD/RA activities from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. At the end of 1992, remedial cleanup activities were underway at 95 percent of the sites on the NPL. The Agency initiated new Fund-financed FSs at 21 sites and started subsequent FSs at 25 projects. During 1992, 53 RODs were signed at Fund-financed NPL sites. Designs began for 50 Fund-financed remedial projects (24 new and 26 subsequent) and PRPs financed the design at 133 projects (68 new and 65 subsequent). The program started remedial actions at 113 projects; PRPs conducted 81 of these actions (47 new and 34 subsequent) while 32 (16 new and 16 subsequent) were Fund-financed. As of September 30, 1992, construction activities were completed at 149 sites and construction activities were underway at a total of 374 sites. For 212 sites, designs were in progress and RI/FS activities had been initiated at another 396. Of the remaining 144 sites on the NPL, 88 have a remedy selected or have already had a removal action conducted. Five percent of NPL sites were awaiting evaluation at the end of 1992.

SITE SCREENING/ASSESSMENT SUPPORT

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $26,901,500 for the site assessment support program. With the implementation of SACM, every effort will be made to streamline the site assessment process to quickly identify sites for response actions. The 1994 increased resources support quality assurance, site assessment and characterization activities and include management activities for the Contract Lab Program, the Environmental Services Divisions (ESD), as well as overall contractor oversight responsibilities and Alternative Remedial Contracting Strategy (ARCS) contractor's work in assessing potential Superfund sites.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $23,888,900 from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation for the Site Assessment support program. The quality assurance (QA) program provides support to the CLP, which is responsible for most contract chemical analyses under the Superfund program.

The program has placed a high priority on providing training programs to the site assessment staff, state and Tribal personnel, and appropriate contractors; evaluating the Multi-Site Cooperative Agreements (e.g., contracts with states and/or Indian Tribes to develop the capacity to perform response activities), and encouraging state and Indian Tribe participation in the development of site assessment guidance.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $25,912,100 from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation for the site assessment program. (Also see Site Screening/Assessment Actions)

The Agency continued to focus special attention on improving federal facility compliance with CERCLA requirements. Federal facility sites make up 4 percent of sites in CERCLIS.

RESPONSE MANAGEMENT

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $76,754,700 for the Response Management Support Program from the Superfund appropriation. The majority of these resources support chemical emergency and prevention preparedness activities, technology innovation efforts, as well as budget analysis and formulation, strategic planning, technical training, policy and program evaluation, management information systems, financial accounting and tracking, and administrative services. Program management costs under the ARCS and ERCS contracts are also funded through this account. In 1993, the Response Management program will focus on training and public outreach, preparation for international and domestic emergencies, and improvements to Superfund program management.

The OSC/RPM Support Program will ensure that new Superfund personnel receive appropriate training in a timely manner. The program will expand upon this training requirement to ensure that information on remedy selection and innovative technology is effectively communicated to new personnel.

The Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention (CEPP) Office, whose goal is to prevent and prepare for chemical accidents, will consult with representatives from the National Response Team/Regional Response Teams and other Federal Agencies, in the public and private sectors, and corresponding international organization to define roles and build a national consensus on prevention of chemical releases. This effort will include sharing strategies on inspection methodologies, hazard assessment techniques, and communication tools. The program will work to coordinate response to major chemical incidents on a national level.

The Agency will work to promote innovative treatment technology at CERCLA sites. The Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation Program (SITE) will continue its efforts in 1994. The purpose of the program is to assess new technologies for the treatment of hazardous waste in order to develop permanent technologies. The SITE demonstration program sponsors pilot and full scale treatability studies at Superfund sites. The participating developers mobilize and operate their equipment during the test period. EPA develops the test plan, provides for site preparation, funds site sampling and analysis, and prepares the documentation.

The Response Program will carry out corrective activity for identified weaknesses in its management of the Superfund program. Specifically, the Agency will implement the long-term contracting strategy for the Superfund program. This strategy identifies the long-term contracting needs of the program and designs a portfolio of Superfund contracts to meet those needs over the next ten years. During 1994, implementation of the strategy will involve the phase-in of new contracts. In 1994, the Agency will continue efforts already begun to strengthen controls of ARCS contract management and to reduce the potential for fraud in the Contract Lab Program.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating $74,335,600 of the Hazardous Substance Superfund Appropriation for the Response Management Support Program. These resources support the management of information systems, emergency preparedness activities, technology innovation efforts, budget formulation and execution, training, and program management activities.

Through CERCLIS and the associated Local Area Network (WasteLAN), the program provides quarterly information to managers and staff. A series of standardized reports and direct query capability provide up-to-date and thorough site planning information. A major component of this data base is information from the Superfund Comprehensive Accomplishments Plan (SCAP) which provides oversight of remedial and removal activities. The SCAP is the central mechanism for planning, tracking and evaluating Superfund Program activities on a quarterly basis. In 1993, environmental indicators data is being tracked in CERCLIS and included in quarterly reports. Pilot studies for new indicators will continue and studies will be conducted to determine populations affected within various distances of Superfund sites.

The program continues to direct its efforts toward building public confidence in the Superfund program. Many of these activities focus on how targets are set and performance is measured. The integrated timeline is used for establishing performance expectations and implementing the "Enforcement-first" concept.

In addition, the program has initiated a "Superfund Revitalization" effort to accelerate cleanups and communicate program progress. For example, the program is piloting innovative management approaches in all regions for streamlining and accelerating cleanup activities consistent with National Contingency Plan (NCP) requirements. These include standardizing remedy-selection procedures where appropriate, integrating site assessment activities, and identifying early action opportunities.

The Response Management program continues to ensure that the training and transfer of technology from the Office of Research and Development (ORD), other

Federal agencies, and the private sector is available to OSCs, RPMs, the state employees, and Superfund contractors. Activities undertaken to ensure the transfer of information and technologies include: using aerial imagery and photography for site identification and assessment; providing chemical-specific fate/transport data for a specific medium; providing active site-specific support in the removal and remedial action process of technology selection; and providing advice and guidance on the use and limitations of mathematical models, including uncertainty analysis. In addition, the SITE program continues to accelerate the development, demonstration, and use of innovative treatment technologies. The emerging technologies component of the program is receiving the greatest emphasis during 1993. This aspect focuses on bench scale evaluation, identification of promising projects, and efforts to prepare selected technologies for evaluation in the demonstration phase.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $74,129,300 to the Response Management Program from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. These resources supported the management of information systems, emergency preparedness activities, technology innovation effort, budget formulation and execution, training, and program management activities.

The program implemented three major initiatives to better measure program success and communicate its progress to the public. The Agency's accountability system, "Strategic Targeted Activities for Results," (STARS) places emphasis on tracking results-oriented accomplishments wherever possible. The NPL Book, another public communication tool, summarizes the nature of environmental problems at sites on the NPL and Superfund's actions in cleaning up these sites. The NPL Book is designed to help citizens understand the components of hazardous waste cleanup, environmental progress across the country, and the cleanup accomplishments in their own communities. During 1992, the program's management systems integrated the Environmental Indicators project into CERCLIS to better support the Agency's strategic planning process.

The Superfund Innovative Technology (SITE) Demonstration Program is an example of the program's efforts to assess the quality of environmental technologies. The program was fully operational in 1992. In addition to promoting the use of innovative treatment technologies, the program conducted full-scale evaluations of technologies at Superfund sites under joint EPA and private developer funding. Information on the evaluation of SITE technologies was available to OSCs, RPMs, and state employees through project reports, brochures, seminars, and conferences, and through the SITE clearinghouse.

LONG TERM REMEDIAL SUPPORT

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $21,590,500 for the Remedial Support program for the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. The majority of these resources support technical assistance for remedial projects, guidance development and implementation, and grants to Indians, states, and local groups.

In 1994, the Agency will implement management initiatives related to the Remedial Support program. These initiatives include implementing improvements to expedite the remedial design and construction process, expanding support to Regional contracting programs, establishing contracting cost controls, ensuring adequate administrative support for RPMs, and providing necessary training for RPMs. The Agency will continue to implement management initiatives begun during 1989 to improve the recruitment, preparation, and retention of RPMs. In addition, the program will intensify its efforts to identify and implement long-term solutions that significantly reduce the level of risk at Superfund sites.

The Remedial Support program will improve the remedy selection process by: developing and implementing policy and procedures for conducting five year reviews at sites after the cleanup process has been completed pursuant to SARA; supporting ORD in developing technology specific treatability study guides; and assessing soils to ground water pathway models to support the selection of soil remediation levels; and conducting evaluation of remediation projects using treatment technologies to assess overall performance.

In 1994, the Remedial Support program will also work toward another Superfund Management Review (SMR) goal which is to increase the participation of others in the Superfund process. The program will manage Core Program Cooperative Agreements, encourage the merging of Fund and enforcement efforts at the state level, and assist states and Indian tribes to develop multi-year work plans and strategies for addressing hazardous wastes at Superfund sites.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $24,929,900 for this program from the Hazardous Substance Superfund Appropriation. The Agency is proceeding with the implementation of several management initiatives related to the Remedial program. Resources are being used to insure that states provide assurance, through the Capacity Assurance Plan process, that sufficient hazardous waste capacity would exist to manage wastes generated in the state during the next 20 years. The program also continues to encourage states to enter into Cooperative Agreements, State Memorandum of Agreements, or other management assistance agreements. The Agency also promotes the maximum involvement of Indian Tribes in planning and implementing all response activities.

In addition, the Agency is increasing its efforts to improve public confidence by initiating dialogue with national interest groups and local community groups. This dialogue is focusing on "Superfund Revitalization" initiatives to streamline cleanup activities, communicate the program's successes and explore risk-management issues of concern to various stakeholders (including the states) in the Superfund program.

In 1993, the Agency will also continue to provide grants to local communities through the Technical Assistance Grants (TAG) Program, and will administer Core Grants to the states, and monitor the projects for remedial construction. The Remedial Support program continues to perform treatability studies which are an important part of the RI/FS and RD ensuring that adequate data exist to effectively evaluate each technology prior to design.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated $22,833,200 for the Hazardous Substance Superfund Appropriation for the remedial support program. The Agency instituted several changes to the TAG program in an effort to generate greater public participation. These changes included reducing the 35 percent citizen match of

TAG project costs to 20 percent. The 15 percent cap on administrative costs was eliminated, the Superfund TAG Handbook was updated, the procurement procedures were streamlined, and the $50,000 waiver criteria were issued.

In 1992, the Remedial Support program continued to reassess and evaluate program improvements and management initiatives. Some of these initiatives included improvements in the process for conducting RI, FS and evaluating design and construction performance, enhancement of contract cost controls, and the provision of adequate training and administrative support for RPMs. The program encouraged a balanced approach to site work, and advocated that both PRPs and states assume responsibility for remedial activities.

EARLY ACTION SUPPORT

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $7,284,200 for the removal support program from the Hazardous Substance Superfund Appropriation. The majority of these resources are used to manage removal contracts which provide on-site technical assistance (e.g., release notifications, site investigations, and on-scene response monitoring) through the Technical Assistance Team (TAT) contract. The Agency will continue to receive and screen hazardous substance release notifications to determine what, if any, response is required.

These resources will provide policy direction and technical support for removal activities, including the review of $2 million waiver requests and the expanded Continuing Release Regulations for release investigations at removal sites. These resources will be also used to improve the efficiency of the Emergency Response Cleanup Services (ERCS) contracts by decentralizing their management to the Regions. The Agency estimates that in 1994, an estimated total of 14 ERCS contracts will be active.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating $6,855,000 for the Removal Support Program from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. These resources support the 1992 level of release notifications, release investigations, and on-scene monitoring of hazardous substances responses. The Agency will award 6 new ERCS contracts in 1993. In addition, the regulatory and guidance framework are being completed for the removal program, including the use of revised removal authorities and promulgation of final regulations on the notification, reportable quantities (RQ), and designation of additional hazardous substances. The program will establish RQ levels for extremely hazardous substances, publish technical updates for some of the RQs that have been promulgated, and implement the rules currently being developed.

In the vast majority of cases, the PRP or state or local government will take the lead in addressing the problem. In situations where more than one state is involved or where there is an unusually complex problem, the Federal government coordinates and funds the response. EPA and the U.S. Coast Guard will maintain an emergency response capability, including EPA's ERT, comprised of Agency employees with special engineering and scientific expertise. This inter-agency relationship will improve the Agency's ability to provide timely engineering and scientific advice to Federal, state, and local officials during hazardous substance response actions, resulting in reliable and cost-effective solutions to existing and potential environmental threats.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated $12,039,800 for the Removal Support Program from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. These resources were used to manage an estimated 9,994 release notifications, 550 release investigations, and on-scene monitoring of hazardous substances at 160 sites. The program implemented the SMR recommendation to conduct removal assessments at all NPL sites. This program provided administrative support personnel and training to assist OSCs in managing removal actions. The Agency managed 19 ERCS contracts during 1992.

SUPERFUND
Hazardous Substance Response - Support

		ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
		(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
PROGRAM								
Hazardous Substance Response - OW								
Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund		$3,914.4	$1,952.0	$5,214.0	$4,974.0	$1,942.6	-$3,031.4	-$9.4
	TOTAL	$3,914.4	$1,952.0	$5,214.0	$4,974.0	$1,942.6	-$3,031.4	-$9.4
Hazardous Substance Response - OAR								
Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund		$3,331.7	$3,065.0	$3,162.7	$3,090.7	$3,197.9	$107.2	$132.9
	TOTAL	$3,331.7	$3,065.0	$3,162.7	$3,090.7	$3,197.9	$107.2	$132.9
TOTAL:								
Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund		$7,246.1	$5,017.0	$8,376.7	$8,064.7	$5,140.5	-$2,924.2	$123.5
Hazardous Substance Response - Support	TOTAL	$7,246.1	$5,017.0	$8,376.7	$8,064.7	$5,140.5	-$2,924.2	$123.5
PERMANENT WORKYEARS								
Hazardous Substance Response - OW		21.6	24.0	24.0	23.8	23.4	-4	-6
Hazardous Substance Response - OAR		20.8	20.5	20.5	20.3	20.0	-3	-5
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS		42.4	44.5	44.5	44.1	43.4	-7	-1.1
TOTAL WORKYEARS								
Hazardous Substance Response - OW		22.4	24.0	24.0	23.8	23.4	-4	-6
Hazardous Substance Response - OAR		20.8	20.5	20.5	20.3	20.0	-3	-5
TOTAL WORKYEARS		43.2	44.5	44.5	44.1	43.4	-7	-1.1

SUPERFUND

Hazardous Substance Response - Support

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE RESPONSE - OFFICE OF WATER

1994 Program Request

In 1994, the Agency requests a total of $1,942,600 supported by 23.4 total workyears for this program, all of which will be for the Hazardous Substance Response appropriation. This represents a decrease of 0.4 total workyears and $3,031,400 in the Hazardous Substance Response appropriation. The decrease reflects the completion of coordination activities of a $3,000,000 Congressionally directed project.

The Regional drinking water staff will continue to support Superfund site remediation efforts through participation in workplan development meetings and reviewing Remedial Investigations/Feasibility Studies (RI/FS) and Records of Decision (ROD). They will assist in the process of characterizing the relative health risk and urgency for remedial alternatives and will analyze the necessity for providing alternative water supplies. Regions will continue to characterize untreated Superfund site wastewater, the performance of on-site pretreatment systems and the fate of pollutants in Publicly-Owned Treatment Works (POTWs) receiving these waste waters.

The Agency will continue to participate in the development of effluent guidelines and standards for the waste treatment industry. Proposal of Phase I of the waste treatment rule for facilities which treat waste from waste generators and Superfund sites is planned for 1994. Regulations for the industry are critical since regulating under the Clean Water Act or other statutes run the risk of creating future Superfund sites. The Agency will continue to develop the rule for the Phase II (landfills and incinerators) portion of the industry. EPA will continue to develop and improve sediment assessment techniques, develop sediment criteria and provide site-specific technical assistance to Superfund sites with contaminated sediment problems.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $4,974,000 supported by 23.8 total workyears for this program, all of which is from the Hazardous Substance Response appropriation.

To ensure safe drinking water, the Regions continue to provide case-by-case support for Superfund Remedial Investigations/Feasibility Studies (RI/FS) and Records of Decision (ROD) as requested by the Superfund program. This ensures selection and documentation of the appropriate response actions for contaminated water supplies, including providing alternate water supplies. Action plans are reviewed to ensure that Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL) and/or Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLG) are applied. When MCLGs/MCLs have not been established for a particular contaminant, toxicological data is used in the process of characterizing the relative health risk and the urgency for remedial action. At the request of the Superfund program, the regions are continuing to examine waste waters at Superfund sites.

The Agency continues to develop effluent guidelines and standards for the waste treatment industry, which accepts wastes from waste generators and leachate from Superfund sites and other landfills. This rule is being developed in accordance with the schedule identified in the January 1992 Consent Decree with the Natural Resources Defense Council and as required in the plan published pursuant to Section 304 (m) of the Clean Water Act. EPA continues to support development of sediment criteria and EPA regional laboratories continue to provide site-specific technical assistance to Superfund sites with contaminated sediment problems, including data and sample analyses and sediment toxicity testing.

Congressional Directives. A total of 3,000,000 is for the Congressionally directed project, Human Health Study for the Impacts of Contaminated Fish.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $3,914,400 supported by 22.4 total workyears for this program, all of which was from the Hazardous Substance Response appropriation.

Regions continued to provide case-by-case review of Superfund sites to ensure that applicable, relevant and appropriate drinking water standards are applied. If no standards were available for a particular contaminant, Regional staff based their analysis on toxicological data. They provided recommendations that considered both the technical and cost effectiveness of water supply treatment and/or the need to provide an alternate water supply. Regions also provided input relating to point source discharges at Superfund sites. EPA continued work on the effluent guidelines and standards for the waste treatment industry. Sampling and technology reports for use by POTW authorities and permit writers were published in preparation for proposal of the waste treatment rule in 1994.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE RESPONSE - OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $3,197,900 all of which is from the Superfund appropriation supported by 20.0 total workyears. This represents an increase of $107,200 in the Superfund appropriation and a decrease of 0.3 total workyears. The decrease in workyears is a result of the government-wide reduction in workyears that is part of the President's program to reduce the size and cost of government.

In 1994 the Agency is continuing to provide sample collection, analysis, and data interpretation for remediation, removal, and enforcement activities at Superfund sites on the National Priority List. The Agency is also developing guidance and criteria and reviewing reports, survey plans, and site assessments for radiation and mixed waste contamination sites.

The soil washing technology effort underwent a field scale test in 1992, and modifications will continue for use of this technology at Superfund site(s). Work will also continue on demonstration, testing and evaluation of various thermal destruction technologies. Development and revision of Superfund documents will continue, reflecting the Superfund Accelerated Clean-up Model (SACM) concepts. Revised procedures stemming from SACM will be incorporated into the Site Investigation Manual. The Radiation Safety and Health Program will enter Phase III, full implementation in all regions. It is anticipated that 750 to 1000 EPA employees will be enrolled in the program. An evaluation of Phase II will be completed, and the results will be incorporated into a quality improvement program.

In 1994 the program will continue to supporting the Regional Radiation Program and Hazardous Waste Divisions by providing technical assistance for clean-up activities, including site specific risk assessment support. Regional support will include the operation of specialized field equipment such as the mobile radiation laboratories, and the scanning van.

The laboratory, technical assistance, field support, and development of regulatory criteria and guidance for the Superfund program will continue in 1994. In 1994 the National Air and Radiation Environmental Laboratory will continue to operate as a Superfund Technical Support Center.

1993 Program

The Agency is allocating a total of $3,090,700 all of which is from the Superfund appropriation supported by 20.3 total workyears.

In 1993 the Agency is providing sample collection, analysis, and data interpretation for remediation, removal, and enforcement activities at Superfund sites on the National Priority List. The Agency is also developing guidance and criteria and reviewing reports, survey plans, and assessments from radiation and mixed waste contaminated sites.

The remediation technology effort is being expanded to include chemical extraction, magnetic separation, and bacterial bio-remediation techniques. In addition, increased training assistance is being provided to the EPA regions on radioactivity hazards, transport, and safety procedures as they relate to clean-up at Superfund sites containing radioactive materials.

Development of risk based clean-up goals for radioactively contaminated sites has also begun, thereby addressing the fundamental issue: "How clean is clean?" The program is identifying critical technology problems associated with mixed waste clean-ups and test and evaluate specific technologies that focus on the radioactive component. Development of an EPA national "reference laboratory" for Agency-wide mixed waste analysis includes the establishment of mixed waste field sampling, screening, handling, and shipping procedures. Radioanalytical procedures used by the Agency, other federal agencies, states, and the private sector for analysis of soil and water contamination is being evaluated, revised, and updated. Standardized Agency-wide radioanalytical protocols are being established and site audit procedures for radionuclides developed. An integrated radiation health monitoring program for EPA employees including radiation health and safety training is also continuing.

In 1993 the program is also supporting regional air program technical assistance for clean-up activities, including the use of air quality models to determine risks posed by air emissions from clean-up activities and the establishment of temporary air monitoring networks around selected sites. The Agency is evaluating potential disposal techniques and technology and review remedial action plans prior to implementation.

The laboratory, technical assistance, field support, and development of regulatory criteria and guidance for the Superfund program is continuing in 1993.

In 1993 the National Air and Radiation Environmental Laboratory is operating as a Superfund Technical Support Center.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992 the Agency has obligated $3,331.700 all of which is from the Superfund appropriation supported by 20.8 workyears to provide sample collection, analysis, and data interpretation for remediation, removal, and enforcement activities at Superfund sites.

During 1992 the radiation program provided sample collection, analysis, and data interpretation for remediation, removal, and enforcement at Superfund sites, giving priority to those on the National Priority List. The laboratories in Montgomery, Alabama and Las Vegas, Nevada analyzed radioactive samples (alpha, beta, and gamma analysis) from contaminated sites. Headquarters reviewed remedial investigation feasibility study reports, project operation plans, and endangerment assessments. The Office of Radiation and Indoor Air also performed risk assessments, engineering evaluations, and cost assessments. The program provided technical assistance to regional offices including the development of an on-site waste volume reduction treatability plant at Glen Ridge/Montclair, New Jersey to clean up contaminated soils. This on-site project included development and location of equipment, processing of soils, quality control, sample analysis, data interpretation, and reports of the preliminary evaluation. EPA evaluated other remediation technologies, including incineration, for radioactive and mixed waste.

In addition, the Agency continued treatability studies such as Volume Reduction Chemical Extraction to examine physical and chemical methods for reducing the volume and the activity of soils containing radioactive elements. The laboratory, technical assistance, field support, and development of regulatory criteria and guidance for the Superfund program continued in 1992. In 1992 the National Air and Radiation Environmental Laboratory was designated a Superfund Technical Support Center.

SUPERFUND
Hazardous Substance Response - Interagency

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

PROGRAM		ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
Interagency Superfund Department of Health & Human Services (ATSDR)								
Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund		$54,500.0	$42,036.0	$57,036.0	$57,036.0	$42,036.0	-$15,000.0	
	TOTAL	$54,500.0	$42,036.0	$57,036.0	$57,036.0	$42,036.0	-$15,000.0	
Interagency Superfund Department of Health & Human Services (NIEHS)								
Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund		$51,115.0	$11,915.0	$51,915.0	$51,915.0	$27,915.0	-$24,000.0	$16,000.0
	TOTAL	$51,115.0	$11,915.0	$51,915.0	$51,915.0	$27,915.0	-$24,000.0	$16,000.0
Interagency Superfund Department of Justice								
Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund		$35,489.0	$32,324.0	$32,324.0	$32,324.0	$32,324.0		
	TOTAL	$35,489.0	$32,324.0	$32,324.0	$32,324.0	$32,324.0		
Interagency Superfund United States Coast Guard								
Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund		$4,801.0	$4,801.0	$4,801.0	$4,801.0	$4,801.0		
	TOTAL	$4,801.0	$4,801.0	$4,801.0	$4,801.0	$4,801.0		
Interagency Superfund National Oceanographic & Atmospheric Administration								
Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund		$2,202.2	$2,212.0	$2,212.0	$1,106.0	$1,106.0		-$1,106.0
	TOTAL	$2,202.2	$2,212.0	$2,212.0	$1,106.0	$1,106.0		-$1,106.0
Interagency Superfund Department of Interior								
Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund		$1,200.2	$1,217.0	$1,217.0	$608.0	$608.0		-$609.0
	TOTAL	$1,200.2	$1,217.0	$1,217.0	$608.0	$608.0		-$609.0
Interagency Superfund Federal Emergency Management Agency								
Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund		$1,824.0	$1,824.0	$1,824.0	$912.0	$912.0		-$912.0
	TOTAL	$1,824.0	$1,824.0	$1,824.0	$912.0	$912.0		-$912.0
Interagency Superfund Occupational Safety & Health Administration								
Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund		$605.3	$700.0	$700.0	$350.0	$350.0		-$350.0
	TOTAL	$605.3	$700.0	$700.0	$350.0	$350.0		-$350.0

SUPERFUND
Hazardous Substance Response - Interagency

	ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
	(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
TOTAL:							
Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund	$151,736.7	$97,029.0	$152,029.0	$149,052.0	$110,052.0	-$39,000.0	$13,023.0
Hazardous Substance Response - Interagency TOTAL	$151,736.7	$97,029.0	$152,029.0	$149,052.0	$110,052.0	-$39,000.0	$13,023.0

SUPERFUND

Hazardous Substance Response - Interagency

Budget Request

The Agency requests a total of $110,052,000 for the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation for Interagency activities in 1994, a decrease of $39,000,000 from the 1993 levels. The decrease occurs in the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) in the National Institute of Environmental and Health Sciences (NIEHS) and in the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). This represents the Agency's decision not to request the entire 1993 Congressional increases for these programs. The requested funding will finance the ongoing Superfund program activities of the United States Coast Guard, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the Department of the Interior, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Department of Justice, and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration at 1993 levels.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES (HHS)

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $69,951,000 ($39,000,000 for ATSDR and $27,915,000 for NIEHS) for the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. This request represents a decrease of $42,000,000 ($15,000,000 for ATSDR and $24,000,000 for NIEHS) from the 1993 Congressional Appropriation levels.

In 1994, ATSDR will continue to provide technical support and expertise as required under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), as amended, to protect public health and to determine the toxicological and human health impacts associated with hazardous substances. Emphasis will continue to be placed on expanding state responsibilities and involvement.

In 1994, ATSDR health assessments and consultations for National Priorities List (NPL) sites will be reduced. In response to citizen petitions, ATSDR will produce and oversee state production of health assessments for NPL sites. Health consultations to states, local governments, and EPA will be performed in 1994.

Health assessments and related follow-up work involve conducting health studies at NPL sites; investigating complaints of illness or disease related to exposure to hazardous substances; developing appropriate biological testing for exposed individuals; and developing and maintaining registries of exposed individuals. CERCLA requires ATSDR to perform a health assessment within one year from the date of an NPL site proposal.

ATSDR will initiate draft versions of toxicological profiles. ATSDR will also continue to: maintain and update the existing sub-registry of the National Exposure Registry; continue four existing site-specific surveillance projects; operate four state based surveillance projects; and continue one surveillance project on hazardous waste workers as well as nine surveillance projects on emergency events. Technical assistance will continue to the health community by maintenance of automated directories and information systems such as the Toxological Network (TOXNET) and the Environmental Health Information Resources Directory.

In 1994, NIEHS will: continue to provide basic research grants for the development of methods and technologies to detect hazardous substances in humans and environmental media; advance techniques to assess and evaluate risks effects from hazardous substances; develop methods to assess the risks to human health presented by hazardous substances; and conduct basic biological, chemical and physical research to reduce the amount and toxicity of hazardous substances. Biomedical research will be conducted by teams of engineering, physical, and environmental scientists. Graduate students and post-doctoral researchers will assist and be trained in research conducted at NIEHS-supported universities.

The NIEHS worker safety training grants program will continue its efforts to ensure that grantees are providing a program of high quality instruction to workers targeted by the program (i.e., laborers and emergency responders).

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $108,951,000 ($57,036,000 for ATSDR and $51,915,000 for NIEHS) from the Hazardous Substance Superfund Appropriation.

In 1993, ATSDR will: conduct health assessments; provide health consultations to states, local governments and the Agency; develop a research program to help fill data gaps on toxicological profile chemicals; continue epidemiological and exposure studies and various surveillance projects, maintain and update three sub-registries; prepare and disseminate health education information; and report to Congress on health-related activities.

In 1993, NIEHS is enhancing its basic research and worker safety training grants programs. Research projects are being funded at U.S. universities and institutions. Through scientific conferences and workshops, NIEHS communicates research findings. NIEHS pilots new technologies, integrates research findings, and identifies continuing research gaps. Emphasis on technology transfer is continued in 1993.

In the worker safety training grants program, NIEHS is continuing implementation of the recommendations from the evaluations of the training grant programs. The evaluations were conducted to ensure that the grantees are providing a program of high quality instruction to workers targeted by the program and to ensure that the training received is being used by workers engaged in activities related to hazardous substance removal and containment. NIEHS expects the number of trainees to increase to 250,000.

Congressional Directives. A total of $58,000,000 is for Congressionally directed projects: $18,000,000 for ATSDR; $20,000,000 for the NIEHS university-based research and education program; and $20,000,000 for NIEHS worker training grants.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, $105,615,000 was obligated from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation by HHS ($54,500,000 for ATSDR and $51,115,000 for NIEHS).

During 1992, ATSDR significantly changed the approach to conducting health assessments. The major areas of expansion included community involvement, public health action plans and a public comment period. In 1992, ATSDR prepared the following public health assessment documents: preliminary (14 initial release documents, 8 public comment release documents, 81 final release documents); full (188 initial release documents, 64 public comment release documents, 53 final release documents); and petition (19 initial release documents, 8 public comment release documents, and 6 final release documents).

In compliance with CERCLA Section 104 (i) (3); which requires ATSDR to prepare toxicological profiles on the first 100 most hazardous substance found at Superfund sites, ATSDR produced 15 draft profiles during 1992. ATSDR also initiated the substance-specific data gaps research program in cooperation with the Minority Health Professions Foundation.

In 1992, ATSDR initiated 13 new human health studies, continued 27, and completed 11. This includes 3 new and 3 continued comprehensive health studies to specifically evaluate the relationships between exposures to hazardous substances and adverse health effects; 17 health outcome studies were continued, 8 new health outcome studies were continued, 2 new studies were initiated, and 4 were completed.

In addition to human health studies, ATSDR added the second site to the benzene subregistry to the National Exposure Registry, added the fourteenth site to the trichloroethylene (TCE) subregistry, and maintained the four sites on the dioxin subregistry in 1992.

In addition to human health studies and the National Exposure Registry, ATSDR conducts surveillance of human health effects of exposure to hazardous substances. As a part of the ATSDR comprehensive surveillance plan, 4 site specific projects were continued and 1 was initiated. Six state-based surveillance projects were completed and four were continued. The Hazardous Substances Emergency Events Surveillance System (HSEESS) was expanded from 9 to 11 states in 1992.

ATSDR's health education activities during 1992 included: the continuation of training for state and local health officials on the use of TOXNET and other on-line systems operated by the National Library of Medicine; the development of environmental health case studies for use by the medical community; and education activities through the environmental and occupational health clinic network.

In 1992, 18 institutions received funding from NIEHS to conduct 142 separate basic research projects in a grants program designed to fulfill the requirements of the Superfund Basic Research and Professional Training Plan. The Plan was developed by NIEHS and approved by the HHS Advisory Council on Hazardous Substances Research and Training, as required by Section 311(a) of SARA.

NIEHS supported 16 grantees through its worker safety training grant program in 1992. These grantees represent a consortium of over 60 organizations including universities, labor organizations, and local government units. The number of trainees in these programs has increased to 200,000. NIEHS also maintained a clearing house established by and for its grantees to assure the communication and coordination of a Nationwide training effort in Superfund worker training.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (DOJ)

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $32,324,000 for DOJ from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. There is no change from 1993.

In 1994, DOJ will maintain its support to the Agency in reviewing consent decrees, de minimis settlements, enforcement of information requests, and access cases. In addition, DOJ will impose civil penalties in instances where PRPs: violate notification requirements of CERCLA; deny access to sites; destroy records; violate financial responsibility regulations; or violate administrative and judicial settlement agreements. DOJ will pursue criminal cases and continue to provide support to EPA's cost recovery efforts. DOJ will also defend the Agency against citizen suits, pre-enforcement review cases, reimbursement claims, and challenges to EPA administrative civil penalty decisions.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $32,324,000 from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation for DOJ. DOJ is providing civil and criminal enforcement litigation which includes counseling on and enforcing administrative orders, giving warrants for entry, instituting suits to compel removal and remedial actions, and recovering response costs incurred by the Fund.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, $35,489,000 was obligated from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation by DOJ. These resources were used for litigation and other enforcement related activities. Key accomplishments included the filing of 12 settlement/injunctive (CERCLA Section 106) cases and 42 cost recovery (CERCLA Section 107) cases. In addition to the cases filed, DOJ supported 57 Section 106 and 186 Section 107 ongoing cases in 1992. DOJ also concluded 27 Section 106 cases and 26 Section 107 cases by consent decrees.

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD (USCG)

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $4,801,000 for the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation for the USCG. There is no change from the 1993 appropriated level.

In 1994, the USCG will continue to reduce the occurrence and effects of releases of hazardous substances by enforcing applicable sections of CERCLA, as amended. Included in the activities, the USCG will: issue and check Certificates of Financial Responsibility; investigate hazardous substance spill reports; and determine penalties and prepare liability assessments for potentially responsible parties.

In an effort to minimize the effects of releases of hazardous substances into the coastal environment, the USCG will provide an adequately equipped and properly trained workforce to investigate releases and to monitor or supervise removal actions. The USCG will also ensure the effective management of the CERCLA program within its purview, while providing necessary assistance to On-Scene Coordinators (OSCs) in successfully dealing with CERCLA incidents.

Responsibilities also include: providing a central point of contact for receiving reports of releases of hazardous substances and notifying the pre-designated Federal OSC; providing assistance in assessing the hazards of released substances; and supporting the National Response Team (NRT) and Regional Response Teams (RRTs). The USCG will also continue the medical monitoring system to minimize the possibility of any physical impairment or harmful effects to USCG enforcement or response personnel from exposure to hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $4,801,000 from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation for the USCG.

The USCG provides a central point of contact for receiving reports of releases of hazardous substances and notifies the pre-designated OSC and other appropriate governmental and/or private entities. In addition, the USCG provides assistance in the assessment of the hazards of released pollutants. The USCG also supports the NRT and RRT components of the National response mechanism.

In support of its mission, the USCG develops and maintains information systems for program management analysis and the necessary chemical assessment data systems for proper response to hazardous substance incidents.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, $4,801,000 was obligated from the Hazardous Substance Response appropriation for the USCG. These resources were used to conduct response training for USCG personnel, upgrade the capabilities of the National Response Center (NRC), maintain safety equipment, and support field data systems that aid response programs and minimize the possibility of harm to personnel from exposure to hazardous substances. In addition, funds supported active participation by the USCG on the NRT and RRTs.

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION (NOAA)

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $1,106,000 for the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation for NOAA. There is no change from the 1993 Congressional Appropriation level.

In 1994, these resources will allow NOAA to provide technical assistance to OSCs in dealing with releases of hazardous substances in coastal and marine areas. NOAA will continue to develop and improve information sources such as the Computer-Aided Management of Emergency Operations (CAMEO) program, to minimize risk and improve the effectiveness of response operations. In addition, NOAA will continue to provide technical support to the Agency during hazardous waste site investigations to identify and assess risks to coastal resources. NOAA will also act as technical liaison with the Agency and other Federal, state, and local agencies on coastal resource issues of common interest.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating $1,106,000 from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation for NOAA. NOAA is providing technical support for activities associated with hazardous waste site removal and remedial actions affecting coastal and marine resources. NOAA is also developing and conducting field testing of advanced chemical sampling analytical equipment used for response operations; and is providing policy support to the NRT/RRTs and to state and local entities in the areas of contingency planning, community relations, communications, preparedness evaluation, and training.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, $2,202,200 was obligated from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation by NOAA. These resources were used to support NOAA's ongoing efforts to provide technical assistance to OSCs in addressing releases in coastal and marine areas. Activities included the purchase, development, and field testing of state-of-the-art sampling and analytical equipment necessary for efficient and safe response to hazardous waste removal. Funds were also used to support the computer-based communication and information systems to provide identification of likely accident location, trajectory analysis of spilled hazardous materials, potential human and environmental impacts of accidents, and training of response personnel via spill simulation.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR (DOI)

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $608,000 for the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation for DOI. There is no change from the 1993 Congressional Appropriation level.

DOI will continue to: participate in NRT/RRT preparedness and training activities; provide coordination of its range of natural resource and other scientific and technical expertise to Headquarters personnel in agencies participating in the NRT; and provide guidance and training to states and local governments on emergency preparedness and response planning. DOI will also provide staff support functions to the administration of the National Response System and provide direction and technical information to field units with respect to releases of hazardous substances, whether they occur at Superfund sites or as emergency incidents.

In addition, DOI will conduct training sessions and workshops, develop guidance, and provide consultation in its area of expertise. Technical assistance to develop and enhance state and Federal trustee officials' capacity to conduct natural resource damage assessments will be emphasized. These efforts result in effective claims for compensation of natural resource losses or injuries from releases of hazardous substances, from Superfund sites or during emergency incidents.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $608,000 from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation for DOI. DOI participates in preparedness and training activities, as well as administrative work group activities. To ensure that proper consideration is given to natural resources and sensitive environments, DOI is providing guidance, consultation, technical assistance, and training to states and local governments. DOI is also conducting training sessions and workshops, develops guidance, and provides consultation and technical assistance to enhance state and Federal trustee officials' capacity to conduct natural resource damage assessments.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, $1,200,200 was obligated from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation by DOI. These resources enabled DOI to participate in NRT/RRT preparedness and training activities, continue its involvement in state and local emergency preparedness, and provide technical expertise as it relates to Natural Resource Damage Assessments.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (FEMA)

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $912,000 for the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation for FEMA. There is no change from the 1993 Congressional Appropriation level.

In 1994, FEMA will continue to support the Superfund program in the management and coordination of training programs for local officials through the Emergency Management Institute and the National Fire Academy. These courses assist local officials in addressing emergency incidents in their communities. Resources will also be used to maintain the National Response System by providing local, state, and Federal emergency preparedness and administrative support to Regional Response Teams (RRTs). Resources will also continue to fund the distribution of educational materials at state and local levels, and to support the training and team building necessary to enhance specialized response capabilities. FEMA will continue to close out temporary and permanent relocation projects which were started prior to 1991.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $912,000 of which $30,000 is supporting temporary and permanent relocations from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation.

In 1993, FEMA continues to provide technical assistance to state and local governments through improved coordination with the RRT for all preparedness activities. FEMA is providing support to the NRT initiatives for information exchange. In 1993, the permanent and temporary relocation program is being redelegated to the Agency.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, $1,824,000 was obligated from the Hazardous Substance Superfund by FEMA. These resources were used to: support FEMA's development of relocations guidelines and regulations; provide management oversight for temporary and permanent locations; provide preparedness guidance and technical assistance to state and local governments; enhance coordination of hazardous materials issues with the public and private sector; and provide continued support for NRT/RRT initiatives.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION (OSHA)

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $350,000 for the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation for OSHA. There is no change from the 1993 Congressional Appropriation level.

In 1994, OSHA will conduct compliance assistance visits to review site safety and health plans and programs. OSHA will also provide technical assistance to EPA and other Federal agencies, and develop guidelines and procedures in the composition of manuals for assessing safety and health at hazardous waste sites. In addition, OSHA will continue to participate in 5 response activations of the NRT and RRT by providing technical assistance to other team members.

OSHA will continue its implementation of the Hazardous Waste Standards (HWS) by developing a training certification program (29 CFR. 1910,121) for hazardous waste and emergency response operations, and conduct 5 technical evaluations during 1994.

Actions taken under Interagency Agreement should affect primary missions identified in A Management Review of the Superfund Program (the 90-day Study): to take responsible actions as rapidly as possible and make sites safe.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $350,000 from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation for OSHA.

OSHA continues to conduct safety and health inspections at Superfund sites and provide assistance at the sites to the NRT/RRTs. The resources allow OSHA to support: technical assistance at hazardous waste sites; worker safety inspections and enforcement at sites where Superfund remedial actions are underway; and assistance to the NRT/RRT in preparedness and training activities. Funds are also applied to support: information sharing activities; the review and development of contingency plans; participation in simulation exercises; and training activities. OSHA uses resources to develop required standards for the certification of training for employees engaged in hazardous waste operations.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, $605,300 was obligated from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation by OSHA. The funds were used to: train OSHA inspectors; maintain a special inspection program for Superfund sites; provide technical assistance to EPA; provide support for the activities of the NRT/RRTs, and enforce a required worker protection standard.

SUPERFUND
Hazardous Substance Response-Enforcement

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

PROGRAM		ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
Hazardous Substance-Technical Enforcement								
Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund		$124,392.3	$120,251.5	$107,384.2	$107,384.2	$112,485.8	$5,101.6	-$7,765.7
	TOTAL	$124,392.3	$120,251.5	$107,384.2	$107,384.2	$112,485.8	$5,101.6	-$7,765.7
Hazardous Substance-Legal Enforcement								
Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund		$28,018.2	$28,548.4	$27,756.3	$27,755.5	$30,221.8	$2,466.3	$1,673.4
	TOTAL	$28,018.2	$28,548.4	$27,756.3	$27,755.5	$30,221.8	$2,466.3	$1,673.4
Hazardous Substance-Criminal Enforcement Program								
Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund		$2,257.8	$2,193.9	$2,060.2	$2,060.2	$2,057.0	-$3.2	-$136.9
	TOTAL	$2,257.8	$2,193.9	$2,060.2	$2,060.2	$2,057.0	-$3.2	-$136.9
Hazardous Substance Technical Support								
Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund		$10,921.0	$9,969.8	$8,752.3	$8,752.3	$8,996.9	$244.6	-$972.9
	TOTAL	$10,921.0	$9,969.8	$8,752.3	$8,752.3	$8,996.9	$244.6	-$972.9
Hazardous Substance Federal Facilities Enforcement								
Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund		$31,357.6	$29,572.4	$28,283.4	$28,284.2	$30,246.6	$1,962.4	$674.2
	TOTAL	$31,357.6	$29,572.4	$28,283.4	$28,284.2	$30,246.6	$1,962.4	$674.2
TOTAL:								
Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund		$196,946.9	$190,536.0	$174,236.4	$174,236.4	$184,008.1	$9,771.7	-$6,527.9
Hazardous Substance Response-Enforcement	TOTAL	$196,946.9	$190,536.0	$174,236.4	$174,236.4	$184,008.1	$9,771.7	-$6,527.9

SUPERFUND
Hazardous Substance Response-Enforcement

	ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
	(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
PERMANENT WORKYEARS							
Hazardous Substance-Technical Enforcement	792.4	857.3	857.3	848.7	836.4	-12.3	-20.9
Hazardous Substance-Legal Enforcement	377.5	428.0	428.0	423.8	417.4	-6.4	-10.6
Hazardous Substance-Criminal Enforcement Program	21.3	19.3	19.3	19.1	18.8	-3	-5
Hazardous Substance Technical Support	46.6	45.6	45.6	45.1	44.5	-6	-1.1
Hazardous Substance Federal Facilities Enforcement	168.9	240.5	240.5	238.1	234.4	-3.7	-6.1
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS	1,406.7	1,590.7	1,590.7	1,574.8	1,551.5	-23.3	-39.2
TOTAL WORKYEARS							
Hazardous Substance-Technical Enforcement	827.1	857.3	857.3	848.7	836.4	-12.3	-20.9
Hazardous Substance-Legal Enforcement	406.5	428.0	428.0	423.8	417.4	-6.4	-10.6
Hazardous Substance-Criminal Enforcement Program	21.3	19.3	19.3	19.1	18.8	-3	-5
Hazardous Substance Technical Support And Compliance Monitoring	48.1	45.6	45.6	45.1	44.5	-6	-1.1
Hazardous Substance Federal Facilities Enforcement	173.6	240.5	240.5	238.1	234.4	-3.7	-6.1
TOTAL WORKYEARS	1,476.6	1,590.7	1,590.7	1,574.8	1,551.5	-23.3	-39.2

SUPERFUND

Hazardous Substance Response - Enforcement

Budget Request

The Agency requests a total of $184,008,100 supported by 1,551.5 total workyears for 1994 for the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation for technical, administrative and legal enforcement activities. This represents an increase of $9,771,700 and a decrease of 23.3 total workyears from the 1993 level. The decrease in workyears is a result of the government-wide reduction in workyears that is part of the President's program to reduce the size and cost of government.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE TECHNICAL ENFORCEMENT

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $112,485,800 and 836.4 total workyears for this program, all of which will be from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation.

In 1994, the Agency will provide funding for negotiations with PRPs to obtain response actions consistent with the National Contingency Plan (NCP). As the PRPs conduct work, the Agency will provide oversight to ensure that the PRPs are in compliance with settlements and orders. Where negotiations fail, the Agency will continue to either take unilateral enforcement actions or use Trust Fund dollars to remediate sites. Cost recovery actions will then be taken against PRPs to recover Trust Fund expenditures from the PRPs.

As the Agency implements the accelerated cleanup model which promotes early risk reduction, the enforcement program will focus on identifying PRPs early to assure a continued high level of PRP participation will be maintained. As a result of the Agency's success in achieving RP response at Superfund sites, additional attention will be placed on assuring compliance with settlements and orders. Where a PRP is in non-compliance, the Agency will use administrative and judicial actions and assess penalties as appropriate. Increased efforts will be directed to administrative cost recovery cases.

In 1994, increased focus will be placed on conducting expeditious PRP Searches to maximize the potential for early and equitable PRP response. Where appropriate, enforcement orders will be issued to obtain early action by PRPs. This will result in earlier reduction of risk at sites and a reduction in transaction costs to the PRPs. Where long-term action is required, a more comprehensive remedial investigation and feasibility study will be conducted, and maximum efforts made to get PRPs to conduct the long-term response actions.

The program will continue to develop policies regarding administrative and Section 122 settlements with small contributors of hazardous substances and will conduct oversight to facilitate these settlements. Resources will support program planning, guidance development, and contract oversight with particular attention given to quality assurance and conflict of interest concerns. Increased efforts will be directed towards improving existing information systems and on building integrated enforcement data systems with the Department of Justice to assist the overall management of the Agency's case load on a priority basis.

1993 Program

The Agency is allocating a total of $107,384,200 and 848.7 total workyears for this program, all of which will be from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation.

The Technical Enforcement program is strengthening its program infrastructure by increasing its cost documentation efforts in support of cost recovery actions. This enables the Agency to be in a stronger position when negotiating or litigating cost recovery cases. The program is also putting greater emphasis on early de minimis settlements and is focusing its attention on PRP compliance with settlement agreements. Emphasis on early and comprehensive PRP searches supports the early de minimis effort and also serves to help the program maintain its high PRP participation in light of Superfund's efforts to accelerate cleanups and to reduce risk early in the process. The Agency continues to use available administrative and judicial enforcement tools in obtaining PRP response actions, and to focus on managing and bringing to successful closure PRP response and enforcement actions already underway. PRPs not responding to requests for information are subject to enforcement actions. The enforcement program will oversee PRP conduct of response actions, and will issue orders and/or stipulated penalties when PRPs are not in compliance with settlement agreements.

The Agency is issuing administrative orders, and may in some cases pursue litigation for injunctive relief where settlements are not achieved. The program is also pursuing non-settling PRPs, and following with aggressive cost recovery actions when the Trust Fund is used for removal and remedial response actions. The Agency is seeking the recovery of government costs plus treble damages when PRPs do not comply with unilateral orders. Cost recovery activities will focus on large cases and cases constrained by the statute of limitations as well as administrative cases. This strategy results in the return of needed resources to the Trust Fund and, in the long run, increased compliance with Superfund enforcement actions as PRPs are more likely to settle to conduct the cleanup than face costly cost recovery actions.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency allocated a total of $124,392,300 supported by 827.1 total workyears, all of which was from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation, to secure and oversee PRP response at National Priorities List (NPL) sites and other priority sites and to pursue cost recovery actions.

The Agency continued to strengthen its enforcement program by placing increased focus on finding PRPs early in the process and exhausting all available enforcement tools to obtain their response actions before using the Trust Fund. Where PRPs failed to adequately respond to information requests, prompt enforcement followed. To encourage settlement, the Agency pursued de minimis and mixed funding settlements. Where negotiations failed to achieve settlement, the Agency took actions against non-settling PRPs by issuing unilateral orders to achieve response and to establish treble damage claims for cost recovery.

When the PRP undertook the response action, strong Agency oversight coupled with prompt enforcement action was used to prevent needless delays at the remedy selection and implementation phases. Stipulated or statutory penalties were issued where the PRPs were not in compliance with the administrative order, consent decree, or judgment.

The program pursued administrative or judicial cost recovery actions where Fund-financed action had been undertaken. Aggressive cost recovery actions against non-settling PRPs provided an incentive for PRPs to settle.

During 1992, PRP remedial response accounted for 72% of the remedial actions initiated. The program also concluded remedial design/remedial action negotiations, issued administrative orders, and referred cases to DOJ resulting in 48 Consent Decrees and 45 Unilateral Administrative Orders for RD/RA. Of the 45 unilateral orders, compliance was achieved with 42 orders during 1992. Of the remaining 3 administrative orders, compliance with all of those orders has been achieved in 1993. Agreements and orders in compliance resulted in binding commitments to perform remedial work valued at nearly $1.3 billion. For the entire program, the value of PRP settlements was over $1.4 billion. The value of cost recovery settlements in 1992 was over $250 million. Funds received as a result of cost recovery actions exceeded $183 million. The total value of settlments achieved represents a $9 return for every $1 invested by the enforcement program.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE LEGAL ENFORCEMENT

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $30,221,800 and 417.4 total workyears for this program, all of which will be for the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. This represents an increase of $2,466,300 and a decrease of 6.4 total workyears as a result of the government-wide reduction in workyears that is a part of the President's program to reduce the size and cost of government.

The Superfund legal enforcement program will continue to implement the Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model (SACM) which accelerates the technical aspects of cleanup activities. The model requires a significant investment at the beginning of its implementation but will reduce its resource needs as the program becomes fully operational.

In 1994, Superfund enforcement priorities include: 1) aggressive use of enforcement tools to increase the proportion of PRP site cleanup actions; 2) implementation of the SACM and increased use of certain enforcement tools (e.g., preliminary injunction to shorten the time frames for cleanup); 3) improvements in processes related to recovering the government's site clean up costs, of which the Agency pursued $200 million in 1993; 4) increased focus on "fairness" in settlements, by seeking early settlements with responsible parties who are de minimis waste contributors, municipalities or lenders; 5) enforced compliance with consent orders or consent decrees; and 6) increased focus on bankruptcy claims against potentially responsible parties (PRPs). Superfund enforcement will participate in multimedia initiatives such as the data integrity initiative to ensure that the data gathering process under CERCLA is timely and accurate, and is integrated into the rest of the Agency's enforcement program.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $27,755,500 supported by 423.8 total workyears for this program, all of which is from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation.

1993 will witness the implementation of the Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model (SACM). The model addresses reductions in duplicative technical actions rather than legal activities. SACM requires that resources for long-term response activities be shifted to early action activities. Increased focus will be placed on conducting expeditious PRP searches to maximize the potential for early and equitable PRP response and takeovers. Where appropriate, enforcement orders will be issued to obtain early action by PRPs. This will result in earlier reduction of risk at sites and a reduction in transaction costs to the PRPs. Where long-term action is required, a more comprehensive remedial investigation and feasibility study will be conducted.

In 1993, implementation of the "enforcement-first policy" continues to achieve very large absolute numbers of response action commitments, and an increasing proportion of PRP site cleanup actions. To ensure full support for technical enforcement efforts for meeting deadlines for Remedial Design (RD)/Remedial Action (RA), Headquarters staff are being deployed as troubleshooters with national expertise to provide targeted, hands-on supplementary support for key cases, and de minimis and municipal negotiations.

The enforcement strategy (as identified in the 1991-1994 Strategic Plan for the Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response) is incorporating targeted enforcement actions through increased use of risk and geographic indicators focusing enforcement resources and setting program priorities. Headquarters legal staff are developing a policy for the Regions on monitoring compliance, penalty actions, and enforcement strategy for persons out of compliance with administrative orders, consent decrees, and unilateral administrative orders.

Headquarters activity is also focusing on the following areas: de minimis, and municipal settlements; implementation of the SACM model; implementation of a non-settler strategy; coordination with the Regions on use of the model RD/RA consent decree and analysis of the first year's results; implementation of a strategy for using de minimis and non-binding preliminary allocation of responsibility (NBAR) settlement authorities with increased numbers of parties earlier in the process; alternative dispute resolution in appropriate Superfund settlements; and implementation of the information request enforcement strategy.

Headquarters staff are promulgating interim final policies regarding Section 106 treble damage claims and settlement of civil penalty claims for violations of Section 106 orders, as well as developing an overall strategy and approach to the pursuit of non-settlers and entities who are out of compliance with consent decrees, administrative orders on consent, and unilateral administrative orders.

Regional legal enforcement work continues on a number of major Section 106 and 107 cases, many of which are expected to reach successful resolution. Intense legal involvement early in enforcement actions is improving the Agency's negotiating position and is leading to achievement of stronger settlements. Judicial actions are being pursued where administrative enforcement tools do not succeed in securing response actions, where remedial settlements need to be documented, and where costs associated with Fund-financed site cleanups require recovery. Efforts are being made to improve and expedite the Section 107 litigation process through use of a Headquarters developed computer model for calculation of payable interest by defendants in cost recovery proceedings.

Regional legal enforcement work continues on significant Federal Facilities negotiations which are expected to result in IAGs for cleanup of Federally-owned Superfund NPL sites. Regional legal resources are supporting Federal Facilities enforcement efforts in addressing modifications to existing IAGs, ongoing IAG negotiations, particularly with DoD and DOE, and initial efforts to deal with military base closures.

Headquarters capacity building activities are focusing on expanding the National Enforcement Training Institute's (NETI) efforts. NETI serves as OE's primary institution to develop and train enforcement personnel. The Superfund Training Institute activities are included in the NETI effort. The NETI will expand training to Federal, State, and local enforcement personnel involved in CERCLA enforcement.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated $28,018,200 and 406.5 total workyears for the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. The direction, scope, and accomplishments of the 1992 legal enforcement program were strongly influenced by the Superfund Management Review (SMR) which served as the major blueprint for the "enforcement first policy" for obtaining site cleanup by PRPs.

1992 witnessed the preliminary stages of implementation of the Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model (SACM). Headquarters staff, in addition to providing significant support to many ongoing major complex Superfund negotiations, trials and appeals, completed issuance of the final "Lender Liability" rule, and participated in a number of significant case negotiations and de minimis settlements.

Program accomplishments in 1992 reflected the strong emphasis placed on enforcement. The Agency referred 137 Superfund civil judicial cases to the Department of Justice. The cases primarily sought injunctive relief for hazardous waste site cleanup by PRPs, recovery of response costs, and securing access to sites for obtaining information. Continued actions were also taken to start long-term site cleanup using the Agency's enforcement tools. For example, in 1992, the Agency issued 245 unilateral administrative orders for RD/RA and secured 48 RD/RA cleanups through settlements or unilateral administrative orders. The total estimated value of the 228 settlements undertaken by the PRPs in 1992 is over $1,300,000,000.

In the Regions, legal work continued on a number of previously filed Section 106 and 107 cases. In addition to actions against potentially responsible parties, Regional legal enforcement staff were heavily involved in significant Federal Facility negotiations at facilities such as Fernald, Rocky Mountain Arsenal, Rocky Flats, and the Aberdeen Proving Ground, which were intended to result in cleanup of Federally-owned sites.

NETI devoted significant resources toward developing and presenting some critically important Superfund courses. The first, Superfund Attorney Orientation, was designed to meet the needs of new Superfund attorneys. The second was a course which provided training on two computer models that assist Superfund personnel in determining appropriate de minimis settlements (cashout), and the ability of PRP's to afford clean-ups (Superfund ABEL).

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE CRIMINAL ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $2,057,000 supported by 18.8 total workyears for this program, all of which will be for the Hazardous Substance appropriation. This represents a decrease of $3,200 and 0.3 total workyears over 1993 in the Hazardous Substance appropriation. The decrease in workyears is a result of the government-wide reduction in workyears that is a part of the President's program to reduce the size and cost of government.

The Office of Criminal Enforcement (OCE) will continue to take enforcement actions against those individuals and facilities that violate the criminal provisions of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA). The criminal investigative program will pursue investigative leads of CERCLA/SARA violations, develop information to support grand jury inquiries and decisions, refer leads and cases to other enforcement agencies or pursue joint investigations as warranted. Training will be provided on the investigation and prosecution of CERCLA/SARA criminal cases as well as other environmental statutes.

Criminal referrals and indictments continue to grow due to changes in statutory authority, growth in National Priority List sites, and increased commitment to Federal facility enforcement. Criminal sanctions under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) have changed from misdemeanors to felonies (punishable by a maximum of 3 years imprisonment, 5 years for second and subsequent convictions) for: failure to report or submitting false information on releases of hazardous substances; destruction or falsification of records; or submitting false information in a clean up.

The criminal legal staff will develop and implement national criminal CERCLA/SARA enforcement policies to ensure appropriate application of Superfund laws. Also, the criminal legal staff will draft and comment on proposed legislation and regulations relative to Superfund to ensure enforceability and consistency with criminal safeguards.

OCE will continue to give priority to health and ecological risk, as it did in the Chesapeake Bay initiative. Also, OCE will continue to work in close cooperation with State environmental crimes units, other Federal law enforcement agencies, and the military investigative services, effectively multiplying the visibility and deterrence of criminal enforcement in the environmental protection arena.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency has allocated a total of $2,060,200 supported by 19.1 total workyears for this program all of which will be from the Hazardous Substance appropriation.

The Office of Criminal Enforcement will initiate and conduct criminal investigations under CERCLA/SARA and will take the lead in prosecuting Superfund criminal cases. This program will also promote investigative aspects of CERCLA/SARA criminal case development by establishing and implementing training programs for Agency and State personnel.

During the first quarter of 1993, 62 new criminal investigations were initiated (27 with CERCLA aspects) and 375 criminal investigations remained open (173 with CERCLA aspects). This increased level of criminal investigation activity is expected to continue into 1994.

Referral and indictment activities have grown over the last several years. The basic goal is the initiation and conduct of criminal investigations under CERCLA. This program takes the lead in prosecuting criminal cases of national significance with precedent-setting potential. This program also promotes investigative aspects of CERCLA criminal case development by establishing and implementing training programs for Agency personnel.

Many investigations begun as CERCLA investigations, with potential use of Fund resources for cleanup at apparently abandoned sites, are subsequently prosecuted under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). This results in the Agency's record-keeping systems understating the level of effort for CERCLA-related cases. These types of RCRA cases with related CERCLA/SARA offenses account for approximately 50 percent of field agents' caseloads and manpower commitments.

Enforcement actions at Federal facilities are expected to increase in 1993. To date, of the 20 criminal investigations involving Federal facilities, or contractors at Federal facilities, 10 involve CERCLA violations. Eleven of these cases (5 with CERCLA aspects) are currently open and will be actively investigated or tried.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $2,257,800 supported by 21.3 total workyears for this program from the Hazardous Substances Superfund appropriation.

In 1992, the criminal investigation program took the lead in prosecuting criminal cases of national significance, or with precedent setting potential. Special agents and prosecuting attorneys often combined CERCLA investigations with RCRA investigations. During 1992, there were eight criminal cases alleging CERCLA violations. The program also provided several training courses for Agency and state personnel in CERCLA criminal case investigations.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE TECHNICAL SUPPORT

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $8,996,900 and 44.5 total workyears for this program, all of which will be for the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. This represents an increase of $244,600 to fund increased workforce costs and a decrease of 0.6 total workyears is a result of the government-wide reduction in workyears that is part of the President's program to reduce the size and cost of government.

In 1994, the National Enforcement Investigations Center (NEIC) will continue to provide support to the criminal enforcement program, and CERCLA enforcement activities, including environmental assessments at Federal facilities and Government-owned, Contractor-operated facilities. NEIC's national expertise and specialized services include: analytical and field investigations support for Section 103 criminal referrals; technical case development for Section 106 and 107 judicial actions; and evidence audits for the National Contract Laboratory Program (CLP).

The NEIC will continue to provide technical support to both civil and criminal Superfund cases that includes: extensive background information and data analysis; Potentially Responsible Party (PRP) searches; field investigations; information retrieval and evaluations; forensic laboratory analyses; report preparation; supplemental technical information development; fully defensible evidence and work products meeting all chain-of-custody and document control requirements; fact and expert technical testimony; and support of settlement negotiations concerning the technical aspects of consent decrees.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $8,752,300 supported by 45.1 total workyears for this program, all of which is from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation.

To support high priority enforcement cases, NEIC uses its expertise in areas such as information systems, engineering and analytical chemistry. NEIC continues to conduct investigations of Federal facilities, including evaluation of past on-site hazardous substance disposal practices. This information is used to determine site clean-up priorities and develop model evaluation procedures and remedial programs applicable at other facilities. NEIC provides advice and assistance to Regional offices on case preparation and evidence support for CERCLA, section 106 orders and subsequent potential judicial actions. NEIC also provides evidence audit support and/or computerized files development for numerous sites and provide placement and oversight of contractor evidence audit support in each Region.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated $10,921,000 and 48.1 total workyears for the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation.

NEIC provided extensive support including substantial lengthy expert testimony, and participation in the negotiations for the Stringfellow Superfund case which was settled for approximately $150,000,000, EPA's largest single settlement. NEIC's testimony in the American Cyanamid Co. case set a precedent for future cost recovery cases by establishing a claim for historical costs based on contract performance. NEIC combined a multi-media compliance investigation at a Department of Defense facility with base closure activities. The multi-media compliance investigation yielded information helpful in identifying potential contamination sites, a prerequisite activity to base closure.

Additional support included extensive technical assistance to EPA and States on: laboratory analytical procedures; preparation and handling of highly hazardous samples; disposal of hazardous laboratory waste; sample shipping procedures; training of personnel regarding site inspections and safety procedures; and in-depth studies of chemical hazards to laboratory and field personnel engaged in hazardous waste investigations. Technical support to the criminal program continued, including: field investigations during the site discovery phase; analytical and technical support to determine violations; evidence and document audit procedures that conform to confidentiality and chain-of-custody requirements; case development; and factual and expert testimony. NEIC also provided: financial assessments of Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs) ability to pay clean-up costs; characterization of hazardous waste; CERCLA requirements in evaluating compliance at major Federal facilities; and oversight and management of the contractor evidence audit litigation support programs used extensively by the Regions.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE FEDERAL FACILITIES ENFORCEMENT

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $30,246,600 supported by 234.4 total workyears for this program, all of which will be for the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. This represents an increase of $1,962,400 and a decrease of 3.7 total workyears from 1993. The additional Superfund dollars reflects increased workforce costs and the decrease in workyears is a result of the government-wide reduction in workyears that is a part of the President's program to reduce the size and cost of government.

These resources will support ongoing EPA technical oversight at primarily Department of Energy (DOE), Department of Defense (DOD), and Department of Interior (DOI) Superfund National Priority List (NPL) site cleanups under CERCLA Section 120 Interagency Agreements (IAGs). The Agency will have oversight responsibilities at the 126 Superfund cleanup sites on the NPL. EPA will also provide environmental technical assistance at military bases designated to close.

Many new Federal facilities sites may be included on the NPL as a result of the Conservation Law Foundation law suit against EPA. Regions, with Headquarters assistance, will be required to negotiate IAGs, as mandated under Section 120, at these sites. In some cases Headquarters may have to assume the lead on the negotiation. OE's Superfund Federal Facilities Program anticipates that a number of IAGs will require re-negotiation of compliance schedules.

Headquarters will continue to provide support to the Regions in developing their operating plans for compliance monitoring of existing Section 120 Interagency Agreements. EPA staff are often consulted by DOE, DoD, and other Federal agencies on evolving issues as IAGs may be amended due to funding shortfalls of State actions, or other disputes.

EPA will assist DoD in expediting environmental reviews and cleanup at military base closures and realignment where a Federal facility is listed on the NPL. Headquarters will continue to be actively involved in base closure issues given the importance of the base closure program. A third round of base closures is anticipated for the summer of 1993. Current estimates range from 40 to 100 closing installations. CERFA requires all the sites under Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) I, to have remedies selected by end of 1994. EPA will make every effort to expedite review and approval of the remedies that DoD propose at the BRAC I sites in order to meet the legislative mandate.

OE will continue to implement the Long Term Contract Strategy which is currently under development. OE should also be in the position to work on procuring its own services at this juncture rather than buying into existing Agency contract vehicles for support.

In the information management area, work will continue on developing CERCLIS/WasteLAN Management Reports. OE will continue to be a major participant in implementation of OSWER's Long Term Information Management Needs Strategy. A lesser priority will be placed on examining the potential of data integration with other Federal agencies working at Superfund sites. The Federal Facility Tracking System (FFTS) and Docket will continue operation. Contract funds will provide for the Federal Facilities Hotline and the Federal Facilities Docket. Contract resources will support CERCLIS/WasteLAN data management.

Contract resources will support development and delivery of Superfund Federal facility training programs. The training of Federal, State, and Local personnel involved in Federal facility cleanup will be conducted under OE's National Enforcement Training Institute (NETI). Particular emphasis will be placed on educating Federal inspection teams on Federal facility cleanup issues and site safety. Contract dollars will also support updating the Superfund Federal Facility Compliance Strategy, development of training videotapes, and logistical support for EPA/DOD/DOE/State/Public Federal Facility workshops.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $28,284,200 and 238.1 total workyears for this program, all of which is from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation.

OE's Superfund Federal Facilities enforcement program provides national leadership in obtaining cleanup of Federal facilities pursuant to the requirements of CERCLA, the Superfund National Contingency Plan (NCP), and other applicable environmental statutes (e.g., RCRA). The major Federal facility enforcement functions can be grouped under five general headings:

1) Policy and Guidance Development;
2) Interagency Agreement Support;
3) Base Closure Support;
4) Program and Information Management; and
5) Technical Assistance and Capacity Building.

Policy and Guidance Development

OE is charged with providing policy and guidance, in conjunction with other EPA Offices, on Federal facility hazardous waste site clean-up (including accelerating projects, use of removal actions and interim remedies) and waste disposal actions.

IAG Support

OE's Federal Facilities Enforcement Program oversees and provides assistance, where required, in the negotiation of CERCLA Section 120 (e) Interagency Agreements (IAGs) for Federal facility sites listed on the National Priorities List.

Base Closure Support

OE is redirecting a major portion of its work force to issues surrounding military base closure/re-alignment. Under BRAC I and II, 113 military installations are scheduled for closure or realignment. (A third round of closures is expected in 1993.) Of this total, 21 sites are on the NPL and there are at least 32 non-NPL sites with some degree of contamination requiring clean up. Local communities and States are very concerned about the effect of closing installations on the local and regional economy. Faced with a potential loss of jobs and revenue, local communities and the States have a strong interest in expediting the transfer of property.

Program and Information Management

By the end of 1992, EPA expects to have in place Interagency Agreements (IAGs) for 116 final NPL sites. As most of the agreements are in place, the Program is turning its attention to providing the planning and budgeting guidance and overall programmatic support required for efficient and effective program operations. Such activities include: program evaluation; contracts management support; the Agency-wide Operating Guidance/Strategic Targeted Activities for Results System (STARS); participation in EPA's four year Strategic Planning Process; the Superfund Comprehensive Accomplishments Planning (SCAP) process; budget formulation and oversight; support for the CERCLA Information System (CERCLIS/WasteLAN); FFTS; and the Federal facilities Hazardous Waste Compliance docket required under CERCLA 120(c).

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND CAPACITY BUILDING

EPA recognizes the need to work with other Federal agencies (DoD), State and local governments and private stakeholders to bring them together into a positive decision making environment relating to the cleanup of Federal facilities. Given the scope and complexity of issues involved with Federal facility cleanup actions, a cooperative venture among the various stakeholder is underway to facilitate issue resolution. This ongoing process, known as the Keystone Conference, will serve as the cornerstone for enhanced Federal decision making at Federal facility sites.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency allocated a total of $31,357,600 supported by 173.6 total workyears for this program, all of which was from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation.

During 1992, twelve additional Federal facility CERCLA interagency agreements (IAGs) were executed. Of the 123 facilities listed on the NPL, 104 are now covered by enforceable agreements. With the majority of these agreements completed, EPA now concentrates most of its efforts on the their implementation. The number of accomplishments reported by the Regions reflects that work has proceeded into the implementation phase. For example, the Regions have reported 45 RODs signed in 1992. They have reported 36 remedial design starts, 27 remedial design completions, 27 remedial action starts, and 10 remedial action completions.

Building on the efforts of the Defense Environmental Response Task Force, a multi-agency group directed by Congress to examine the environmental issues raised by base closure, EPA has worked extensively with DoD to identify and implement solutions to the questions raised. In February, EPA announced its position on the appropriate balance between the need to protect human health and the environment and the desire to make property at closing installations available for reuse. The memorandum described the point in the remediation process at which EPA believed that a transfer by deed could occur. In October, Congress amended the statute to provide for transfers by deed at a comparable point, allowing property to be deeded while long term remedial action continued.

Another major effort has been to establish procedures for the identification of uncontaminated parcels at closing bases which could be transferred by deed for re-use. The joint efforts produced a DoD guidance document, released in June which sets forth the necessary process to identify and document parcels of real property that are environmentally suitable for transfer. Under this procedure, DoD was to prepare a Finding of Suitability to Transfer (FOST) document in consultation with EPA and the State. The procedures are being reexamined in light of the role which Congress gave EPA in October. EPA is reviewing procedures DoD has proposed for transferring remediated parcels by deed and procedures for leasing parcels.

On the Regional and State level, EPA and DoD co-sponsored conferences in Sacramento, California and Boston, Massachusetts, which served as forums for improving communication between DoD, EPA, States, and other interested parties to facilitate cleanup and redevelopment of closing bases and help resolve issues affecting the base closure process.

Conference participants met to discuss acceleration initiatives, risk management, real estate and redevelopment (Boston), remediation technologies, and the development of standardized techniques relative to hazardous waste cleanups at closing military bases.

Among the acceleration initiatives which offered the greatest potential for improving the cleanup and reuse process were: installation-wide joint planning; identification of cleanup standards based on land-use; concurrent review of documents; intensive in-person review of comments and resolution of issues; overlapping the phases of the CERCLA process; identification and implementation of interim actions; and improving contracting procedures. Other precedents were set in the base closure policy arena. EPA worked during 1992 to meet the dual statutory mandates to close bases and satisfy environmental concerns through balancing the competing interests of environmental and economic goals. OE established a Base Closure Workgroup consisting of Regional representatives to focus on crucial base closure issues. In conjunction with DoD and the States the Workgroup established a landmark interpretation of CERCLA §120(h)(3) concerning the appropriate point for the transfer by deed of property at closing bases on the NPL, developed procedures for the transfer of uncontaminated property at closing bases, and focused on the development of methods for accelerating the cleanup process at closing military installations in order to facilitate the reuse of those installations.

In 1992, two updates to the docket were published in the Federal Register. The purpose of the docket is to identify Federal facilities that engage in hazardous waste activity or have the potential to release hazardous substances into the environment, to compile and maintain the information submitted to EPA on those facilities, and to provide a mechanism to make the information available to the public. At the end of last year, there were 1,709 Federal facilities listed on the docket, an increase of 107 from 1991.

SUPERFUND
Management and Support

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

PROGRAM		ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
Hazardous Substance Financial Management - Headquarters								
Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund		$8,563.9	$8,407.7	$7,483.1	$7,748.6	$7,643.2	-$105.4	-$764.5
	TOTAL	$8,563.9	$8,407.7	$7,483.1	$7,748.6	$7,643.2	-$105.4	-$764.5
Hazardous Substance - Financial Management - Regions								
Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund		$6,561.9	$7,993.0	$7,745.6	$7,745.0	$7,565.5	-$179.5	-$427.5
	TOTAL	$6,561.9	$7,993.0	$7,745.6	$7,745.0	$7,565.5	-$179.5	-$427.5
Hazardous Substance Administrative Management - Headquarters								
Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund		$3,418.3	$3,907.3	$3,669.0	$3,669.0	$3,430.5	-$238.5	-$476.8
	TOTAL	$3,418.3	$3,907.3	$3,669.0	$3,669.0	$3,430.5	-$238.5	-$476.8
Hazardous Substance Administrative Management - Regions								
Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund		$5,293.5	$3,430.3	$3,824.3	$3,823.4	$3,702.5	-$120.9	$272.2
	TOTAL	$5,293.5	$3,430.3	$3,824.3	$3,823.4	$3,702.5	-$120.9	$272.2
Hazardous Substance - Contracts and Grants - Headquarters								
Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund		$8,295.6	$9,122.2	$7,828.1	$7,828.1	$7,828.1		-$1,294.1
	TOTAL	$8,295.6	$9,122.2	$7,828.1	$7,828.1	$7,828.1		-$1,294.1
Hazardous Substance - Contracts and Grants - Regions								
Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund		$4,553.0	$4,392.3	$5,162.8	$5,162.9	$5,162.9		$770.6
	TOTAL	$4,553.0	$4,392.3	$5,162.8	$5,162.9	$5,162.9		$770.6
Hazardous Substance - Headquarters\Nationwide Support								
Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund		$34,611.3	$42,952.2	$37,747.6	$37,475.9	$42,089.9	$4,614.0	-$862.3
Inspector General - Trust Fund		$772.7	$1,424.0	$1,196.0	$1,196.0	$1,494.6	$298.6	$70.6
	TOTAL	$35,384.0	$44,376.2	$38,943.6	$38,671.9	$43,584.5	$4,912.6	-$791.7

SUPERFUND
Management and Support

PROGRAM		ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
		(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
Hazardous Substance Regional Support Regions								
Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund		$21,247.2	$18,431.3	$19,934.6	$19,135.3	$19,699.1	$563.8	$1,267.8
	TOTAL	$21,247.2	$18,431.3	$19,934.6	$19,135.3	$19,699.1	$563.8	$1,267.8
Hazardous Substance-Computer Services								
Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund		$7,394.7	$9,729.8	$5,996.5	$5,996.5	$7,396.5	$1,400.0	-$2,333.3
	TOTAL	$7,394.7	$9,729.8	$5,996.5	$5,996.5	$7,396.5	$1,400.0	-$2,333.3
Hazardous Substance Legal Services - Headquarters								
Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund		$875.1	$746.9	$1,123.0	$1,123.2	$1,171.1	$47.9	$424.2
	TOTAL	$875.1	$746.9	$1,123.0	$1,123.2	$1,171.1	$47.9	$424.2
Hazardous Substance Legal Services - Regions								
Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund		$1,151.7	$1,393.1	$1,471.8	$1,471.6	$1,644.6	$173.0	$251.5
	TOTAL	$1,151.7	$1,393.1	$1,471.8	$1,471.6	$1,644.6	$173.0	$251.5
Hazardous Substance-Office of the Inspector General								
Inspector General - Trust Fund		$12,449.5	$15,004.0	$14,574.0	$14,574.0	$14,784.0	$210.0	-$220.0
	TOTAL	$12,449.5	$15,004.0	$14,574.0	$14,574.0	$14,784.0	$210.0	-$220.0
Hazardous Substance-Office of Policy, Planning And Evaluation								
Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund		$3,030.3	$3,409.5	$3,038.8	$3,038.8	$3,057.4	$18.6	-$352.1
	TOTAL	$3,030.3	$3,409.5	$3,038.8	$3,038.8	$3,057.4	$18.6	-$352.1
Hazardous Substance-Office of the Comptroller								
Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund		$885.0	$1,081.0	$1,048.4	$1,048.4	$1,007.4	-$41.0	-$73.6
	TOTAL	$885.0	$1,081.0	$1,048.4	$1,048.4	$1,007.4	-$41.0	-$73.6
Hazardous Substance-Office of the Administrator								
Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund		$1,242.9	$1,063.5	$1,483.0	$1,433.0	$1,234.1	-$198.9	$170.6
	TOTAL	$1,242.9	$1,063.5	$1,483.0	$1,433.0	$1,234.1	-$198.9	$170.6

SUPERFUND
Management and Support

	ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
	(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
PROGRAM							
Hazardous Substance - Management and Support Office of Research and Development							
Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund	$1,437.8	$1,861.4	$1,852.4	$1,852.4	$1,552.4	-$300.0	-$309.0
TOTAL	$1,437.8	$1,861.4	$1,852.4	$1,852.4	$1,552.4	-$300.0	-$309.0
Hazardous Substance - Analytical				$1,707.6	$1,753.7	$46.1	$1,753.7
Environmental Services TOTAL				$1,707.6	$1,753.7	$46.1	$1,753.7
Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund							
TOTAL:							
Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund	$108,562.2	$117,921.5	$109,409.0	$110,259.7	$115,938.9	$5,679.2	-$1,982.6
Inspector General - Trust Fund	$13,222.2	$16,428.0	$15,770.0	$15,770.0	$16,278.6	$508.6	-$149.4
Management and Support TOTAL	$121,784.4	$134,349.5	$125,179.0	$126,029.7	$132,217.5	$6,187.8	-$2,132.0
PERMANENT WORKYEARS							
Hazardous Substance Financial Management - Headquarters	54.3	57.9	58.9	58.0	56.7	-1.3	-1.2
Hazardous Substance - Financial Management - Regions	92.0	100.9	100.9	99.4	97.2	-2.2	-3.7
Hazardous Substance Administrative Management - Headquarters	47.2	48.6	47.6	46.4	44.5	-1.9	-4.1
Hazardous Substance Administrative Management - Regions	101.3	68.8	68.8	67.8	66.2	-1.6	-2.6
Hazardous Substance - Contracts and Grants - Headquarters	113.6	118.2	118.2	118.2	118.2		
Hazardous Substance - Contracts and Grants - Regions	77.9	81.0	81.3	81.3	81.3		3

SUPERFUND
Management and Support

	ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
	(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
PROGRAM							
Hazardous Substance Legal Services - Headquarters	9.9	12.0	12.0	11.9	11.7	-2	-3
Hazardous Substance Legal Services - Regions	17.5	25.9	25.9	25.6	25.3	-3	-6
Hazardous Substance-Office of the Inspector General	91.2	156.0	156.0	154.4	154.5	1	-1.5
Hazardous Substance-Office of Policy, Planning And Evaluation	9.7	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.3	-2	-3
Hazardous Substance-Office of the Comptroller	13.1	13.9	13.9	13.6	13.2	-4	-7
Hazardous Substance-Office of the Administrator	8.9	11.9	11.9	11.8	11.6	-2	-3
Hazardous Substance - Management and Support Office of Research and Development	3.1	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8		
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS	639.7	709.5	709.8	702.7	694.5	-8.2	-15.0
TOTAL WORKYEARS							
Hazardous Substance Financial Management - Headquarters	56.3	57.9	58.9	58.0	56.7	-1.3	-1.2
Hazardous Substance - Financial Management - Regions	96.1	100.9	100.9	99.4	97.2	-2.2	-3.7
Hazardous Substance Administrative Management - Headquarters	48.0	48.6	47.6	46.4	44.5	-1.9	-4.1
Hazardous Substance Administrative Management - Regions	108.1	68.8	68.8	67.8	66.2	-1.6	-2.6
Hazardous Substance	9.9	12.0	12.0	11.9	11.7	-2	-3

SUPERFUND
Management and Support

	ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
	(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
PROGRAM							
Hazardous Substance - Contracts and Grants - Headquarters	116.3	118.2	118.2	118.2	118.2		
Hazardous Substance - Contracts and Grants - Regions	79.4	81.0	81.3	81.3	81.3		3
Legal Services - Headquarters							
Hazardous Substance Legal Services - Regions	19.5	25.9	25.9	25.6	25.3	-3	-6
Hazardous Substance- Office of the Inspector General	92.0	156.0	156.0	154.4	154.5	1	-1.5
Hazardous Substance- Office of Policy, Planning And Evaluation	10.4	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.3	-2	-3
Hazardous Substance- Office of the Comptroller	13.7	13.9	13.9	13.6	13.2	-4	-7
Hazardous Substance- Office of the Administrator	9.1	11.9	11.9	11.8	11.6	-2	-3
Hazardous Substance - Management and Support Office of Research and Development	3.2	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8		
TOTAL WORKYEARS	662.0	709.5	709.8	702.7	694.5	-8.2	-15.0

SUPERFUND

Management and Support

Budget Request

The Agency requests a total of $132,217,500 and 694.5 total workyears in 1994, an increase of $6,187,800 and a decrease of 8.2 total workyears from 1993. Of the total request, $115,938,900 is from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation and $16,278,600 is from the Office of the Inspector General Hazardous Substance Trust Fund appropriation. This represents an increase of $5,679,200 for the Hazardous Substance Superfund Appropriation, and $508,600 for the Inspector General Hazardous Substance Trust Fund appropriation.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT - HEADQUARTERS

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $7,643,200 supported by 56.7 total workyears for this program, all of which will be for the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. This represents a decrease of $105,400 and 1.3 total workyears from 1993. The decrease in workyears is a result of the government-wide reduction in workyears that is part of the President's program to reduce the size and cost of government. The reduction in resources is directly associated with the reduction in workforce. The major focus of this program will be to support the operations of the Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response and the Office of Enforcement in Superfund cost recovery actions, most of which is CERCLA Section 107 litigation. Activities are nationwide in their scope and include the preparation of financial documentation necessary to prove the Agency's costs in court, development of an image processing system enabling financial documents to be electronically stored and retrieved, operation of a critical financial reporting system resulting in accurate and timely cost summaries for attorneys involved in the litigation, and implementing cost accounting for Superfund including the allocation of Superfund indirect costs for cost recovery. All of the above activities are time-critical since they are conducted in the context of litigation. In addition, this program provides for the Superfund portion of basic financial services including payroll support, invoice and voucher processing, financial systems development, and quality assurance.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $7,748,600 supported by 58.0 total workyears for this program, all of which is from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. These resources provide for basic financial services and the implementation of an automated document collection and retrieval system that is necessary to maintain pace with the increased requests for cost documentation. These resources also provide for the establishment of current cost documentation files in Headquarters so that costs claimed in cost recovery litigation can be supported immediately. This is particularly important in bankruptcy cases where time is of the essence. In the past, an extensive manual file search has been necessary to gather documents that support costs being claimed. In addition, these resources provide for an enhanced level of review and reconciliation to ensure the integrity of Headquarters charges posted against site-specific accounts in the Integrated Financial Management System.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $8,563,900 supported by 56.3 total workyears for this program, all of which was from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. These resources provided for site-specific accounting support and preparation of cost recovery documentation,and for the development and release of upgraded software for the document collection and retrieval system for the cost recovery program. Cost recovery litigation settlements achieved in FY 1992 totaled $280 million. Also provided were basic financial services for the Superfund program such as payroll and invoice processing.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT - REGIONS

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $7,565,500 supported by 97.2 total workyears for this program, all of which will be for the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. This represents a decrease of $179,500 and 2.2 total workyears from 1993. The workyear decrease complies with the government-wide reduction in workforce that is part of the President's program to reduce the size and cost of government. This will provide for the collection and verification of regional cost documentation and the reconciliation of these documents with the Integrated Financial Management System on a current basis. A cost documentation file will be maintained in each Region as costs are incurred rather than gathering documentation at a later date. This allows immediate response for documentation associated in bankruptcy cases as well as assures that all documents needed for protracted negotiation or litigation are available when requested. Also included are resources necessary to provide basic financial services to the Regional Superfund program for payroll and voucher processing, funds control and reporting for management and program purposes.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $7,745,000 supported by 99.4 total workyears for this program, all of which is from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. These resources support the enhanced Regional Superfund financial activities, specifically the cost documentation file.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $6,561,900 supported by 96.1 total workyears for this program, all of which was from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. With these resources, the Regional financial management offices provided site-specific accounting support and gathered regional cost documentation as requested by Regional counsel when cases entered the negotiation or litigation phases. Also provided were basic financial services for the Regional Superfund program, such as payroll and invoice processing and reporting.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT - HEADQUARTERS

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $3,430,500 supported by 44.5 total workyears for this program, all of which will be for the Hazardous Substance Response Superfund appropriation. This represents a decrease of $238,500 and 1.9 total workyears from 1993. The decrease in workyears is a result of the government-wide reduction in workyears that is part of the President's program to reduce the size and cost of government. The decrease in resources is associated with the workforce reduction. We will continue to effectively manage automated systems, provide recruitment, staffing, classification, and training activities, provide sufficient facilities management to support the overall Superfund program, and provide management and organizational analyses to strengthen the Superfund management processes. We will develop health and safety programs and training courses, implement specialized medical monitoring programs, and verify through technical support and environmental audits that Superfund waste handled by EPA Laboratories is disposed in accordance with the off-site disposal requirements of the statute.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $3,669,000 supported by 46.4 total workyears for this program, all of which is from the Hazardous Substance Response Superfund appropriation. These resources enable the program to provide centralized administrative, management, and support services to Superfund activities. We will provide human resource services including recruitment, staffing, classification and training support, management and organizational analyses to strengthen Superfund management processes, and program support services including property and space management, printing and security. These resources will provide technical support, guidance, training, and oversight to ensure that Superfund waste from EPA labs is properly managed and that employees are protected from occupational risks. We also plan to create a database that tracks the effectiveness of various types of protective clothing to enhance the health and safety of our employees. Resources will be used to revise or develop information systems including systems to track hazardous substance release at Federal Facilities, and the administrative/financial systems used to manage the Superfund Program.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $3,418,300 supported by 48.0 total workyears for this program, all of which was from the Hazardous Substance Response Superfund appropriation. These resources enabled the Agency to maintain all automated Superfund information systems. The Agency completed environmental audits at EPA laboratories to document the procedures for the disposal of

Superfund waste. We provided training to EPA labs on these requirements. We also refined health and safety standards and procedures, and maintained and supported the Agency human resources requirements of the Superfund program staff. We also supported the establishment of a college relations program directed toward minority institutions of higher education, supported the Agency's cultural diversity analysis and the implementation of TQM at EPA. We managed a wide array of contracted management assistance tasks that served to enhance the effectiveness of the Superfund program's management processes.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT - REGIONS

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $3,702,500 supported by 66.2 total workyears for this program, all of which will be for the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. This represents a decrease of $120,900 and 1.6 total workyears from 1993. The workyear decrease complies with the Administration's commitment to streamline government. The workyear decrease is a result of the government-wide reduction in workyears that is part of the President's program to reduce the size and cost of government. Regional administrative management activities will include: continuing recruitment of personnel to work in the area of hazardous waste, assuring a reliable health and safety and environmental compliance program, providing adequate ADP technical assistance to support the site-specific record keeping requirements of the Superfund program and improved information systems for EPA and state operations.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $3,823,400 supported by 67.8 total workyears for this program, all of which is from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. These resources provide Regional Superfund administrative support services for personnel, health and safety, environmental compliance of EPA facilities, and information management activities. The program is placing special emphasis on efforts to recruit properly qualified personnel and to provide for the intense and specialized training needs of Superfund employees. Increased efforts are also underway in the area of information resources management to efficiently respond to increasing program demands for staff support.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $5,293,500 supported by 108.1 total workyears for this program, all of which was from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. These resources provided a full complement of administrative management services to the Regional Superfund program, including contracting and procurement, personnel, health and safety, and information management activities.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE CONTRACTS AND GRANTS MANAGEMENT - HEADQUARTERS

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $7,828,100 supported by 118.2 total workyears for this program, all of which will be for the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. This represents no change from 1993. These resources will provide for award and management of a large number of complex contracts, grants, cooperative and interagency agreements, as well as provide support for Superfund enforcement efforts and continued implementation of the Superfund long-term contracting strategy. Quality control over contracts with increasingly high obligation amounts includes the development and implementation of strong conflict of interest guidelines and procedures. Resources will allow continued improvements in Superfund contract management initiatives and provide effective assistance and contracts management through greater outreach to the Regions and states; ensure a more aggressive Superfund cost-recovery documentation effort; provide critical financial monitoring; support more oversight, training and technical assistance to our Federal partners; and develop and refine policy guidance and procedures for more complex procurement needs and cooperative and interagency agreements and new grant programs. In Grants management, we will continue to increase efforts to combat fraud, waste and abuse in Superfund Federal assistance and procurement programs and implement the training curriculum for Regional grant personnel.

1993 Program

The Agency is allocating a total of $7,828,100 supported by 118.2 total workyears for this program, all of which will be for the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. We will continue to effectively award and manage increasing numbers of contracts as well as assure quality control over contracts with high obligation amounts and provide critical financial monitoring. In grants management, we will continue to award and manage Superfund cooperative agreements, grants and Superfund Interagency Agreements, develop suspension and debarment cases, implement an automated Superfund Interagency Management System, and provide training to Regional grant management and program staff and State recipients on all administrative requirements applicable to the Superfund Program.

1992 Accomplishments

The Agency allocated a total of $8,295,600 supported by 116.3 total workyears for this program, all of which was from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. The major accomplishments in this program area included improvements in contract planning, award, management, and automated processing of grants and interagency agreements, and small purchases and the formulation of the long-term contracting strategy. Formulation of the Superfund long-term contracting strategy will result in a complete restructuring of the Superfund Contracting Program over the next several years. Resources were used to provide more oversight training and technical assistance to our Federal partners. In addition, we continued to increase our efforts to combat fraud, waste and abuse in Superfund Federal Assistance.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE CONTRACTS AND GRANTS MANAGEMENT - REGIONS

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $5,162,900 supported by 81.3 total workyears for this program, all of which will be for the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. This represents no change from 1993. This program provides the Regional Superfund program offices with procurement and contracts management support for the remedial and removal programs. The Superfund Regional Contracting Officer program will continue to provide the Regional Superfund Program offices with essential contracting expertise needed to manage the existing contracts and place new contracts for the emergency and remedial response programs. Documentation and strong management and financial controls will be critical for enforcement and cost recovery efforts. The grants program awards, administers and manages complex Superfund cooperative and interagency agreements and grants for emergency and remedial response activities. Special emphasis will be placed on accountability and ensuring that every Superfund assistance award complies with regulatory and policy requirements and that recipients have the financial, procurement and property systems to account for and safeguard Federal funds.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocated a total of $5,162,900 and 81.3 total workyears from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. These resources provided the Regional Superfund program offices with procurement and contracts management support for the remedial and removal programs and grants management to effectively award, administer and manage Superfund cooperative and interagency agreements. The Regional Grants Management offices will also finalize implementation of improvements to the automated grant document and Interagency Agreement Management Systems.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency allocated a total of $4,553,000 and 79.4 total workyears from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. These resources provided the Regional Superfund program offices with procurement and contracts management support for the remedial and removal programs and grants management to effectively award, administer and manage Superfund cooperative and interagency agreements. The major accomplishment in this program was the award and administration of removal and remedial contracts in response to Regional site clean-up needs.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE SUPPORT SERVICES - NATIONWIDE/HEADQUARTERS

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $43,584,500 for this program, of which $42,089,900 will be for the Hazardous Substance Superfund Appropriation and $1,494,600 for the Inspector General appropriation. This represents an increase of $4,614,000 in the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation and $298,600 in the Superfund Inspector General appropriation from 1993. The increase provides for the Superfund portion of the GSA rent increase and contract rate increases in other support areas. This also provides for development of the Integrated Contracts Management System. These resources will fund the Hazardous Substance Response program's share of Headquarters and Agency-wide costs. These costs will include facilities rental, Federal Telecommunications System, revisions and development of information systems, utilities, local telephone services, printing and copying, postage, other building and office services, and health and safety training.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $38,671,900 for this program, of which $37,475,900 is from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation and $1,196,000 from the Inspector General appropriation. These resources fund Agency-wide support costs such as facilities rental, FTS, utilities, local telephone, and other related services.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $35,384,000 for this program, of which $34,611,300 was from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation and $772,700 from the Inspector General appropriation. These resources were the Superfund program's share of the Agency management and support costs needed to support Agency-wide operations, which included facilities rental costs, utilities, telephone charges, and other services.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE SUPPORT SERVICES - REGIONS

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $19,699,100 for this program, all of which will be for the Hazardous Substance Superfund Appropriation. This represents an increase of $563,800 from 1993. The increase will provide for contract rate increases and will support the operation of the Hazardous Substance Response program and will cover utilities, local telephone service, printing and copying, minicomputer operations, equipment maintenance, Regional moves, and all other support services related to the Superfund program activities in the Regions.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $19,135,300 for this program, all of which is from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. This program provides for utilities, local telephone service, printing and copying, minicomputer operations, equipment maintenance, and all other support services related to the Superfund program activities in the Regions.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $21,247,200 for this program, all of which was from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. This program provided for utilities, local telephone service, printing and copying, minicomputer operations, equipment maintenance, and all other support services related to the Superfund program activities in the Regions.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE COMPUTER SERVICES

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $7,396,500 for this program, all of which will be for the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. This represents an increase of $1,400,000 in the Hazardous Substance Superfund. These resources will provide for the Superfund portion of the Agency's timeshare services. These fund a portion of the Center's costs for equipment, telecommunications, operating software purchases, maintenance and facility operations.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating $5,996,500 for this program. This represents a reduction in funding and will limit the program's ability to use the Agency's computing and telecommunications resources.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency allocated $7,394,700 for this program. This provided basic computing and data telecommunications resources for the program.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE LEGAL SERVICES - HEADQUARTERS

1994 Program Request

In 1994, the Agency requests a total of $1,171,100 supported by 11.7 total workyears for this program, all of which will be for the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. This represents an increase of $47,900 and a decrease of 0.2 in total workyears from 1993. The increase in total dollars represents increased workforce costs. The decrease in workyears is a result of the government-wide reduction in workyears that is part of the President's program to reduce the size and cost of government.

The OGC will provide legal advice and consultation on matters related to the implementation of the Superfund program. The OGC will support the Agency's promulgation of rules, establishment of policy, and preparation of guidance documents for program implementation and enforcement of the Superfund program. This includes legal support to the financial and administrative operation of Superfund, including contract law, audits, cooperative agreements, and FOIA. The OGC handles Superfund litigation in which the Agency is a defendant.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $1,123,200 supported by 11.9 total workyears for this program, all of which is from the Hazardous Substance

Superfund appropriation. The OGC is providing advice and consultation on guidance on program and enforcement matters such as interpretation of the statute, development of regulations, and changes to the National Contingency Plan; and defense of the Agency in any litigation brought against it concerning CERCLA.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $875,100 supported by 9.9 total workyears for this program, all of which was from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. The OGC provided legal guidance in program and enforcement matters such as statutory interpretation, development of response priorities, review of proposed regulatory actions, and defense of the Agency where litigation had been brought against it concerning CERCLA.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE LEGAL SERVICES - REGIONS

1994 Program Request

In 1994, the Agency requests a total of $1,644,600 supported by 25.3 total workyears for this program, all of which will be for the Hazardous Substance Superfund Appropriation. This represents an increase of $173,000 and a decrease of 0.3 total workyears from 1993. The increase in total dollars represents increased workforce costs. The decrease in workyears is a result of the government-wide reduction in workyears that is part of the President's program to reduce the size and cost of government.

The Offices of Regional Counsel will provide legal advice and consultation on matters related to the implementation of the Superfund program to the Regional Administrators, Regional Superfund managers and State agencies. Principal activities will be the defense of the Agency in CERCLA litigation filed against it, participation in formal administrative proceedings, review of State cooperative agreements, activities relating to access by the public to EPA held information, development of the administrative record for the selection of cleanup remedies, legal support to program response activities, and the provision of a wide variety of legal counsel and advice to Regional, State, and local program officials.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $1,471,600 supported by 25.6 total workyears for this program, all of which is from the Hazardous Substance Superfund Appropriation. The Offices of Regional Counsel will continue to represent the Agency in regional defensive litigation concerning Superfund. In addition, the Offices of Regional Counsel will provide: legal assistance by reviewing State cooperative agreements for legal sufficiency; advising State agencies regarding the legal requirements of the Superfund program; determining eligible uses of the Fund; and advising on the treatment of requests for EPA held information.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $1,151,700 supported by 19.5 total workyears for this program, all of which was from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. The Offices of Regional Counsel provided EPA and State agencies with legal advice and consultation on matters related to the implementation of CERCLA. Principal activities of the Offices of the Regional Counsel included the conduct of defensive litigation, legal review of cooperative agreements with States for site cleanup, and general legal support to the Superfund program in the Regions.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE - OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $14,784,000, supported by 154.5 total workyears for this program, all of which will be for the OIG Hazardous Substance Trust Fund appropriation. This represents an increase of $210,000 and an increase of 0.1 total workyears from 1993.

The OIG will continue its wide-ranging audit and investigative coverage to ensure that the Agency's risk of financial loss is minimized and that Agency Superfund programs are operated as efficiently as possible. In addition to accomplishing the audits and reviews required by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986, the OIG will focus on contract management. Contract/grant management has been identified as an area where aggressive oversight is needed throughout the Agency. EPA declared contract management as a material weakness in its 1992 FMFIA Report to the President.

As of September 30, 1992, EPA managed approximately 790 contracts, with obligations of about $3 billion. Under those contracts, EPA had more than 25,000 active work assignments, including modifications, describing the work to be performed by its contractors. In addition to its active contracts, the Agency had about 1,900 contracts with obligations totaling $4.9 billion whose performance periods had expired, but had not been closed out. The Agency also had about 400 unfulfilled requests for audits to determine contractors' final indirect cost claims. Because many of EPA's contracts are cost-plus-award fee contracts, there is widespread potential for fraud and abuse. The Agency's need for audits has never been fully met and has been growing.

The OIG will pursue the extent of the Agency's contract/grant management problems and follow-up on its progress to resolve them. Also, the OIG will conduct additional financial audits to determine the eligibility, allocability, and reasonableness of the costs claimed by contractors and grantees and continue its annual audit of the trust fund's financial statements. For the 3-year period 1990-1992, the OIG averaged questioning about $40 of costs as ineligible for each dollar spent on external audits of grants and contracts. Performance audits will be conducted to identify systemic problems with the Agency's management of its extensive contracts and grants and recommend ways to minimize their recurrence. The OIG will also conduct investigations of contractors, grantees, and the Agency's contract/grant management activities and pursue initiatives developed by its newly established Procurement Fraud Division. The OIG will focus on developing indicators of contract fraud with respect to the Agency's procurement policies and practices.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total $14,574,000, supported by 154.4 total workyears for this program, all of which is from the OIG Hazardous Substance Trust Fund appropriation. These resources enable the OIG to continue meeting the statutory requirements placed on it by SARA. Superfund is a procurement oriented program, making it especially vulnerable to fraud and abuse.

Our audit and investigative work continues to identify significant vulnerabilities in Agency contract/grant management that put EPA resources and the integrity of EPA's mission at risk. The OIG will continue to redirect extramural resources to expand its in-house audit capacity to improve its ability to efficiently and effectively respond to audit priorities. The OIG's in-house expertise on Superfund contracts, such as the Alternative Remedial Contract Strategy (ARCS) contracts and subcontracts (estimated value of $6.6 billion), will assist in better managing the overall contracts audit program. The OIG supports the Agency's program needs for pre-award, interim, and final audits of contracts as well as audits of indirect cost proposals. The OIG monitors performance of audits of contracts and grantees by CPA contractors, States, and other federal agencies. As required by the CFO Act, the OIG has initiated efforts to audit the trust fund's 1992 financial statements.

The OIG uses scientific and engineering specialists in hazardous waste remediation to assist in independently reviewing technical aspects of the program, including remedial investigation and feasibility studies, as well as key technical decisions in the remedial, removal, and enforcement programs.

The OIG investigative activities continue to grow, particularly in the procurement area, as a result of emphasis on developing proactive initiatives, increased audit referrals, and establishment of a Procurement Fraud Division. The OIG is conducting reactive procurement investigations on both a local and national scope, conducting investigations in previously established areas, such as the Contract Laboratory Program, addressing Superfund non-procurement areas, such as potentially responsible parties, developing other initiatives, and conducting more employee integrity investigations.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $12,449,500, supported by 92 total workyears for this program, all of which was from the Hazardous Substance Trust Fund appropriation. During 1992, the OIG issued 204 audit reports on Superfund activities, including a report on the results of its audit of the Superfund trust fund for 1991. Major performance audits resulted in the Agency's initiation of actions to expedite the cleanup of Superfund sites under the ARCS program, improve searches for parties potentially responsible for cleaning up hazardous waste sites, better administer the Superfund contractor-operated sample management office, and improve the negotiation process with responsible parties for recovery of costs incurred by EPA in cleaning up hazardous waste sites.

Superfund audits questioned and recommended cost efficiencies totalling $132 million (Federal share) of the approximately $1,232 million audited. Investigative initiatives in the Superfund Contract Laboratory Program continued to identify fraudulent analysis in the testing of hazardous substances which could present a danger to public health, result in unnecessary expenditure for cleanup, or hinder collection efforts from responsible parties. In 1992, investigations of the contract laboratories resulted in several indictments and fines and settlements totaling $1.7 million.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE - OFFICE OF POLICY, PLANNING AND EVALUATION

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $3,057,400 supported by 12.3 total workyears for this program, all of which will be for the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. This represents an increase of $18,600 and a decrease of 0.2 total workyears 1993. Personnel salary and benefits are expected to increase. The decrease in workyears is a result of the government-wide reduction in workyears that is part of the President's program to reduce the size and cost of government.

The Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation (OPPE) will play a major role in shaping and informing the policy debates concerning Superfund reauthorization including examination of critical issues such as cost, benefits, and other impacts. The Office of Policy Analysis (OPA) will conduct policy development and economic analysis on several aspects of Superfund reauthorization: (1) overall analysis of the environmental and economic impacts, feasibility, and effectiveness of legislative alternatives; (2) removing disincentives to economic development associated with the National Priority List (NPL), prioritization and remedial processes; (3) risk reduction efforts aimed at quickly and cost-effectively addressing a large number of sites; (4) waste management and remediation incentives/disincentives created by Superfund legislation and regulations; and (5) roles of the states, localities, and private sector in hazardous waste remediation and response. OPA will conduct economic and policy analysis of Superfund transactions costs and direct and indirect effects of Superfund at non-NPL sites.

The Office of Regulatory Management and Evaluation (ORME) will manage the development process for Superfund regulations and policies, and conduct evaluations of the Superfund program as needed. The risk communication program will continue to fund empirical research on hazardous substance issues and will provide risk communication training and technical assistance to staff involved with Superfund issues. ORME will provide training and technical assistance on complex risk communication issues related to the Superfund program. This may include evaluation of the relative effectiveness of specific communications initiatives.

The Office of Strategic Planning and Environmental Data (OSPED) will continue to improve the Agency's Strategic Targeted Activities for Results System (STARS). At the same time, the Office will maintain and improve the Agency's strategic planning process to establish environmental goals and develop operating guidance. Analytic support for Superfund programs will be provided, and work with Headquarters and the Regions to develop and improve applications of computer-aided analysis of environmental data will continue. OSPED will focus attention on reporting, Superfund decisionmaking, pollution prevention, the improvement of Superfund indicators incorporated in STARS, and the link between those activities and environmental results.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $3,038,800 supported by 12.5 total workyears for this program, all of which is from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation.

OPA is developing policy and conducting economic analysis of hazardous waste remediation. It is focusing on issues that will be critical in the upcoming Superfund reauthorization debate including: (1) the costs and benefits of the Superfund program; (2) the costs, benefits, and impacts of alternative cleanup strategies; (3) private party, insurer, and Federal sector transaction costs; and (4) future CERCLA funding needs, recommendations for consequent changes in the CERCLA tax scheme, and the distributional effect of the taxes. Other OPA special studies critical to reauthorization include: evaluation of the capability of state funds to meet a rapidly accelerated national cleanup, and operation and maintenance schedule; evaluation of policy choices associated with Superfund emergency planning and prevention of chemical releases; and removal of regulatory disincentives to cost-effective remediations.

ORME is managing the development process for Superfund regulations and policies, and is conducting evaluations of the Superfund program as needed. The risk communication program is funding empirical research on hazardous substance issues and providing risk communication training and technical assistance to staff involved with Superfund issues. One major research project exploring public knowledge about hazardous waste issues will be completed. Training and technical assistance on risk communication issues related to hazardous waste continues.

OSPED operates and continuously improves STARS. In addition, OSPED maintains the Agency's strategic planning process to establish environmental goals and develop operating guidance. The Office provides analytic support for Superfund programs to address specific problems in program delivery, and works with Headquarters and the Regions to develop applications of computer-aided analysis of environmental data such a screening sites for Superfund. Attention is also being given to applications in reporting, Superfund decisionmaking, pollution prevention, and the incorporation of Superfund indicators in STARS.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $3,030,300 supported by 10.4 total workyears for this program, all of which was from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation.

OPA continued policy development and economic analysis in hazardous waste remediation, especially in relation to Superfund reauthorization. Efforts included (1) analysis of environmental and economic impacts, feasibility and effectiveness of the Superfund policies, regulation or proposed legislation, (2) waste management and remediation incentives/disincentives created by Superfund regulation, and (3) the role of the states in hazardous waste remediation and response. OPA initiated research on several critical policy issues, including: (1) the costs and benefits of cleanups; (2) the marginal cost of risk reduction; (3) private and public sector Superfund transaction costs; (4) cost incidence of CERCLA liability and Superfund tax liability; and (5) state financial capabilities and Superfund obligations.

ORME managed the development process for Superfund regulations and policies, and conducted evaluations of the Superfund program as needed. The Risk Communication Project helped develop risk communication training for personnel in the Superfund program; helped develop and pretest an information brochure for people living near Superfund sites; provided technical assistance on risk communication issues related to Superfund; and continued to oversee research into public knowledge about hazardous waste issues.

OSPED initiated and enabled the development and implementation of EPA's strategic planning process through policy guidance, networking and technical assistance to the Superfund program, Regions, and states. The Office assessed Superfund plans, and tracked the relationship of those plans to budget formulation. OSPED also operated Agencywide management systems and tracked and assessed progress of Superfund program implementation in terms of activity and environmental results. In addition, OSPED provided a centralized source of Superfund status trend data collected from a variety of sources within, and external to the Agency. Assistance was also provided to the Superfund program on statistical design and analysis.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE - OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $1,007,400 supported by 13.2 total workyears for this program, all of which will be for the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. This represents a decrease of $41,000 and .4 total workyears in the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. The workyear decrease complies with the government-wide reduction in workyears that is part of the President's program to reduce the size and cost of government. These resources will support management integrity activities, the preparation of the Agency's budget submissions to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and Congress, response to Congressional inquiries, analysis and review of major issues concerning workload and pricing models, analysis of on-going resource issues related to the operation and management of the Trust Fund and internal controls of Superfund finances.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $1,048,400 and 13.6 total workyears for this program, all of which is from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. These resources support on-going budget and management integrity activities, responses to Congressional inquiries and analysis of on-going resource issues.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $885,000 and 13.7 total workyears for this program, all of which was from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. The Office of the Comptroller coordinated and prepared the OMB and Congressional budget submissions, responded to Congressional inquiries, and provided fund oversight and management integrity activities including on-going resource reviews for the Superfund program.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE - OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $1,234.1 supported by 11.6 total workyears for this program, all of which will be for the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. This represents a decrease of $198,900 and 0.2 total workyears from 1993. These resources will include support for the National Environmental Services Officer (NESO) located within the Office of Regional Operations and State/Local Relations. The NESO will conduct management reviews of Environmental Services Divisions (ESDs); develop Headquarters guidance to ensure efficiency in the utilization of resources and improve planning and procurement systems; represent ESDs in the Superfund program planning and budget activities including workload model development; ensure Superfund policies are effectively communicated to ESDs; schedule and convene quarterly ESDs conferences; plan, schedule and convene meetings of the Superfund Analytical Services Advisory Committee; evaluate options for securing the most effective lab support to meet Superfund goals; and review ESD lab capabilities and their cost effectiveness. In addition, the Office of the Administrator will continue to use existing, and develop new, communication vehicles to exchange information on acute hazardous, National Priority List (NPL) site activity, emergency planning, chemical release information, and enforcement activity. The Office will also continue to work closely with the Regions and newly established emergency response commissions and local emergency planning committees, and other citizen groups in site activities. Also, grants training will be funded for small and minority contractors for cleanup areas and the program will continue to carry out Circular A-3 publications and A-114 Audiovisual review responsibilities for new Superfund program publication and audiovisual products.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $1,433,000 supported by 11.8 total workyears for this program, all of which is from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. The NESO will continue to provide the ESDs with Headquarters policy guidance, oversight, and management support, in areas affecting both ESDs and Superfund; maintain constant liaison with the program offices and ESDs to facilitate their cooperation and participation in meeting the objectives of the Superfund program in the identification of hazardous waste sites and in the management of any potential risks from these sites. In addition, the Office of the Administrator is supporting the regions and assisting states and localities with plans to respond to chemical emergencies. The Office is playing a critical role in exchanging information with local health professionals, public safety officials, local government and State government officials. A wide variety of communications support including speech preparation, publications development and distribution, fact sheet preparation and graphic slide presentations and other general response briefings and communications vehicles are being provided. Also, training is being provided for small and minority contractors for cleanup areas. Emphasis will be placed on participation with the State Implementation Work Group, the National Resources Damage Claim Work Group, the State Hazardous Waste Capacity Plan Work Group, and the Communications Planning Work Group. The Agency's relationship with Congress as it relates to the Superfund program, including coordinating briefings, organizing EPA participation in oversight hearings, and responding to a wide variety of information requests from individual members and staff will be strengthened.

Congressional Directives. A total of $300,000 is for the Congressionally directed project for training grants for small, minority contractors.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $1,242,900 supported by 9.1 total workyears, all of which was from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. The Office coordinated the identification of inactive sites with other Federal agencies; provided a wide variety of communication support, including the development of fact sheets and publications; and worked on information exchange with State and local governments. In addition, the program provided the ESDs with policy guidance, oversight, and management support; identified hazardous waste sites, provided sample and site tracking and developed a national equipment planning and procurement process for ESDs to meet Superfund and other Agency needs; and provided Congressionally-directed training for small, minority contractors.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE - OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

1994 Budget

The Agency requests a total of $1,552,400 supported by 1.8 total workyears for 1994, a decrease of $300,000 and no change in total workyears from the 1993 level. This decrease reduces the Superfund share provided for ORD-wide budget and management systems.

1993 Budget

The Agency is allocating a total of $1,852,400 supported by 1.8 total workyears for this program element. All of the request will be for the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation.

1992 Budget

The Agency obligated a total of $1,437,800 supported by 3.2 total workyears for this program element. All of the request will be for the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation.

RESEARCH ISSUES

The sections below describe research program issues by each fiscal year:

MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT

1994 Program Request

EPA will continue to provide ORD-wide management and support services, remote laboratory support services such as facilities operations and maintenance, janitorial services, telephone, utilities, and other essential operating costs directly related to the Superfund research program. Management and Support resources will also be used to support planning and budgeting activities and the purchase of essential scientific equipment.

1993 Program

The resources are providing essential management and support services for the Superfund research program. Funding is also providing non-personnel Superfund support services required by ORD's remote laboratories for such items as equipment and supplies.

1992 Accomplishments

These resources provided management and support services for the Superfund research as well as non-personnel support services at remote labs that performed Superfund research.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ANALYTICAL ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $1,753,700 for Regional Analytical Environmental Services, all of which will be from the Superfund appropriation. This represents an increase of $46,100 from 1993.

Regional Programs require technical support for primary field investigations, monitoring, sample collection and transport, laboratory analyses, data analysis and evaluation, quality assurance/quality control oversight, environmental emergencies and Geographical Information Systems. In order to address the Agency's good science, enforcement, and environmental monitoring assessment goals, modern, well maintained laboratory and field equipment is essential. This program will fund the laboratory and field equipment, and operations necessary to effectively maintain Agency standards for good science monitoring and analytical services. Funding is also necessary to support continually increasing demands for sophisticated data generation and analysis support.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $1,707,600 for this program, all of which is from the Superfund appropriation. This is a new program for 1993 that will provide Regional Offices with a centralized budget for laboratory and field analytical support. Funding provides Regional offices the direct support necessary to advance the Agency's goal of improved data and better science. In 1993, seven (7) joint EPA/State Regional Environmental Monitoring Assessment Program (REMAP) projects were initiated, including the assessments of fish tissue contamination in Maine, assessments of sediment quality in New York/New Jersey Harbor, characterization of toxic contaminants in Texas estuaries, and assessments of aquatic and riparian ecosystems in California's Central Valley. Locally managed analytical support is vital to the success of these projects.

1992 Accomplishments

This program is new for 1993. Before 1993, analytical services were provided with funds made available through the Agency's media programs. All support cost were borne by the regional offices. In 1992, the annual fixed cost for equipment, equipment maintenance, supplies and other scientific/laboratory expenses totaled $8.2 million. The Agency provided $4.2 million from over 20 different program elements to fund the Environmental Services purchases and $4 million from Regional resources for equipment maintenance, supplies and other scientific/laboratory expenses. During 1992, field personnel conducted over 650 air program compliance inspections, 350 hazardous waste management facility compliance and enforcement inspections, and 1,100 water program compliance inspections throughout the United States. The ten regional laboratories analyzed a total of 25,300 environmental samples in support of Superfund site characterization, clean-up decisions and enforcement activities. Staff managed and provided scientific oversight to the Superfund analytical services delivery system which processed over 73,000 samples in 1992.

LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK TRUST

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
APPROPRIATION							
Lust Trust Fund	$75,383.0	$75,000.0	$75,000.0	$75,000.0	$75,379.0	$379.0	$379.0
Inspector General - Trust Fund	$302.7	$636.0	$610.0	$610.0	$669.1	$59.1	$33.1
TOTAL, Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust	$75,685.7	$75,636.0	$75,610.0	$75,610.0	$76,048.1	$438.1	$412.1
PERMANENT WORKYEARS	82.4	99.9	99.9	98.8	100.6	1.8	7
TOTAL WORKYEARS	85.9	99.9	99.9	98.8	100.6	1.8	7
OUTLAYS	$67,510.4	$87,389.9	$74,865.5	$74,865.6	$75,909.6	$1,044.0	$11,480.3

AUTHORIZATION LEVELS The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986, as amended, established the Leaking Underground Storage Tanks Trust Fund and authorizes a total of such sums as may be necessary to be appropriated to this fund for all Fiscal Years through 1996.

LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK TRUST

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

APPROPRIATION	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	DIFFERENCE ENACTED VS PRES. BUD	DIFFERENCE EST. VS PRES. BUD	DIFFERENCE EST. VS ENACTED
Lust Trust Fund	$75,000.0	$75,000.0	$75,000.0			
Inspector General - Trust Fund	$636.0	$610.0	$610.0	-$26.0	-$26.0	
TOTAL, Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust	$75,636.0	$75,610.0	$75,610.0	-$26.0	-$26.0	
PERMANENT WORKYEARS	99.9	99.9	98.8		-1.1	-1.1
TOTAL WORKYEARS	99.9	99.9	98.8		-1.1	-1.1

The following points list the major reasons that the dollars devoted to this media have changed from submission of the President's FY 1993 Budget Request to the FY 1993 Current Estimates.

ACCOUNT: LUST

- $81.3k reduction in enforcement to reflect congressionally mandated intramural reductions.
- $19.0 reduction to meet Congressional reduction to administrative ceiling.
- OSWER's intramural account has been reduced by $175,800 to reflect Congressional intramural reduction.
- $458,900 have been added to the extramural account (state cooperative agreements) to reflect Congressional action.

Inspector General

- $13.9k decrease due to Congressional reduction.

MEDIA BRIDGE TABLES

	LUST	LUST IG	TOTAL
FY 1993 CURRENT ESTIMATE	$75,000.0	$610.0	$75,610.0
Changes by Category:			
Workforce Costs (+/-)	+$379.0	+$59.1	$438.1
Legislative Initiatives (+/-)			
Program Initiatives (+/-)			
Discontinuation of Specific Increases to FY 1993 Request (-)			
Others (+/-)			
FY 1994 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET	$75,379.0	$669.1	$76,048.1

LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK TRUST FUND

OVERVIEW AND STRATEGY

The purpose of the Leaking Underground Storage Tanks (LUST) program is to ensure rapid and effective responses to releases from underground storage tanks containing petroleum and other hazardous substances. The program operates under the authority of Subtitle I of the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986. The LUST program's objective is to enhance state and local enforcement and response through technical and financial assistance.

The Agency's goal is to continue to build state capacity to address the growing number of underground storage tanks requiring response action. The Agency will achieve this goal through encouraging the development of comprehensive LUST programs in all states and territories through cooperative agreements. In 1994, cooperative agreements comprise approximately 85% of total LUST resources. EPA will continue to develop and disseminate improved implementation tools, methods, and systems to the states. These projects will focus on the remedial side of the program, including closures, site assessments, and corrective actions. With respect to financial responsibility requirements, 43 states have developed financial assurance funds to assist tank owners/operators in complying with the requirements.

In FY 1990, the first year of a five-year Leak Detection Program began. In the intervening years, leak detection requirements have been phased in based on the age of the affected tanks. As the phased-in deadlines for meeting leak detection requirements pass, an increasing number of tank releases are being identified and reported. Confirmed releases are being reported at a rate of 1,000 per week, and state workers are overseeing up to 400 cases at a time. Of the nearly 2 million regulated tanks, it is estimated that 20% may be leaking.

All state LUST programs have now developed response and enforcement capabilities. The Agency anticipates that the majority of leaks will be addressed by the states and responsible owners/operators. The state programs, supported by the Federal LUST Trust Fund, will continue to emphasize finding responsible parties and performing the necessary compliance and enforcement work to get them to undertake corrective action at petroleum leak sites. The Agency will also continue to provide national guidance, and scientific and management support to the states.

Streamline the Corrective Action Process

The Agency seeks to identify areas where improvements can be made within state programs and then works individually with states to provide the technical assistance and training necessary to implement these improvements. The corrective action process will continue to be examined in an effort to streamline the process both from an administrative and technical standpoint.

Emphasize Compliance Using Enforcement Tools

The LUST enforcement program continues to target responsible parties to finance corrective actions. The Agency will continue to develop and evaluate tools to improve the ability of states to achieve timely responses by owners/operators to releases from leaking underground storage tanks. These efforts will ensure that owner/operator responses are in compliance with their prescribed corrective action requirements. The Regional program staff, in conjunction with the Regional legal staff, will provide legal and technical assistance in support of state enforcement activities to enhance voluntary compliance with corrective action and financial responsibility requirements.

LUST Management and Support

EPA will continue to assist in managing and supporting the LUST program by providing accurate and timely financial services, effective budgeting and funds control, efficient contracts management, and centralized personnel services.

LUST Audit Support

The Office of the Inspector General will continue to provide oversight of the Agency and states in implementing the LUST program. The Office of the Inspector General will conduct performance and financial audits, and investigations to ensure that the program is being properly managed and to identify possible deficiencies.

LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK TRUST FUND
LUST Research

	ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
			(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)				
PROGRAM							
LUST Research							
Lust Trust Fund	$766.2	$767.9	$748.9	$748.9	$764.3	$15.4	-$3.6
TOTAL	$766.2	$767.9	$748.9	$748.9	$764.3	$15.4	-$3.6
TOTAL:							
Lust Trust Fund	$766.2	$767.9	$748.9	$748.9	$764.3	$15.4	-$3.6
LUST Technical Support TOTAL	$766.2	$767.9	$748.9	$748.9	$764.3	$15.4	-$3.6
PERMANENT WORKYEARS							
LUST Research	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9		
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9		
TOTAL WORKYEARS							
LUST Research	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9		
TOTAL WORKYEARS	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9		

LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK TRUST FUND

LUST Research

Principal Outputs

1994 o Complete assessment on existing computer models for evaluating and designing in-situ remediation systems for LUST sites.

o Demonstrate soil vapor extraction/air sparging technology at field a site.

o Complete evaluation of free product mitigation and recovery system design model.

1993 o [illegible] evaluation of chemical oxidation technology for treating LUST sites.

o Applications handbook on in-situ treatment technologies for treating LUST sites.

o Applications handbook on ex-situ treatment technologies for treating LUST sites (biormediation and thermal desorption).

o FTTA commercialization of UST test facility.

1992 o Report on the Application of Low Temperature Thermal Desorption for cleaning up LUST Sites.

o Expanded Computerized On-Line Information system for Underground Storage Tank Technology Transfer.

o Report on the optimization of soil vapor extraction for remediation of subsurface gasoline releases.

LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK TRUST FUND

LUST Research

BUDGET REQUEST

1994 Budget Request

In 1994, the Agency request is a total of $764,300 supported by 1.9 total workyears all of which will be for the Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Trust Fund. This represents an increase of $15,400 with no change in workyears.

1993 Budget

The agency is allocating a total of $748,900 supported by 1.9 workyears for this program element all of which will be for the Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Trust Fund.

1992 Budget

The agency is allocating a total of $766,200 supported by 1.5 workyears for this program element all of which will be for the Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Trust Fund.

RESEARCH ISSUES

The sections below describe research program issues by each fiscal year:

GROUNDWATER

1994 Program Request

ORD LUST research activities will address the detection and remediation of subsurface contamination caused by leaking underground storage tanks. Remediation research will focus on field and laboratory evaluation of technologies for removal of petroleum hydrocarbons from contaminated soils and aquifers. Efforts will develop practical, effective, and inexpensive technologies and methods for monitoring underground storage tanks.

In 1994, researchers will complete assessment and optimization of soil vapor extraction technologies, assess leak detection in "large" underground storage tanks and provide field evaluation of improved site assessment technologies.

1993 Program

ORD LUST research is focusing on internal and external detection of leaks and remediation of subsurface contamination. Scientists are developing, evaluating, and demonstrating a wide variety of methods and technologies for dealing with leaking petroleum and include different phases of site cleanup. The phases include rapid assessment of the release, technology, screening the best option for cleanup and monitoring the subsurface for results.

1992 Accomplishments

A new methodology was developed for use by State and local cleanup managers for use in selecting cleanup technologies at LUST sites. Technologies such as passive remediation, soil vapor extraction, and soil washing for cleaning up LUST sites were investigated. Development of an integrated systems approach for cleaning up LUST sites which incorporate recent developments in improved remediation technologies was initiated.

LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK TRUST FUND
LUST Guidelines & Implementation

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

		ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
PROGRAM								
Guidelines & Implementation - LUST Trust Fund								
Lust Trust Fund		$72,347.8	$71,121.7	$71,602.8	$71,602.9	$71,831.8	$228.9	$710.1
	TOTAL	$72,347.8	$71,121.7	$71,602.8	$71,602.9	$71,831.8	$228.9	$710.1
TOTAL:								
Lust Trust Fund		$72,347.8	$71,121.7	$71,602.8	$71,602.9	$71,831.8	$228.9	$710.1
LUST Guidelines & Implementation	TOTAL	$72,347.8	$71,121.7	$71,602.8	$71,602.9	$71,831.8	$228.9	$710.1
PERMANENT WORKYEARS								
Guidelines & Implementation - LUST Trust Fund		60.2	67.0	67.0	66.3	65.3	-1.0	-1.7
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS		60.2	67.0	67.0	66.3	65.3	-1.0	-1.7
TOTAL WORKYEARS								
Guidelines & Implementation - LUST Trust Fund		62.1	67.0	67.0	66.3	65.3	-1.0	-1.7
TOTAL WORKYEARS		62.1	67.0	67.0	66.3	65.3	-1.0	-1.7

LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK TRUST FUND
ABATEMENT AND CONTROL

GUIDELINES AND IMPLEMENTATION - LUST TRUST FUND

1994 Budget Request

The Agency requests a total of $71,831,800 supported by 65.3 total workyears for the LUST Trust Fund appropriation. This represents an increase of $228,900 and a decrease of 1 total workyear. The dollar increase represents full funding of the 1994 FTE. The workyear decrease reflects the government-wide in the workyear ceiling. The 1994 President's Budget provides $65 million for state cooperative agreements, maintaining the current level of resources.

All states now have corrective action authorities in place and are attempting to deal with the increasing number of LUST sites. Over 1,000 releases are reported each week nationally. The gap between confirmed releases and cleanups completed threatens to grow unless states can develop innovative approaches to oversight of corrective actions undertaken by owners and operators. States will continue to provide technical oversight of LUST assessments and cleanups, and will conduct outreach to owners and operators and their consultants on the corrective action process. The funding level for 1994 supports state and territory efforts to develop and implement comprehensive LUST programs by providing Federal assistance through cooperative agreements. EPA will continue to assist the states in streamlining administrative oversight processes and in adopting innovative approaches to the assessment and remediation of LUST sites.

1993 Program

For 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $71,602,900 supported by 66.3 total workyears for the LUST Trust Fund appropriation.

In 1993, the number of sites requiring response actions is increasing as additional owners/operators are complying with leak detection requirements and as insurance companies require testing for leaks prior to issuing insurance policies. States are conducting site investigations and cleanups based on their priority lists when owners/operators are either unknown, unwilling or unable, requiring owners/operators to take corrective action at the majority of sites, and are providing oversight of these responses.

Many states are implementing streamlined approaches to portions of their corrective action processes. Regions are continuing to utilize Regional Improvement Projects to develop tools, methods, and systems. Projects are focusing on the development of guidance materials to owners and operators on the corrective action process, the use of innovative remedial and field measurement technologies, and training programs in corrective action technologies for regulators, consultants, and contractors.

1992 Program

The Agency obligated a total of $72,347,800 supported by 62.1 workyears from the LUST Trust Fund appropriation.

The Agency developed, maintained, and improved the national LUST program system composed of state programs. In addition, the Agency continued to work with the states to improve their performance in site assessment and corrective action. Specific projects focused on streamlining site measurement techniques and improving review of corrective action plans.

The Agency maintained the Trust Fund cooperative agreements with the states. LUST Trust Fund monies assisted states identifying and assessing leaking tank sites, and encouraged owner/operator response.

The Regions continued to make use of Regional Improvement Projects to develop improved tools, methods, and systems. Projects focused on streamlining state procedures for site closures, site assessment, and the expansion of corrective action plan reviews.

Training courses focused on the development of more effective, faster, and cheaper corrective actions. Regions sponsored an increasing number of courses on improved technologies, such as bioremediation, vapor extraction, and soil vapor surveying.

LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK TRUST FUND
LUST Enforcement

		ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
		(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
PROGRAM								
LUST - Legal Enforcement								
Lust Trust Fund		$261.3	$438.6	$357.3	$357.3	$455.0	$97.7	$16.4
	TOTAL	$261.3	$438.6	$357.3	$357.3	$455.0	$97.7	$16.4
TOTAL:								
Lust Trust Fund		$261.3	$438.6	$357.3	$357.3	$455.0	$97.7	$16.4
LUST Enforcement	TOTAL	$261.3	$438.6	$357.3	$357.3	$455.0	$97.7	$16.4
PERMANENT WORKYEARS								
LUST - Legal Enforcement		3.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	-1	-1
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS		3.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	-1	-1
TOTAL WORKYEARS								
LUST - Legal Enforcement		4.0	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	-1	-1
TOTAL WORKYEARS		4.0	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	-1	-1

LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK TRUST FUND ENFORCEMENT

LUST - LEGAL ENFORCEMENT

Budget Request

The Agency requests a total of $455,000 supported by 5.7 total workyears for 1994, all of which will be for the Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund appropriation.

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $455,000 supported by 5.7 total workyears for this program, all of which will be for the Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Trust Fund appropriation. This represents an increase of $97,700 for increased workforce costs. A decrease of 0.1 total workyears is a result of the government-wide reduction in workyears that is a part of the President's program to reduce the size and cost of government.

In 1994, Regional LUST enforcement staff will continue to provide assistance to States to support enhancement of State enforcement programs. Assistance will also be provided to States in addressing private party cleanups and, where necessary, technical assistance will be provided to enhance voluntary compliance with corrective action regulations and financial responsibility requirements. Formal enforcement actions at the Federal level will be used, where appropriate, to compel response actions by recalcitrant owners and operators.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $357,300 supported by 5.8 total workyears for this program, all of which is from the Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund appropriation.

Regional LUST enforcement resources are targeted on joint State-Federal efforts for direct enforcement of cleanups, thereby allowing States and local governments to manage the majority of enforcement actions. Technical assistance for State enforcement is being provided with minimal Federal oversight and involvement in State enforcement programs. However, in some instances, formal enforcement actions at the Federal level are being used to compel response actions by recalcitrant owners and operators, where no alternative is available.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $261,300 supported by 4.0 total workyears, all of which was from the Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund appropriation.

The workload of Regional LUST enforcement staff focused on providing assistance and oversight to States by encouraging the use of informal or expedited enforcement approaches, as well as traditional formal enforcement approaches, in efforts to establish and enhance effective State programs.

LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK TRUST FUND
LUST Management & Support

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

PROGRAM		ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
LUST Support Services - HQ/Nationwide						$73.0	$73.0	$73.0
	TOTAL					$73.0	$73.0	$73.0
LUST-Administrative Management - HQ								
LUST Trust Fund		$1,184.7	$1,505.2	$1,251.0	$1,251.0	$1,247.6	-$3.4	-$257.6
	TOTAL	$1,184.7	$1,505.2	$1,251.0	$1,251.0	$1,247.6	-$3.4	-$257.6
LUST-Administrative Management - Regions								
LUST Trust Fund		$607.1	$780.1	$689.8	$689.8	$701.0	$11.2	-$79.1
	TOTAL	$607.1	$780.1	$689.8	$689.8	$701.0	$11.2	-$79.1
Legal Services - Office of General Counsel								
LUST Trust Fund		$215.9	$386.5	$350.1	$350.1	$379.3	$29.2	-$7.2
	TOTAL	$215.9	$386.5	$350.1	$350.1	$379.3	$29.2	-$7.2
Office Of Inspector General - LUST								
Inspector General - Trust Fund		$302.7	$636.0	$610.0	$610.0	$596.1	-$13.9	-$39.9
	TOTAL	$302.7	$636.0	$610.0	$610.0	$596.1	-$13.9	-$39.9
TOTAL:								
LUST Trust Fund		$2,007.7	$2,671.8	$2,291.0	$2,290.9	$2,327.9	$37.0	-$343.9
Inspector General - Trust Fund		$302.7	$636.0	$610.0	$610.0	$669.1	$59.1	$33.1
LUST Management & Support	TOTAL	$2,310.4	$3,307.8	$2,901.0	$2,900.9	$2,997.0	$96.1	-$310.8

LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK TRUST FUND
LUST Management & Support

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
PERMANENT WORKYEARS							
LUST-Administrative Management - HQ	6.7	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.6	-1	-2
LUST-Administrative Management - Region	6.2	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.4	-1	-2
Legal Services - Office of General Counsel	2.5	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.2		-1
Office Of Inspector General - LUST	3.2	4.5	4.5	4.5	7.5	3.0	3.0
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS	17.0	25.2	25.2	24.9	27.7	2.8	2.5
TOTAL WORKYEARS							
LUST-Administrative Management - HQ	6.7	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.6	-1	-2
LUST-Administrative Management - Region	6.2	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.4	-1	-2
Legal Services - Office of General Counsel	3.2	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.2		-1
Office Of Inspector General - LUST	3.2	4.5	4.5	4.5	7.5	3.0	3.0
TOTAL WORKYEARS	18.3	25.2	25.2	24.9	27.7	2.8	2.5

LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK TRUST FUND
MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $2,997,000 supported by 27.7 total workyears, of which $2,327,900 is for the LUST Trust Fund Appropriation, and $669,100 is for the Inspector General LUST Trust Fund appropriation. This represents an increase of $37,000 in the LUST Trust Fund and $59,100 in the Inspector General LUST Trust Fund appropriation.

LUST SUPPORT SERVICES - HEADQUARTERS/NATIONWIDE

1994 Program

The Agency requests a total of $73,000 for LUST support services for the Office of the Inspector General, all of which will be for the Inspector General appropriation.

LUST ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT - HEADQUARTERS

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $1,247,600 supported by 8.6 total workyears for this program, all of which will be for the Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund appropriation. This represents a decrease of $3,400 and .1 total workyears in the Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund appropriation from 1993. The workyear decrease complies with the Administration's commitment to streamline government. These resources will be used to provide support costs such as rent, utilities, security and mail operations for the LUST program and administrative services, such as contracts, grants, health and safety, and environmental compliance, human resource service support, and basic financial services such as processing payroll and vouchers, and producing accurate financial reports.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $1,251,000 supported by 8.7 total workyears for this program, all of which is from the Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund appropriation. These resources are used to provide support services, financial services, administrative services, and human resource services as described above.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $1,184,700 supported by 6.7 total workyears, all of which was from the Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund appropriation. These resources provided support services, including financial services, administrative services, and human resource services as described above.

LUST ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT - REGIONS

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $701,000 supported by 6.4 total workyears for this program, all of which will be for the Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund appropriation. This represents an increase of $11,200 and a decrease of .1 total workyears from 1993. The increase will provide for inflation in support services. The workyear decrease complies with the Administration's commitment to streamline government. Resources will provide support costs such as utilities, security, and mail operations for the LUST program. Basic grant management services will be provided as well as financial services such as processing payroll and vouchers and providing accurate financial reports.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $689,800 supported by 6.5 total workyears for this program, all of which is from the Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust appropriation. These resources are used to provide support services and financial/grant services as described above.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, The Agency obligated a total of $607,100 supported by 5.2 workyears, all of which was from Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund appropriation. These resources were used to provide support services and financial/grant services as described above.

LEGAL SERVICES - OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $379,300 supported by 5.2 total workyears for this program, all of which will be for the Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund appropriation. This represents an increase of $29,200. The increased funding represents increased workforce costs.

The resources will provide legal support for the development of guidelines and policies for administration of the Fund, cooperative agreements between EPA and States, providing advice and interpretations, and defense of the Agency in legal actions taken against it regarding the Trust Fund.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $350,100 supported by 5.2 total workyears for this program, all of which is from the Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund appropriation.

The request will provide: legal support for the development of guidelines and policies for administration of the fund; support cooperative agreements between EPA and States; and provide advice, interpretations, and defense for the Agency in legal actions taken against it regarding the Trust Fund.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $215,900 supported by 3.2 total workyears, all of which was from the Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund appropriation. Legal support was provided to the development of guidelines and policies through advice, counsel, and interpretations.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL - LUST

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $596,100 supported by 7.5 total workyears for this program, all of which will be for the OIG LUST Trust Fund appropriation. This represents a decrease of $13,900 and an increase of 3 total workyears from 1993.

The OIG plans to expand its audit and investigative presence in the LUST program to assist the Agency in accomplishing its goals more efficiently and effectively and determining the extent that desired results or benefits of the LUST program are being achieved. Contract/grant management has been identified as an area where aggressive oversight is needed throughout the Agency. EPA declared contract management as a material weakness in its 1992 FMFIA Report to the President. Resources will be focused on contract management. The OIG will conduct performance audits of the Agency's process for awarding LUST cooperative agreements, grants, and financial audits of recipients' use of these funds. Performance audits will identify systemic problems with the Agency's management of the LUST program and recommend ways to minimize their recurrence. Additional financial audits will be conducted to determine the eligibility, allocability, and reasonableness of the costs claimed by grantees and of the LUST Trust Fund financial statements. By highlighting these important issues, the OIG can make a significant contribution to the program's long term effectiveness.

The OIG will complete investigations currently in inventory, review grants to identify questionable costs charged by various States, develop additional program initiatives, and conduct reactive investigations as a result of audit referrals and other sources of information. The OIG will monitor audits of contracts and grants by the Defense Contract Audit Agency and CPA firms, provide investigative support of audit activities, and initiate proactive investigative work in vulnerable areas of the program.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total $610,000 supported by 4.5 total workyears for this program, all of which is from the OIG LUST Trust Fund appropriation. The SARA of 1986 authorizes appropriations to the LUST Trust fund. As of June 1992, there was $810.8 million in the trust fund. The Agency's strategy is to encourage the development of comprehensive and permanent LUST programs in all States and territories. States are required to develop Petroleum

Response Programs capable of prioritizing cleanup sites, monitoring cleanups, and managing costs recovery and enforcement programs. State program responsibilities include conducting site investigations when the initial report of a leak is received, taking emergency response actions when appropriate, ensuring adequate owner and operator response at as many sites as possible, taking response action when owner and operator response cannot be obtained, and recovering LUST Trust Fund monies spent on response actions. The Agency provides national program direction, guidance, and technical support for these State activities through cooperative agreements.

The OIG audits and investigations benefit the Agency's current operations of the LUST program. Performance and financial audits are evaluating the Agency's management of the program and use of the funds. As required by the CFO Act, the OIG has initiated efforts to audit the trust fund's 1992 financial statements. The OIG is also conducting investigations of program operations. The OIG will redirect extramural resources to expand its in-house audit capacity to improve its ability to efficiently and effectively respond to audit priorities.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $302,700 supported by 3.2 total workyears for this program, all of which was from the LUST Trust Fund appropriation. The OIG conducted performance and financial audits to evaluate the management of the program and the use of its funds and to provide investigative support of those audits. During 1992, the OIG issued six reports on LUST activities. Performance audits completed during the year showed that the national inventory of underground storage tanks was unreliable for allocating resources and measuring EPA's progress in minimizing the impact of leaking tanks on human health and the environment and that California used about $4.5 million of LUST grant funds to oversee cleanups of lower priority sites, rather than sites posing the greatest threat to human health and the environment, and had not taken aggressive enforcement actions against recalcitrant tank owners or operators. LUST audits questioned and recommended cost efficiencies totalling $653,447 (Federal share).

OIL SPILLS TRUST FUND

	ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)							
APPROPRIATION							
Oil Spills Trust Fund					$21,239.0	$21,239.0	$21,239.0
TOTAL, Oil Spills Trust Fund					$21,239.0	$21,239.0	$21,239.0
PERMANENT WORKYEARS					87.6	87.6	87.6
TOTAL WORKYEARS					87.6	87.6	87.6
OUTLAYS					$19,155.0	$19,155.0	$19,155.0

AUTHORIZATION LEVELS Authorization by the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 for such sums as necessary.

MEDIA BRIDGE TABLES

	OIL SPILLS	
	OIL SPILLS	TOTAL
FY 1993 CURRENT ESTIMATE	$20,000.0	$20,000.0
Changes by Category:		
Workforce Costs (+/-)	+$299.2	$299.2
Legislative Initiatives (+/-)	+$988.7	$988.7
Program Initiatives (+/-)		
Discontinuation of Specific Increases to FY 1993 Request (-)		
Others (+/-)	-$48.9	-$48.9
FY 1994 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET	$21,239.0	$21,239.0

OIL SPILLS RESPONSE

Overview and Strategy

Under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (CWA), as amended by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA), EPA is responsible for oil spill prevention, preparedness, response, and enforcement activities associated with non-transportation-related facilities. EPA has primary responsibility for implementing many OPA provisions, including revising the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Contingency Plan, developing facility response plan regulations, reviewing and approving facility response plans, designating areas, and establishing requirements for area contingency plans. The most resource-intensive and time critical requirements are those related to facility response plan reviews and approvals. Under the response plan requirements of OPA, the Agency estimates that 2,000 facility response plans will require review and approval by 1995. In 1994, the regions will review and approve 500 facility response plans.

Additionally, OPA contains provisions that significantly increase EPA's involvement in responding to and planning for oil spills. The Federal government (EPA for the inland zone, and the U.S. Coast Guard for the coastal zone) must ensure the effective and immediate removal of a discharge (or substantial threat of a discharge) of oil: 1) into or on the navigable waters of the U.S.; 2) into or on the waters of the exclusive economic zone; and/or 3) that may affect the natural resources of the U.S. In carrying out these responsibilities, EPA may remove or arrange the removal of a discharge or direct/monitor all Federal, State, and private actions to remove a discharge. If an inland discharge is of such size or character as to pose a substantial threat to the public health or welfare, EPA is required to direct all public and private efforts to remove the discharge. For all other inland discharges, EPA has the discretion to take action, direct, or monitor response efforts.

Section 311 of OPA also authorizes the Agency to bring administrative and civil actions for violations of the Act, including response plans violations and in the case of oil and hazardous substance spills. In support of this effort, the Agency is authorized to direct and issue administrative orders for removals. If a party does not comply with the direction or the order, the Agency may initiate an enforcement action and collect up to three times the cost of the removal to the Oil Spill Liability Fund, or $25,000 per day of violation of the order.

Activities within the Office of the Administrator concern the administrative review of appeals made under the Oil Pollution Act. The primary review function is with the Office of Administrative Law Judges. Their function is to preside over cases presented to them by the Office of Enforcement.

Enforcement and administrative actions that are raised to the Administrator on appeal are reviewed by the Environmental Appeals Board (EAB) in the Immediate Office of the Administrator. Recommendations of the EAB are presented to the Administrator for final decisions. The goals of the Office of Administrative Law Judges and the EAB are to provide accurate, timely decisions for all cases placed before those bodies for review.

EPA conducts oil spills research to improve response actions to serious oil spills such as the Exxon Valdez, .which have been occurring with increasing frequency. The Oil Pollution Act of 1990 assigned the primary responsibility for shoreline and inland spills to the EPA while offshore responsibilities were assigned to the U.S. Coast Guard.

The Office of Research and Development's primary focus is and has been on remediation technologies such as dispersants and bioremediation. During 1994 ORD expects to move from bench scale testing to field testing bioremediation by using spills of opportunity or intentional spills.

Respond to Oil Spills and Review Facility Response Plans

In 1994, EPA expects to step-up its activities related to reviewing and approving facility response plans; operating the Agency's Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) program; and continue developing Area Contingency Plans; and responding to oil discharges.

EPA's first priority is to respond to oil spills. OPA significantly increased EPA's responsibilities with respect to oil spill responses, and the Agency will carry out its mandate to protect public health, welfare, and the environment from damage due to oil spills. In addition to responding to oil discharges, EPA will review 2,000 response plans for facilities posing the most significant risk. This will involve reviewing each response plan for completeness and accuracy, visiting the facility to inspect response equipment and verify information in the response plan, validating the facility's capability to respond to a worst case discharge, and ensuring consistency with the NCP and the relevant Area Contingency Plan. EPA will also focus on completing Area Contingency Plans.

Emphasize Compliance Through Enforcement

The enforcement program will ensure industry's compliance with OPA mandates. In 1994, the program will use its enforcement authorities to compel compliance with regulations and response actions. The program will also enforce existing and revised SPCC regulations, particularly with respect to new mandatory requirements. The Agency will plan and coordinate activities and will review administrative and judicial cases to assure consistency on a national level.

The Office of Enforcement (OE) will assist OSWER in preventing and responding to oil and certain hazardous substance spills through removal and remedial orders, by taking criminal, civil and administrative penalty actions and, potentially, through natural resource damages claims against violators. OE's 1994 program will also include SPCC and facility response plan responsibilities stemming from an enlarged, mandated inspection program. In addition, OE will assist OSWER in implementing OPA program regulations and penalty enforcement administrative regulations. OE will also assist OSWER in interpreting guidance for civil and criminal enforcement responses, inspection issues, spill and spill prevention penalty policies, and enforcement and compliance agreements with the U.S. Coast Guard.

OIL SPILLS RESPONSE
Oil Spills Response Research

	ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)							
PROGRAM							
Oil Spills Response Research					$2,070.7	$2,070.7	$2,070.7
TOTAL					$2,070.7	$2,070.7	$2,070.7
TOTAL:							
Oil Spills Response Research					$2,070.7	$2,070.7	$2,070.7
Oil Spills Response Research TOTAL					$2,070.7	$2,070.7	$2,070.7
PERMANENT WORKYEARS							
Oil Spills Response Research					1.0	1.0	1.0
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS					1.0	1.0	1.0
TOTAL WORKYEARS							
Oil Spills Response Research					1.0	1.0	1.0
TOTAL WORKYEARS					1.0	1.0	1.0

OIL SPILLS RESPONSE

Oil Spill Response Research

Principal Outputs

1994 o Complete development of bioremediation protocols for open water spills and beach contamination.

o Complete protocols which allow for standard testing of individual bioremediation products beyond shake flask tests, but still in the Laboratory.

o Complete research to allow optimization of bioremediation processes

1993 o Oil Spills Liability Trust Fund outputs are described within the Hazardous Waste Media Principal Output section.

1992 o Oil Spills Liability Trust Fund outputs are described within the Hazardous Waste Media Principal Output section.

OIL SPILLS RESPONSE
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

OIL SPILL RESPONSE RESEARCH

BUDGET REQUEST

1994 Budget Request

In 1994, the Agency requests a total of $2,070,700 supported by 1.0 workyear from the Oil Spills Liability Trust Fund.

1993 Budget

Resources for Oil Spills Liability Trust Fund research were requested within the Hazardous Waste Media for Fiscal Year 1993.

1992 Budget

Resources supporting oil spills research were provided within the S&E and R&D appropriations during Fiscal Year 1992.

RESEARCH ISSUES

The sections below describe research program issues by each fiscal year.

BIOREMEDIATION

1994 Program Request

This research supports the Administrations cross cutting initiative on Bioremediation and is included as part of the Federal Coordination Committee on Science and Technology (FCCSET).

ORD oil spills research will complete initial bioremediation product protocol development for open water spills and beach contamination and will initiate development of bioremediation product protocols for marshes. Scientists will evaluate these protocols through field tests from "spills of opportunity" or in cooperation with other laboratories such as the United Kingdoms Warren Springs Laboratory. This research program will continue its readiness to take advantage of a "spills of opportunity" for research purposes.

Basic studies will continue on analytical chemical methodology for oil so the extent of degradation in the environment can be accurately assessed. Efforts will be increased to better understand the oil biodegradation process and the ecological effects of oil spills. The nutritional and physiological aspects of oil bioremediation will be studied. ORD will determine during both basic studies and as a component of protocol development the toxicology of oil biodegradation products.

1993 Program

1993 Oil Spills Liability Trust Fund research is described under the Bioremediation issue of the Hazardous Waste Media request for 1993.

1992 Accomplishments

1992 Oil Spills Liability Trust Fund research accomplishments are described within the Bioremediation Issue of the Hazardous Waste Media request.

INFRASTRUCTURE

1994 Program Request

Adequately funded infrastructure is critical to ORD's success in conducting the quality science needed to assure that the Agency's decisions are scientifically sound. The most critical part of ORD's infrastructure is its staff and associated administrative ceiling. The assumption underlying all our research activities includes a productive workforce.

ORD has established a cohesive, cross-cutting issue for infrastructure based upon the importance of this activity to planned and ongoing research activities. The Oil Spills Liability Trust Fund administrative ceiling will be centralized within the infrastructure issue to provide improved management for ORD's research programs.

1993 Program

1993 funds and description are included in the Hazardous Waste Media request.

1992 Accomplishments

1992 accomplishments are described in the Hazardous Waste Media request.

OIL SPILLS TRUST FUND
Oil Spills Response and Prevention

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
PROGRAM							
Environmental Emergency Response and Prevention					$18,280.0	$18,280.0	$18,280.0
TOTAL					$18,280.0	$18,280.0	$18,280.0
TOTAL: Environmental Emergency Response and Prevention					$18,280.0	$18,280.0	$18,280.0
Environmental Emergency Response and Prevention TOTAL					$18,280.0	$18,280.0	$18,280.0
PERMANENT WORKYEARS							
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS					82.7	82.7	82.7
TOTAL WORKYEARS							
TOTAL WORKYEARS					82.7	82.7	82.7

OIL SPILLS RESPONSE
OIL SPILLS RESPONSE AND PREVENTION

ENVIRONMENTAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND PREVENTION

1994 Budget Request

The Agency requests a total of $18,280,000 ($13,097,600 extramural and $5,182,400 intramural) supported by 82.7 total workyears from the Oil Spill Response Trust Fund. This request reflects an increase of $1,203,900 to the oil spill program from 1993 to review and approve facility response plans and a 1 workyear decrease to reflect a government-wide reduction in workyears.

The Agency will be in its fourth year of implementing the Oil Pollution Act (OPA) of 1990. The oil program will provide national management and oversight of oil spill response activities to ensure that EPA Regions adhere to program policy and conduct technically adequate, cost-effective responses. The Agency will support field operations through operational guidance, technical bulletins and demonstrations of response technologies.

During 1994, work will continue with the Regions on establishing bioremediation implementation plans and ensuring that contingency plans include a bioremediation discussion. EPA will develop area contingency plans for specific high risk areas as identified by each Regional Administrator (RA).

The Agency expects to finalize the Facility Response Plan regulation and the OPA revisions to the Oil and Hazardous Substances National Contingency Plan (NCP). In addition, the Agency will coordinate with the Regional offices on criteria for review and approval of facility response plans (FRP). Under the response plan requirements of OPA, the Agency estimates that 2,000 facility response plans will require review and approval by 1995. In 1994, the regions will review and approve approximately 500 response plans.

The enforcement component of the program will continue to bring administrative actions against facilities for failure to comply with oil pollution prevention regulations and the new response plan regulations proposed in February 1993. Administrative and judicial actions will be brought as a result of oil spills. Administrative penalties will be pursued for discharges of oil and for violation of the Agency's regulations issued under Section 311(j). Administrative orders will be issued to compel responsible parties to remove a discharge or threat of a discharge. The Agency will continue to develop enforcement policy and guidance and will review administrative and judicial cases for national consistency. Inspection guidance and enforcement strategy will be developed as well as guidance for enforcement of spill response. Compliance outreach efforts to industry will continue in order to ensure understanding of the law.

The Agency will remain on a 24-hour alert to receive notifications of accidental releases of oil and other petroleum products. EPA will direct or monitor removals at major inland oil incidents. Additionally, EPA will provide technical assistance to the U.S. Coast Guard on coastal oil spills when the

Emergency Response Team (ERT) is activated or when requested by the U.S. Coast Guard. Funding for response actions will continue to be provided on a reimbursable basis from permanent indefinite appropriations in the Department of Transportation. Response actions will be defined in a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Coast Guard and EPA.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $17,076,100 ($12,108,900 extramural and $4,967,200 intramural) supported by 84 total workyears for this program from the Oil Spill Response Trust Fund. In 1992, resources in the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund were appropriated through the Abatement, Control and Compliance and Salaries and Expenses media. However, 1993 is the first year that funding from the Oil Spills Liability Trust Fund was provided under a separate appropriation.

During 1993, the Agency expects to propose the completed OPA revisions to the NCP. The revised NCP will include requirements for area contingency plans and will address how the areas are designated. These plans, when implemented in conjunction with the NCP, will be adequate to address a worst-case discharge, and to prevent or mitigate a substantial threat of such a discharge.

Based on 1992 efforts, Area Committees are modifying 13 Regional contingency plans to serve as initial area contingency plans. Modifications will include adding equipment lists and a description of areas at risk. In January, EPA Regional Administrators were granted the authority to identify additional areas within their Regions and appoint appropriate committees.

In 1993, the Agency expects to finalize the Phase I amendments of the Spill Prevention, Countermeasure and Control (SPCC) regulations. The Agency is also proposing the Facility Response Plan (FRP) Regulation, which details how a facility should comply with the OPA requirements to prepare and submit oil spill response plans to the Agency. The Regions are beginning to review and approve approximately 500 facility response plans submitted by regulated facilities. The Agency is developing a fact sheet to assist the regulated community in preparing facility response plans.

In addition, the Agency is continuing its work in the bioremediation field. The Region 6 Bioremediation Implementation Plan is expected to be completed and submitted to the Regional Response Team for inclusion into the Regional Contingency Plan. The Agency expects to work with other Regions to develop specific Implementation Plans. Furthermore, the Agency will work to ensure contingency plans include a discussion of bioremediation.

Regional enforcement efforts under OPA are continuing. Regional resources are supporting compliance outreach efforts to industry. Administrative actions are being developed against facilities for discharges of oil and hazardous substances in violation of the oil pollution prevention regulations and for prohibited discharges. Removal orders and penalties are being negotiated and issued. Some regions are developing civil judicial referrals to the Department of Justice for more serious spill and regulatory violations. Headquarters enforcement activities include coordinating enforcement issues with the ten

Regions through monthly conference calls and daily contact; completing work on a penalty policy for violations of Clean Water Act (CWA) sections 311(b)(3) and 311(j), developing enforcement training in coordination with the U.S. Coast Guard, and developing inspection guidance and strategy.

In addition, the Agency is monitoring oil spill notifications and is directing or monitoring on-scene removal activities of responsible parties or state and local authorities at major spills. Moreover, the Agency is providing advice and technical guidance to state and local officials and PRPs involved in spill response; organizing and staffing Regional Response Team meetings; assisting the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) at major disasters; participating in response and safety training of state and local staff; and maintaining response equipment and facilities. The Environmental Response Team is providing support during field chemical safety audits and at major oil spills where expertise is needed.

1992 Accomplishments

In 1992, the Agency obligated $12,809,600 supported by 58.7 total workyears for this program, of which $9,579,000 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation and $3,230,600 was from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation.

In 1992, the Agency continued implementing the Oil Pollution Act of 1990. The Agency worked closely with the U.S. Coast Guard on drafting revisions to the NCP. The SPCC/Response Plan workgroup completed work on the Facility Response Plan Regulation. Initial area committees and areas were identified in a Federal Register notice in April 1992 for Area Contingency Plans. Preparation of contingency plans continued in 1992.

The response program received and screened a total of 9,615 notifications of oil spill releases, conducted 1,426 SPCC inspections, performed on-scene monitoring of 146 oil spills, conducted 23 oil spill responses, and investigated 179 oil releases.

The enforcement program filed 19 administrative complaints and collected more than $110,000 in administrative penalties, and developed a civil penalties interim final regulation amending the Agency's pre-OPA, CWA regulations to reflect the OPA statutory amendments as to civil and administrative penalties and procedures (published in November 1992). EPA issued a set of guidance regarding initial enforcement coordination and administrative penalty procedures as well as the first administrative orders under CWA authority whereby a responsible party either consented or was ordered to cleanup an oil discharge.

On a monthly basis, Headquarters and Regional enforcement personnel began discussing issues relating to the enforcement of CWA provisions. A policy workgroup was formed which is completing development of a policy to determine the appropriate penalties proposed for violations for the CWA section 311; five Regions developed plans for and began to implement industry outreach projects to educate industry and communities on the CWA section 311 requirements.

OIL SPILLS TRUST FUND
OPA-Enforcement

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

		ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
PROGRAM								
OPA - Enforcement Policy & Operations								
Oil Spills Trust Fund						$67.4	$67.4	$67.4
	TOTAL					$67.4	$67.4	$67.4
OPA - Criminal Enforcement Program								
Oil Spills Trust Fund						$6.9	$6.9	$6.9
	TOTAL					$6.9	$6.9	$6.9
TOTAL: Oil Spills Trust Fund						$74.3	$74.3	$74.3
OPA-Enforcement	TOTAL					$74.3	$74.3	$74.3
PERMANENT WORKYEARS								
OPA - Enforcement Policy & Operations						9	9	9
OPA - Criminal Enforcement Program						1	1	1
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS						1.0	1.0	1.0
TOTAL WORKYEARS								
OPA - Enforcement Policy & Operations						9	9	9
OPA - Criminal Enforcement Program						1	1	1
TOTAL WORKYEARS						1.0	1.0	1.0

OIL SPILLS RESPONSE
ENFORCEMENT

Budget Request

In 1994, the Agency requests a total of $74,300 and 1.0 total workyear all of which will be for the Oil Spills Liability Trust Fund. In 1993, OE shifted $72,000 and 1.0 total workyear within its existing base to support Oil Pollution Act (OPA) activities. This request represents an increase of $2,300 for increased workforce costs.

OPA - ENFORCEMENT POLICY AND OPERATIONS

1994 Program Request

In 1994, the Agency requests a total of $67,400 and 0.9 total workyears, all of which will be for the Oil Spills Liability Trust Fund. In 1993, OE shifted $63,800 and 0.9 total workyear within its existing base to support OPA activities. In 1994, the Office of Enforcement will continue its participation in the development of program regulations and guidance for enforcement responses as well as continue and expand enforcement support for the judicial and administrative cases. This budget request will permit OE to provide legal counsel and increased enforcement through facility response plan reviews and inspections, provide required writers and negotiators in Section 311 response orders, and maintain its overall civil judicial enforcement efforts. These resources will allow the Agency to coordinate enforcement and response activities with other Federal and State governmental agencies.

1993 Program

See the Enforcement, Policy and Operations Section (AJAH3A).

1992 Program

See the Enforcement, Policy and Operations Section (AJAH3A).

OPA - CRIMINAL ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM

1994 Program Request

In 1994, the Agency requests a total of $6,900 and 0.1 total workyears, all of which will be for the Oil Spills Liability Trust Fund. In 1993, OE shifted $8,200 and 0.1 total workyear within its existing base to support OPA activities. In 1994, the Office of Criminal Enforcement will continue its participation in the development of program regulations and guidance for criminal provisions and OPA criminal case support.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $8,200 supported by 0.1 workyears to support OPA activities.

1992 Program

In 1992, Office of Criminal Enforcement resources devoted to OPA activities were included in the Criminal Enforcement Program (ANYH3A).

OIL SPILLS TRUST FUND
OPA-Management and Support

	ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUDGET 1993	ENACTED 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ VS 1993 PB
			(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)				
PROGRAM							
Nationwide Support Services							
Oil Spills Trust Fund					$488.1	$488.1	$488.1
TOTAL					$488.1	$488.1	$488.1
Headquarters Support Services							
Oil Spills Trust Fund					$45.2	$45.2	$45.2
TOTAL					$45.2	$45.2	$45.2
Regional Support Services							
Oil Spills Trust Fund					$29.7	$29.7	$29.7
TOTAL					$29.7	$29.7	$29.7
Administrative Law Judges							
Oil Spills Trust Fund					$251.0	$251.0	$251.0
TOTAL					$251.0	$251.0	$251.0
TOTAL:							
Oil Spills Trust Fund					$814.0	$814.0	$814.0
OPA-Management and SuppTOTAL					$814.0	$814.0	$814.0
PERMANENT WORKYEARS							
Administrative Law Judges					2.9	2.9	2.9
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS					2.9	2.9	2.9
TOTAL WORKYEARS							
Administrative Law Judges					2.9	2.9	2.9
TOTAL WORKYEARS					2.9	2.9	2.9

OIL SPILLS RESPONSE
MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT

The Agency requests a total of $814,000 supported by 2.9 total workyears, of which all is for the Oil Spill Trust Fund Appropriation.

OIL SPILL RESPONSE - NATIONWIDE SUPPORT SERVICES

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $488,100, all for the Oil Spill Response appropriation. This represents an increase of $5,000 in the Oil Spill Response appropriation from 1993. The increase reflects costs associated with inflation increases in support.

OIL SPILL RESPONSE - HEADQUARTERS SUPPORT SERVICES

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $45,200, all for the Oil Spill Response appropriation. This represents an increase of $100 in the Oil Spill Response appropriation from 1993. These resources will provide quality Headquarters Support Services at Washington, DC, RTP, and Cincinnati. These services include operation of the motor pool, printing and copying, telephones, facilities operations and maintenance, and ADP technical support.

OIL SPILL RESPONSE - REGIONAL SUPPORT SERVICES

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $29,700, all for the Oil Spill Response appropriation. This represents a decrease of $100 in the Oil Spill Response appropriation. These resources will provide the ten Regional Offices with basic support services including printing and copying, minicomputer operations, utilities, mail, telephone, library operations, general training, office and laboratory facility maintenance, and technical support.

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGES - (OIL POLLUTION ACT)

1994 Program Request

The Agency requests a total of $251,000 supported by 2.9 total workyears for this program, all of which will be for the Oil Spills Trust Fund appropriation. This represents an increase of $32,700 and a decrease of 0.1 total workyears from the resources provided under Agency Management for Oil

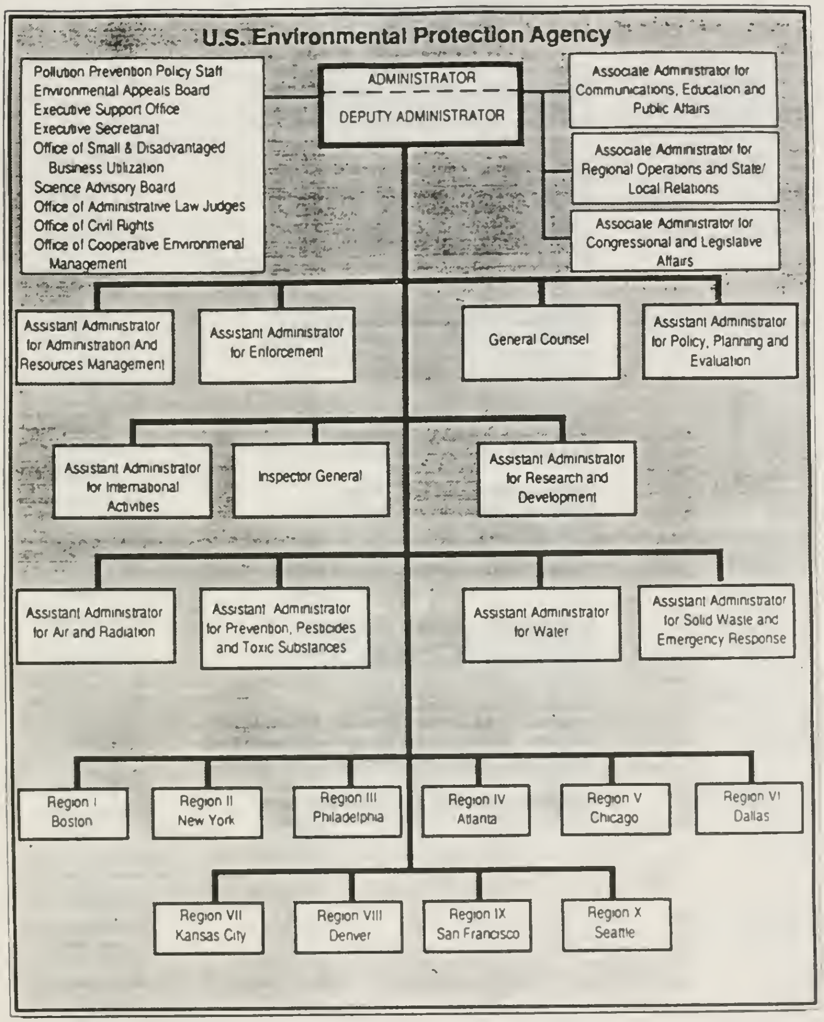
Spills Trust Fund efforts. Resources in this program provide support for the adjudication of cases, including conducting formal hearings, resulting from administrative complaints filed by the enforcement program to insure compliance with the Oil Spills Pollution Act.

1993 Program

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $218,300 supported by 3.0 total workyears for this program. These funds were provided to the Administrative Law Judges as an Oil Spill appropriation within their agency management budget and not under this separate Oil Spills Trust Fund appropriation.

In 1993 the Agency will begin presiding over formal hearings and supporting cases resulting from administrative complaints filed to ensure proper compliance with the Oil Spills Pollution Act.

ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT


U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Pollution Prevention Policy Staff
Environmental Appeals Board
Executive Support Office
Executive Secretariat
Office of Small & Disadvantaged Business Utilization
Science Advisory Board
Office of Administrative Law Judges
Office of Civil Rights
Office of Cooperative Environmental Management
ADMINISTRATOR
DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR
Associate Administrator for Communications, Education and Public Affairs
Associate Administrator for Regional Operations and State/Local Relations
Associate Administrator for Congressional and Legislative Affairs
Assistant Administrator for Administration And Resources Management
Assistant Administrator for Enforcement
General Counsel
Assistant Administrator for Policy, Planning and Evaluation
Assistant Administrator for International Activities
Inspector General
Assistant Administrator for Research and Development
Assistant Administrator for Air and Radiation
Assistant Administrator for Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances
Assistant Administrator for Water
Assistant Administrator for Solid Waste and Emergency Response
Region I Boston
Region II New York
Region III Philadelphia
Region IV Atlanta
Region V Chicago
Region VI Dallas
Region VII Kansas City
Region VIII Denver
Region IX San Francisco
Region X Seattle

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

REGIONS

	Location and States
Region I	Headquarters, Boston, Massachusetts Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont
Region II	Headquarters, New York, New York New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico Virgin Islands
Region III	Headquarters, Philadelphia, PA Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia
Region IV	Headquarters, Atlanta, Georgia Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee
Region V	Headquarters, Chicago, Illinois Illinois, Indiana, Michigan Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin
Region VI	Headquarters, Dallas, Texas Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas
Region VII	Headquarters, Kansas City, Kansas Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska
Region VIII	Headquarters, Denver, Colorado Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming
Region IX	San Francisco, California Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada American Samoa, Guam,Trust Territories of Pacific Islands, Northern Mariana Islands
Region X	Headquarters, Seattle Washington Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Washington

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Summary of Budget Authority,
Obligations, Outlays, and Workyears
By Appropriation

(dollars in thousands)

	Actual 1992	Pres Bud 1993	Enacted 1993	Current Estimate 1993	Request 1994	Increase/ Decrease 1994 Req vs 1993 Cur Est
Salaries and Expenses/Program and Research Operations						
Budget Authority	$ 1,035,549.0	$ 1,157,064.0	$ 823,607.0	$ 823,607.0	$ 859,170.4	$ 35,563.4
Obligations	1,030,674.4	1,157,064.0	823,607.0	823,607.0	859,170.4	35,563.4
Outlays	1,065,788.0	1,125,618.0	879,056.0	879,056.0	880,982.0	1,926.0
Permanent Workyears	12,026.3	13,359.2	13,298.7	13,237.6	13,038.7	(198.9)
Total Workyears	12,593.9	13,359.2	13,298.7	13,237.6	13,038.7	(198.9)
Office of Inspector General - General Funds						
Budget Authority	$ 25,623.0	$ 29,715.0	$ 26,419.0	$ 26,419.0	$ 28,246.3	$ 1,827.3
Obligations	24,926.9	29,715.0	26,419.0	26,419.0	28,246.3	1,827.3
Outlays	26,669.0	28,715.0	26,849.0	26,849.0	27,629.0	780.0
Permanent Workyears	264.9	300.0	300.0	297.0	287.0	(10.0)
Total Workyears	267.8	300.0	300.0	297.0	287.0	(10.0)
Office of Inspector General - Trust Funds						
Budget Authority	$ 15,577.0	$ 15,643.0	$ 16,380.0	$ 16,380.0	$ 16,947.7	$ 567.7
Obligations	13,524.9	15,643.0	16,380.0	16,380.0	16,947.7	567.7
Outlays	12,112.0	15,331.0	14,354.0	14,354.0	16,535.0	2,181.0
Permanent Workyears	95.2	160.5	160.5	158.9	162.0	3.1
Total Workyears	95.2	160.5	160.5	158.9	162.0	3.1
Research and Development						
Budget Authority	$ 318,400.0	$ 338,500.0	$ 323,000.0	$ 323,000.0	$ 353,565.0	$ 30,565.0
Obligations	312,406.8	338,500.0	323,000.0	323,000.0	353,565.0	30,565.0
Outlays	231,815.0	318,715.0	314,069.0	314,069.0	343,039.0	28,970.0
Abatement, Control and Compliance						
Budget Authority	$ 1,116,842.0	$ 1,091,860.0	$ 1,318,965.0	$ 1,318,965.0	$ 1,367,535.1	$ 48,570.1
Obligations	1,105,145.2	1,091,860.0	1,318,965.0	1,318,965.0	1,367,535.1	48,570.1
Outlays	942,295.0	1,039,931.0	1,247,428.0	1,247,428.0	1,365,541.0	118,113.0
Buildings and Facilities						
Budget Authority	$ 39,300.0	$ 42,100.0	$ 134,300.0	$ 134,300.0	$ 18,000.0	$ (116,300.0)
Obligations	32,617.7	42,100.0	134,300.0	134,300.0	18,000.0	(116,300.0)
Outlays	16,412.0	31,525.0	55,407.0	55,407.0	79,894.0	24,487.0
Oil Spill Response						
Budget Authority	$ 18,434.0	$ 23,340.0	$ 20,000.0	$ 20,000.0	$ 21,239.0	$ 1,239.0
Obligations	18,434.0	23,340.0	20,000.0	20,000.0	21,239.0	1,239.0
Outlays	8,604.0	18,098.0	16,545.0	16,545.0	19,155.0	2,610.0
Permanent Workyears	70.0	89.8	89.8	89.0	87.6	(1.4)
Total Workyears	70.0	89.8	89.8	89.0	87.6	(1.4)
Asbestos Loan Program						
Budget Authority	$ 19,400.0	$ 0.0	$ 31,225.0	$ 31,225.0	$ 0.0	$ (31,225.0)
Obligations	18,007.7	0.0	31,225.0	31,225.0	0.0	(31,225.0)
Outlays	2,147.0	0.0	13,682.0	13,682.0	18,524.0	4,842.0
Permanent Workyears	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Workyears	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Summary of Budget Authority, Obligations, Outlays, and Workyears By Appropriation

(dollars in thousands)

	Actual 1992	Pres Bud 1993	Enacted 1993	Current Estimate 1993	Request 1994	Increase/ Decrease 1994 Req vs 1993 Cur Est
Hazardous Substance Superfund						
Budget Authority........	$ 1,600,128.0	$ 1,750,000.0	$ 1,585,228.0	$ 1,585,228.0	$ 1,496,400.0	$ (88,828.0)
Obligations............	1,782,868.5	1,750,000.0	1,585,228.0	1,585,228.0	1,496,400.0	(88,828.0)
Outlays...............	1,290,670.0	1,526,864.0	1,599,263.0	1,599,263.0	1,598,724.0	(539.0)
Permanent Workyears.....	3,387.8	3,604.4	3,604.4	3,568.4	3,514.4	(54.0)
Total Workyears.........	3,535.6	3,604.4	3,604.4	3,568.4	3,514.4	(54.0)
LUST Trust Fund						
Budget Authority........	$ 75,000.0	$ 75,000.0	$ 75,000.0	$ 75,000.0	$ 75,379.0	$ 379.0
Obligations............	75,383.0	75,000.0	75,000.0	75,000.0	75,379.0	379.0
Outlays...............	67,289.0	86,772.0	74,331.0	74,331.0	75,315.0	984.0
Permanent Workyears.....	79.2	95.4	95.4	94.3	93.1	(1.2)
Total Workyears.........	82.7	95.4	95.4	94.3	93.1	(1.2)
Drinking Water - SRF						
Budget Authority........	$ 0.0	$ 0.0	$ 0.0	$ 0.0	$ 599,000.0	$ 599,000.0
Obligations............	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	599,000.0	599,000.0
Outlays...............	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23,960.0	23,960.0
Construction Grants/Water Infrastructure Financing						
Budget Authority........	$ 2,400,000.0	$ 2,500,000.0	$ 2,550,000.0	$ 2,550,000.0	$ 1,528,000.0	$ (1,022,000.0)
Obligations............	2,310,757.6	2,500,000.0	2,550,000.0	2,550,000.0	1,528,000.0	(1,022,000.0)
Outlays...............	2,420,825.0	2,171,438.0	2,397,297.0	2,397,297.0	2,565,011.0	167,714.0
Ocean Dumping Fund						
Obligations............	$ 747.8	$ 0.0	$ 0.0	$ 0.0	$ 0.0	$ 0.0
Permanent Workyears.....	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Workyears.........	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tolerances Revolving Fund						
Obligations............	$ 1,104.0	$ 1,200.0	$ 1,200.0	$ 1,200.0	$ 1,400.0	$ 200.0
Outlays...............	(11.0)	(200.0)	(200.0)	(200.0)	0.0	200.0
Misc. Contrib. Funds						
Obligations............	$ 0.0	$ 10.0	$ 10.0	$ 10.0	$ 10.0	$ 0.0
Outlays...............	0.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0
Reregistration & Expedited Processing Revolving Fund (FIFRA)						
Obligations............	$ 21,930.7	$ 0.0	$ 0.0	$ 16,492.0	$ 0.0	$ (16,492.0)
Outlays...............	7,887.0	1,480.0	3,872.0	3,872.0	1,357.0	(2,515.0)
Permanent Workyears.....	256.3	226.0	226.0	211.6	206.0	(5.6)
Total Workyears.........	264.3	226.0	226.0	211.6	206.0	(5.6)
Asbestos in schools fund						
Outlays...............	$ 21,284.0	$ 17,229.0	$ 17,229.0	$ 17,229.0	$ 4,000.0	$ (13,229.0)
Reimbursements - S&E						
Obligations............	$ 24,058.0	$ 36,575.0	$ 23,000.0	$ 25,000.0	$ 25,000.0	$ 0.0
Permanent Workyears.....	82.2	82.0	142.5	81.2	80.0	(1.2)
Total Workyears.........	82.7	82.0	142.5	81.2	80.0	(1.2)

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Summary of Budget Authority,
Obligations, Outlays, and Workyears
By Appropriation

(dollars in thousands)

	Actual 1992	Pres Bud 1993	Enacted 1993	Current Estimate 1993	Request 1994	Increase/ Decrease 1994 Req vs 1993 Cur Est
Reimbursements - Superfund						
Obligations.........	$ 180,291.0	$ 30,000.0	$ 30,000.0	$ 30,000.0	$ 30,000.0	$ 0.0
Permanent Workyears	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Workyears......	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Reimbursements - R&D						
Obligations.........	$ 14,525.0	$ 5,000.0	$ 25,000.0	$ 25,000.0	$ 25,000.0	$ 0.0
Reimbursements - AC&C						
Obligations............	$ 1,531.0	$ 0.0	$ 50,000.0	$ 50,000.0	$ 50,000.0	$ 0.0
Pesticide Registration Fees (Receipts requiring Appropriation action)						
Budget Authority.......	0.0	(15,000.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Outlays.................	0.0	(15,000.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL, EPA						
Budget Authority.......	$ 6,664,253.0	$ 7,008,222.0	$ 6,904,124.0	$ 6,904,124.0	$ 6,363,482.5	$ (540,641.5)
Obligations............	6,968,934.2	7,096,007.0	7,035,334.0	7,051,826.0	6,494,892.5	(556,933.5)
Outlays.................	6,133,786.0	6,386,546.0	6,659,192.0	6,659,192.0	7,019,676.0	360,484.0
Permanent Workyears	16,280.0	17,917.3	17,917.3	17,738.0	17,468.8	(269.2)
Total Workyears.........	17,010.3	17,917.3	17,917.3	17,738.0	17,468.8	(269.2)

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Summary of Budget Authority,
Obligations, Outlays, and Workyears
By Media
(dollars in thousands)

	Actual 1992	Pres Bud 1993	Enacted 1993	Current Estimate 1993	Request 1994	Increase/ Decrease 1994 Req vs 1993 Cur Est
Air						
Budget Authority........	$ 518,801.3	$ 560,192.1	$ 521,128.1	$ 518,267.3	$ 551,674.8	$ 33,407.5
Obligations............	503,410.4	560,192.1	521,128.1	518,267.3	551,674.8	33,407.5
Outlays................	453,577.2	541,759.9	517,762.4	512,900.4	552,118.2	39,217.8
Permanent Workyears.....	2,044.0	2,390.4	2,341.5	2,345.2	2,301.5	(43.7)
Total Workyears	2,136.2	2,390.4	2,341.5	2,345.2	2,301.5	(43.7)
Water Quality						
Budget Authority........	$ 461,571.6	$ 449,140.4	$ 479,250.1	$ 484,900.8	$ 464,403.2	$ (20,497.6)
Obligations............	459,589.2	449,140.4	479,250.1	484,900.8	464,403.2	(20,497.6)
Outlays................	381,345.6	406,615.1	447,224.9	451,503.6	387,177.2	(64,326.4)
Permanent Workyears.....	2,132.9	2,373.9	2,356.0	2,326.1	2,206.9	(119.2)
Total Workyears	2,222.2	2,373.9	2,356.0	2,326.1	2,206.9	(119.2)
Drinking Water						
Budget Authority........	$ 142,575.3	$ 146,681.9	$ 144,710.4	$ 145,343.8	$ 143,849.8	$ (1,494.0)
Obligations............	140,226.7	146,681.9	144,710.4	145,343.8	143,849.8	(1,494.0)
Outlays................	131,101.8	144,048.4	144,751.9	144,974.5	144,707.2	(267.3)
Permanent Workyears.....	719.3	800.4	791.8	789.7	768.0	(21.7)
Total Workyears	756.4	800.4	791.8	789.7	768.0	(21.7)
Hazardous Waste						
Budget Authority........	$ 335,629.6	$ 344,651.9	$ 312,063.1	$ 314,549.7	$ 320,463.1	$ 5,913.4
Obligations............	325,324.1	344,651.9	312,063.1	314,549.7	320,463.1	5,913.4
Outlays................	332,279.7	341,973.1	307,863.0	311,227.5	322,161.9	10,934.4
Permanent Workyears.....	1,527.9	1,687.9	1,650.6	1,649.9	1,601.2	(48.7)
Total Workyears	1,601.4	1,687.9	1,650.6	1,649.9	1,601.2	(48.7)
Pesticides						
Budget Authority........	$ 117,195.4	$ 128,834.4	$ 119,326.0	$ 119,196.4	$ 124,415.5	$ 5,219.1
Obligations............	122,240.1	128,834.4	119,326.0	119,196.4	124,415.5	5,219.1
Outlays................	113,398.5	126,846.2	119,776.2	119,989.2	125,476.7	5,487.5
Permanent Workyears.....	831.2	903.6	885.9	886.5	866.9	(19.6)
Total Workyears	856.7	903.6	885.9	886.5	866.9	(19.6)
Radiation						
Budget Authority........	$ 38,752.7	$ 40,085.6	$ 32,970.4	$ 34,765.9	$ 35,348.5	$ 582.6
Obligations............	38,250.0	40,085.6	32,970.4	34,765.9	35,348.5	582.6
Outlays................	38,621.4	32,645.8	34,720.2	34,758.1	35,675.0	916.9
Permanent Workyears.....	211.5	244.2	231.9	235.7	288.7	53.0
Total Workyears	218.7	244.2	231.9	235.7	288.7	53.0

Summary of Budget Authority, Obligations, Outlays, and Workyears By Media
(dollars in thousands)

		Pres Bud 1993	Enacted 1993	Current Estimate 1993	Request 1994	Increase/ Decrease 1994 Req vs 1993 Cur Est
Multimedia						
Budget Authority	$ 217,892 5	$ 253,522 3	$ 251,549 5	$ 253,668 5	$ 322,009 6	$ 68,341 1
Obligations	222,012 3	253,522 3	251,549 5	253,668 5	322,009 6	68,341 1
Outlays	184,030.2	254,590 2	250,288 2	252,495 4	315,994 4	63,499 0
Permanent Workyears	847 5	1,024 7	1,015 4	1,021 3	1,094 9	73 6
Total Workyears	889 5	1,024 7	1,015 4	1,021 3	1,094 9	73 6
Toxic Substances						
Budget Authority	$ 176,107 3	$ 126,904 2	$ 155,892 2	$ 156,329.2	$ 139,077 2	$ (17,252 0)
Obligations	160,408 5	126,904.2	155,892 2	156,329 2	139,077 2	(17,252 0)
Outlays	136,862 6	125,890 7	138,015 9	138,383 9	158,505 4	20,121 5
Permanent Workyears	829 8	902 9	895 2	892 4	841 9	(50 5)
Total Workyears	856 9	902 9	895.2	892 4	841 9	(50 5)
Management and Support						
Budget Authority	$ 533,622 3	$ 589,045.2	$ 576,326.2	$ 566,194 4	$ 587,275 1	$ 21,080 7
Obligations	538,133 7	589,045.2	576,326.2	566,194 4	587,275 1	21,080 7
Outlays	526,101 0	575,480 7	562,726.3	556,896.3	593,899 0	37,002 7
Permanent Workyears	3,218 8	3,421 0	3,520.2	3,476 8	3,435 7	(41 1)
Total Workyears	3,394 6	3,421 0	3,520.2	3,476 8	3,435 7	(41 1)
Buildings and Facilities						
Budget Authority	$ 39,300 0	$ 42,100 0	$ 134,300 0	$ 134,300 0	$ 18,000 0	$ (116,300 0)
Obligations	32,617 7	42,100 0	134,300.0	134,300 0	18,000 0	(116,300 0)
Outlays	16,412 0	31,525 0	55,407 0	55,407 0	79,894 0	24,487 0
Hazardous Substance Superfund						
Budget Authority	$ 1,615,082 0	$ 1,766,428 0	$ 1,600,998 0	$ 1,600,998 0	$ 1,512,678 6	$ (88,319 4)
Obligations	1,796,090 7	1,766,428 0	1,600,998 0	1,600,998 0	1,512,678 6	(88,319 4)
Outlays	1,302,560 6	1,542,824 0	1,613,082 5	1,613,082.5	1,614,664 4	1,581 9
Permanent Workyears	3,484 7	3,760 4	3,760 4	3,722 8	3,668 9	(53 9)
Total Workyears	3,633.3	3,760 4	3,760 4	3,722 8	3,668 9	(53 9)
LUST Trust Fund						
Budget Authority	$ 75,623 0	$ 75,636 0	$ 75,610 0	$ 75,610 0	$ 76,048 1	$ 438 1
Obligations	75,685 7	75,636 0	75,610 0	75,610 0	76,048 1	438 1
Outlays	67,510 4	87,389 9	74,865 5	74,865 6	75,909 6	1,044 0
Permanent Workyears	82 4	99 9	99 9	98 8	100 6	1 8
Total Workyears	85 9	99 9	99 9	98 8	100 6	1 8
Oil Spills Trust Fund						
Budget Authority	$ 0 0	$ 0 0	$ 0 0	$ 0 0	$ 21,239 0	$ 21,239 0
Obligations	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	21,239 0	21,239 0
Outlays	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	19,155 0	19,155 0
Permanent Workyears	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	87 6	87 6
Total Workyears	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	87 6	87 6

**Summary of Budget Authority,
Obligations, Outlays, and Workyears
By Media**
(dollars in thousands)

	Actual 1992	Pres Bud 1993	Enacted 1993	Current Estimate 1993	Request 1994	Increase/ Decrease 1994 Req vs 1993 Cur Est
Construction Grants/Water Infrastructure Financing						
Budget Authority	$ 2,400,000.0	$ 2,500,000.0	$ 2,500,000.0	$ 2,500,000.0	$ 2,047,000.0	$ (453,000.0)
Obligations	2,310,757.6	2,500,000.0	2,500,000.0	2,500,000.0	2,047,000.0	(453,000.0)
Outlays	2,420,825.0	2,171,438.0	2,371,797.0	2,371,797.0	2,588,971.0	217,174.0
Ocean Dumping Fund						
Obligations	$ 747.8	$ 0.0	$ 0.0	$ 0.0	$ 0.0	$ 0.0
Permanent Workyears	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Workyears	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tolerances Revolving Fund						
Obligations............	$ 1,104.0	$ 1,200.0	$ 1,200.0	1,200.0	$ 1,400.0	$ 200.0
Outlays	(11.0)	(200.0)	(200.0)	(200.0)	0.0	200.0
Misc. Contrib Funds						
Obligations	$ 0.0	$ 10.0	$ 10.0	$ 10.0	$ 10.0	$ 0.0
Outlays................	0.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0
Reregistration & Expedited Processing Revolving Fund (FIFRA)						
Obligations............	$ 21,930.7	$ 0.0	$ 0.0	$ 16,492.0	$ 0.0	$ (16,492.0)
Outlays................	7,887.0	1,480.0	3,872.0	3,872.0	1,357.0	(2,515.0)
Permanent Workyears	256.3	226.0	226.0	211.6	206.0	(5.6)
Total Workyears	264.3	226.0	226.0	211.6	206.0	(5.6)
Asbestos in schools fund						
Outlays	$ 21,284.0	$ 17,229.0	$ 17,229.0	$ 17,229.0	$ 4,000.0	$ (13,229.0)
Reimbursements-S&E						
Obligations.	$ 24,058.0	$ 36,575.0	$ 25,000.0	$ 25,000.0	$ 25,000.0	$ 0.0
Permanent Workyears....	82.2	82.0	142.5	81.2	0.0	(81.2)
Total Workyears	82.7	82.0	142.5	81.2	0.0	(81.2)
Reimbursements- Superfund						
Obligations............	$ 180,291.0	$ 30,000.0	$ 30,000.0	$ 30,000.0	$ 30,000.0	$ 0.0
Permanent Workyears.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Reimbursements- R&D						
Obligations............	$ 14,525.0	$ 5,000.0	$ 25,000.0	$ 25,000.0	$ 25,000.0	$ 0.0
Reimbursements - AC&C						
Obligations.	$ 1,531.0	$ 0.0	$ 50,000.0	$ 50,000.0	$ 50,000.0	$ 0.0

Summary of Budget Authority, Obligations, Outlays, and Workyears By Media (dollars in thousands)

	Actual 1992	Pres Bud 1993	Enacted 1993	Current Estimate 1993	Request 1994	Increase/ Decrease 1994 Req vs 1993 Cur Est
Pesticide Registration Fees						
(Receipts requiring Appropriation action)						
Budget Authority	$ 0.0	$ (15,000.0)	$ 0.0	$ 0.0	$ 0.0	$ 0.0
Outlays	0.0	(15,000.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ORD Recession						
Budget Authority	$ 2,100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
AC&C Recession						
Budget Authority	$ 5,800.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL, EPA						
Budget Authority	$ 6,664,253.0	$ 7,008,222.0	$ 6,904,124.0	$ 6,904,124.0	$ 6,363,482.5	$ (540,641.5)
Obligations	6,968,934.2	7,096,007.0	7,035,334.0	7,051,826.0	6,494,892.5	(556,933.5)
Outlays	6,133,786.0	6,386,546.0	6,659,192.0	6,659,192.0	7,019,676.0	360,484.0
Permanent Workyears	16,280.0	17,917.3	17,917.3	17,738.0	17,468.8	(269.2)
Total Workyears	17,010.3	17,917.3	17,917.3	17,738.0	17,468.8	(269.2)

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Object Classification
Direct Obligations
(in thousands)

		ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUD. 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE/ DECREASE 1994 REQ. v 1993 CUR EST
SALARIES AND EXPENSES/PROGRAM AND RESEARCH OPERATIONS						
Personnel Services.........	$	724,169.0 $	770,944.0 $	795,447.0 $	831,035.0 $	35,588.0
Other objects:						
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons.....		24,274.0	30,597.0	27,452.0	28,135.0	683.0
21.0 Site travel.....		696.0	617.0	707.0	0.0	-707.0
22.0 Transportation of things.....		1,655.0	2,112.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.1 Rental payments to GSA.....		101,321.0	131,274.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.2 Rental payments to others.....		5,380.0	11,347.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.3 Communications,utilities, and misc. charges.....		10,428.0	12,023.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
24.0 Printing and reproduction.....		5,484.0	6,822.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.1 Consulting Services.....		4,256.0	5,037.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2 Other services.....		94,498.0	111,849.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
26.0 Supplies and materials.....		16,594.0	15,855.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
31.0 Equipment.....		44,087.0	56,250.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
32.0 Land and structures.....		1,136.0	790.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....		2,955.0	1,519.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
42.0 Insurance, claims, and indemnities.....		15.0	28.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Subtotal, direct obligations.....		**1,036,948.0**	**1,157,064.0**	**823,607.0**	**859,170.0**	**35,563.0**
Subtotal, reimbursables obligations.....		**24,058.0**	**36,575.0**	**25,000.0**	**25,000.0**	**0.0**
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	**$**	**1,061,006.0 $**	**1,193,639.0 $**	**848,607.0 $**	**884,170.0 $**	**35,563.0**
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL - GENERAL FUNDS						
Personnel Services.....	$	16,406.0 $	16,321.0 $	18,314.0 $	19,133.0 $	819.0
Other objects:						
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons.....		1,281.0	1,503.0	1,604.0	1,413.0	-191.0
22.0 Transportation of things.....		65.0	0.0	82.0	53.0	-29.0
23.1 Rental payments to GSA.....		1,873.0	1,123.0	2,885.0	2,465.0	-420.0
23.2 Rental payments to Others.....		16.0	0.0	20.0	1.0	-19.0
23.3 Communications, utilities, & misc charges.....		74.0	0.0	82.0	174.0	92.0
24.0 Printing and reproduction.....		12.0	3.0	14.0	10.0	-4.0
25.1 Consulting Services.....		745.0	1,308.0	352.0	439.0	67.0
25.0 Other services.....		3,898.0	6,850.0	1,838.0	3,592.0	1,754.0
26.0 Supplies and materials.....		181.0	94.0	249.0	146.0	-103.0
31.0 Equipment.....		335.0	464.0	495.0	521.0	26.0
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....		485.0	624.0	485.0	300.0	-185.0
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	**$**	**25,371.0 $**	**28,294.0 $**	**26,419.0 $**	**28,246.0 $**	**1,827.0**

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Object Classification
Direct Obligations

(in thousands)

		ACTUAL 1992	PRES BUD 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE/ DECREASE 1994 REQ v 1993 CUR EST
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL – TRUST FUNDS						
Personnel Services.....	$	3,610.0 $	9,843.0 $	8,712.0 $	10,490.0 $	1,778.0
Other objects						
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons.....		458.0	907.0	670.0	730.0	60.0
21.0 Site Travel......		16.0	0.0	92.0	104.0	12.0
22.0 Transportation of things.....		10.0	0.0	34.0	59.0	25.0
23.1 Rental payments to GSA...		774.0	677.0	1,211.0	957.0	−254.0
23.2 Rental payments to Others..		3.0	0.0	8.0	1.0	−7.0
23.3 Communications, utilities, & misc. charges		1.0	0.0	34.0	30.0	−4.0
24.0 Printing and reproduction...		1.0	2.0	6.0	6.0	0.0
25.1 Consulting Services.....		1,017.0	790.0	802.0	502.0	−300.0
25.0 Other services....		5,317.0	4,131.0	4,196.0	3,063.0	−1,133.0
26.0 Supplies and materials.....		48.0	56.0	105.0	283.0	178.0
31.0 Equipment.....		119.0	282.0	208.0	703.0	495.0
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....		132.0	376.0	304.0	0.0	−304.0
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	$	13,526.0 $	17,064.0 $	16,380.0 $	16,948.0 $	568.0
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT						
22.0 Transportation of things.....	$	430.0 $	643.0 $	563.0 $	572.0 $	9.0
23.1 Rental payments to GSA.....		515.0	0.0	644.0	0.0	−644.0
23.2 Rental payments to Others....		455.0	0.0	569.0	0.0	−569.0
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges.....		2,042.0	3,961.0	2,551.0	3,493.0	942.0
24.0 Printing and reproduction.....		770.0	880.0	962.0	949.0	−13.0
25.1 Consulting services.....		3,829.0	4,836.0	4,024.0	3,640.0	−384.0
25.2 Other services......		157,174.0	190,318.0	165,165.0	178,864.0	13,699.0
26.0 Supplies and materials.....		6,084.0	7,142.0	7,603.0	7,497.0	−106.0
31.0 Equipment.....		18,205.0	9,793.0	22,749.0	26,685.0	3,936.0
32.0 Land and Structures.....		81.0	9,793.0	76.0	75.0	−1.0
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions...		125,194.0	121,127.0	118,094.0	131,789.0	13,695.0
42.0 Insurance, Claims & Indemnities.....		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
Total direct obligations.........		314,779.0	348,294.0	323,000.0	353,565.0	30,565.0
subtotal, reimbursables objects...		14,525.0	5,000.0	25,000.0	25,000.0	0.0
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	$	329,304.0 $	353,294.0 $	348,000.0 $	378,565.0 $	30,565.0

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Object Classification
Direct Obligations

(in thousands)

		ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUD. 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE/ DECREASE 1994 REQ. v 1993 CUR EST
BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES						
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons......	$	233.0 $	0.0 $	0.0 $	0.0 $	0.0
25.1 Consulting Services........		1,097.0	12,100.0	1,067.0	919.0	-148.0
25.0 Other services........		16,818.0	12,100.0	16,363.0	14,081.0	-2,282.0
32.0 Land and structures.....		1,772.0	30,000.0	104,370.0	3,000.0	-101,370.0
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions......		12,700.0	0.0	12,500.0	0.0	-12,500.0
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	$	32,619.0 $	54,200.0 $	134,300.0 $	18,000.0 $	-116,300.0
ABATEMENT, CONTROL AND COMPLIANCE						
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons...	$	601.0 $	0.0 $	0.0 $	0.0 $	0.0
22.0 Transportation of things.....		6.0	2.0	1,731.0	1,783.0	52.0
23.1 Rental payments to GSA.....		18.0	2.0	101,465.0	101,465.0	0.0
23.2 Rental payments to Others.....		0.0	0.0	5,353.0	10,190.0	4,837.0
23.3 Communications,utilities, and misc. charges...		23.0	42.0	10,376.0	14,100.0	3,724.0
24.0 Printing and reproduction.....		195.0	475.0	8,459.0	5,907.0	-2,552.0
25.1 Consulting services.....		43,548.0	48,647.0	42,494.0	38,964.0	-3,530.0
25.2 Other services.....		373,307.0	417,015.0	419,912.0	497,208.0	77,296.0
26.0 Supplies and materials.....		226.0	75.0	20,000.0	17,053.0	-2,947.0
31.0 Equipment.....		1,000.0	800.0	59,283.0	60,148.0	865.0
32.0 Lands and structures.....		0.0	0.0	1,130.0	1,223.0	93.0
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....		698,777.0	624,302.0	655,711.0	619,480.0	-36,231.0
42.0 Insurance, claims and indemnities.....		0.0	0.0	0.0	14.0	14.0
Subtotal, direct obligations......	$	1,117,701.0 $	1,091,360.0 $	1,325,915.0 $	1,367,535.0 $	41,620.0
Subtotal, reimbursable obligations......		1,531.0	0.0	50,000.0	50,000.0	0.0
Subtotal, Allocation Accounts......		0.0	500.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	$	1,119,232.0 $	1,091,860.0 $	1,375,915.0 $	1,417,535.0 $	41,620.0

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Object Classification
Direct Obligations

(in thousands)

		ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUD. 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE DECREASE 1994 REQ v 1993 CUR EST
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE SUPERFUND						
Personnel Services.........	$	199,480.0 $	207,207.0 $	207,056.0 $	220,351.0 $	13,295.0
Other objects						
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons.....		10,093.0	12,370.0	8,188.0	11,998.0	3,810.0
22.0 Site Travel......		0.0	0.0	3,384.0	3,810.0	426.0
22.0 Transportation of things.....		558.0	771.0	422.0	433.0	11.0
23.1 Rental payments to GSA.....		24,145.0	26,119.0	24,150.0	26,818.0	2,668.0
23.2 Rental payments to others....		734.0	883.0	697.0	4,367.0	3,670.0
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges.....		2,277.0	3,616.0	2,280.0	5,480.0	3,200.0
24.0 Printing and reproduction....		894.0	1,491.0	860.0	694.0	−166.0
25.1 Consulting services.....		74,037.0	89,046.0	79,980.0	69,569.0	−10,411.0
25.2 Other services......		1,089,735.0	1,310,302.0	1,074,103.0	968,922.0	−105,181.0
26.0 Supplies and materials.....		4,004.0	4,838.0	4,000.0	3,609.0	−391.0
31.0 Equipment....		11,596.0	23,736.0	8,350.0	15,281.0	6,931.0
32.0 Land and structures.....		37.0	667.0	168.0	44.0	−124.0
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....		141,663.0	30,964.0	140,000.0	120,000.0	−20,000.0
42.0 Insurance, claims, and indemnities....		16.0	1.0	1.0	12.0	11.0
Subtotal direct obligations......	$	**1,559,309.0 $**	**1,702,011.0 $**	**1,553,639.0 $**	**1,451,388.0 $**	**−102,251.0**
SUPERFUND ALLOCATION ACCOUNTS						
Personnel Services.....	$	19,364.0 $	14,767.0 $	15,744.0 $	14,767.0 $	−977.0
Other objects						
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons.....		1,823.0	921.0	982.0	921.0	−61.0
22.0 Site Travel......		100.0	84.0	90.0	84.0	−6.0
23.1 Rental payments to GSA.....		426.0	403.0	430.0	403.0	−27.0
24.0 Printing and reproduction.....		389.0	395.0	421.0	395.0	−26.0
25.0 Other services.....		20,318.0	18,458.0	19,677.0	18,458.0	−1,219.0
26.0 Supplies and materials.....		346.0	328.0	350.0	328.0	−22.0
31.0 Equipment....		2,329.0	2,251.0	2,400.0	2,251.0	−149.0
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions...		17,107.0	7,405.0	7,895.0	7,405.0	−490.0
Subtotal, allocation accts.....		**62,402.0**	**45,012.0**	**47,989.0**	**45,012.0**	**−2,977.0**
Reimbursable obligations......		**180,291.0**	**30,000.0**	**30,000.0**	**30,000.0**	**0.0**
Subtotal, direct and allocation accts.....		**1,621,711.0**	**1,747,023.0**	**1,601,628.0**	**1,496,400.0**	**−105,228.0**
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	$	**1,802,002.0 $**	**1,777,023.0 $**	**1,631,628.0 $**	**1,526,400.0 $**	**−105,228.0**

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Object Classification
Direct Obligations

(in thousands)

	ACTUAL 1992	PRES. BUD. 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1993	REQUEST 1994	INCREASE/ DECREASE 1994 REQ. v 1993 CUR EST
LUST TRUST FUND					
Personnel Services.....	$ 4,571.0	$ 5,570.0	$ 5,546.0	$ 5,855.0	$ 309.0
Other objects:					
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons.....	525.0	867.0	741.0	845.0	104.0
22.0 Transportation of things.....	16.0	8.0	5.0	17.0	12.0
23.5 Rental payments to GSA.....	519.0	678.0	575.0	450.0	-125.0
23.2 Rental payments to others.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.0	34.0
23.3 Communications,utilities, and misc. charges.....	43.0	68.0	48.0	103.0	55.0
24.0 Printing and reproduction.....	10.0	48.0	10.0	11.0	1.0
25.1 Consulting services.....	780.0	547.0	519.0	419.0	-100.0
25.2 Other services.....	2,820.0	1,977.0	1,875.0	1,975.0	100.0
26.0 Supplies and materials.....	64.0	38.0	70.0	67.0	-3.0
31.0 Equipment.....	180.0	380.0	196.0	188.0	-8.0
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	65,875.0	64,819.0	65,415.0	65,415.0	0.0
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	$ 75,403.0	$ 75,000.0	$ 75,000.0	$ 75,379.0	$ 379.0
OIL SPILL RESPONSE					
Personnel Services.....	$ 4,525.0	$ 4,876.0	$ 4,908.0	$ 5,146.0	$ 238.0
Other objects:					
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons.....	159.0	194.0	172.0	191.0	19.0
21.2 Site travel.....	3.0	28.0	3.0	0.0	-3.0
22.0 Transportation of things.....	6.0	9.0	7.0	7.0	0.0
23.1 Rental payments to GSA.....	384.0	532.0	417.0	444.0	27.0
23.2 Rental payments to others.....	33.0	46.0	36.0	43.0	7.0
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc charges.....	35.0	49.0	38.0	39.0	1.0
24.0 Printing and reproduction.....	20.0	28.0	22.0	23.0	1.0
25.2 Other services.....	12,385.0	17,286.0	13,437.0	15,105.0	1,668.0
26.0 Supplies and materials.....	46.0	64.0	50.0	53.0	3.0
31.0 Equipment.....	165.0	228.0	179.0	186.0	7.0
32.0 Lands and Structures.....	3.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	0.0
41.0 Grants, subsidies and contributions.....	670.0	0.0	727.0	0.0	-727.0
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	$ 18,434.0	$ 23,342.0	$ 20,000.0	$ 21,240.0	$ 1,240.0

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Permanent Positions by Grade
*SALARIES AND EXPENSES/ PROGRAM AND RESEARCH OPERATIONS

Grades	Actual 1992	Pres Bud. 1993	Current Estimate 1993	Request 1994
Executive Level II	1	1	1	1
Executive Level III	1	1	1	1
Executive Level IV	8	11	8	8
Subtotal	10	13	10	10
ES-6	15	14	16	15
ES-5	52	43	54	53
ES-4	79	94	82	81
ES-3	64	68	66	65
ES-2	16	27	17	16
ES-1	29	8	30	30
Subtotal	255	255	265	261
GS17	0	1	0	0
GS16	0	10	0	0
GS/GM15	1,029	904	1,069	1,053
GS/GM14	1,806	1,733	1,876	1,848
GS/GM13	2,681	2,593	2,785	2,743
GS12	2,481	2,470	2,577	2,538
GS11	1,148	1,288	1,192	1,175
GS10	67	74	70	69
GS9	801	997	832	820
GS8	266	256	276	272
GS7	886	1,015	920	906
GS6	461	535	479	472
GS5	439	642	456	449
GS4	151	241	157	154
GS3	20	38	21	20
GS2	1	4	1	1
GS1	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	12,237	12,800	12,711	12,520
Positions Established by act of July 1, 1974 (42 U.S.C. 207):				
Director Grade 09, $70,776 to $97,070	2	0	2	2
Director Grade 07, $53,266 to $77,627	1	1	1	1
Senior Grade 06, $39,481 to $68,202	35	54	36	36
Senior Grade 05, $31,576 to $55,649	75	98	78	77
Full Grade 04, $26,615 to $46,530	28	44	29	29
Assistant Grade 03, $24,732 to $40,241	9	9	9	9
Assistant Grade 02, $21,568 to $29,858	4	0	4	4
Subtotal	154	205	160	158

Positions established by act of November 16, 1977 (42 U.S.C. 201) compensation for which is not to exceed the maximum payable for a GS-18	27	25	28	28
Ungraded	61	60	63	62
Subtotal	88	85	91	90
TOTAL PERMANENT POSITIONS	12,744	13,359	13,238	13,039

***FY 1993 Request for the Oil Spill Appropriations is included in the S&E/PRO Table**

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Permanent Positions by Grade
*OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Grades	Actual 1992	Pres Bud. 1993	Current Estimate 1993	Request 1994
Executive Level IV	1	1	1	1
ES-5	1	1	1	1
ES-4	3	5	4	4
ES-3	1	3	1	1
ES-2	1	1	1	1
ES-1	1	0	1	1
Subtotal	7	10	9	9
GS/GM15	25	34	32	32
GS/GM14	40	52	52	51
GS/GM13	99	112	128	126
GS12	83	105	107	105
GS11	26	34	33	33
GS10	1	5	1	1
GS9	29	34	37	37
GS8	2	3	3	3
GS7	19	35	24	24
GS6	12	14	15	15
GS5	5	13	6	6
GS4	3	6	4	4
GS3	2	3	3	3
Subtotal	346	450	446	439
TOTAL	354	461	456	449

*This table includes the Inspector General Trust fund

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Permanent Positions by Grade
SUPERFUND

Grades	Actual 1992	Pres Bud. 1993	Current Estimate 1993	Request 1994
ES-5	2	2	2	2
ES-4	12	11	14	13
ES-3	3	12	3	3
ES-2	0	0	0	0
ES-1	3	0	3	3
Subtotal	20	25	23	22
GS/GM15	139	126	159	156
GS/GM14	409	322	467	460
GS/GM13	1038	870	1185	1,167
GS12	648	869	739	728
GS11	231	409	264	260
GS10	0	1	0	0
GS9	129	205	147	145
GS8	29	24	33	33
GS7	163	254	186	183
GS6	123	99	140	138
GS5	139	249	159	156
GS4	27	109	31	30
GS3	4	10	5	4
GS2	0	3	0	0
Subtotal	3,079	3,550	3,514	3,460
Positions Established by act of July 1, 1974 (42 U.S.C. 207):				
Director Grade 07, $53,266 to $77,627	7	0	8	8
Senior Grade 06, $39,481 to $68,202	7	7	8	8
Senior Grade 05, $31,576 to $55,649	6	12	7	7
Full Grade 04, $26,615 to $46,530	4	7	5	4
Assistant Grade 03, $24,732 to $40,241	3	3	3	3
Subtotal	27	29	31	30
Positions established by act of November 16, 1977 (42 U.S.C. 201) compensation for which is not to exceed the maximum payable for a GS-18	1	0	1	1
Subtotal	1	0	1	1
TOTAL PERMANENT POSITIONS	3,127	3,604	3,568	3,514

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Permanent Position by Grade
LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS

Grades	Actual 1992	Pres Bud. 1993	Current Estimate 1993	Request 1994
GS/GM15	4	3	5	5
GS/GM14	10	12	12	12
GS/GM13	15	25	19	18
GS12	28	30	35	34
GS11	7	13	9	9
GS10	0	0	0	0
GS9	6	5	7	7
GS8	1	0	1	1
GS7	2	3	2	2
GS6	0	1	0	0
GS5	3	3	4	4
GS4	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PERMANENT POSITIONS	76	95	94	93

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Permanent Positions by Grade
Reregistration and Expeditted Processing Revolving Fund (FIFRA)

Grades	Actual 1992	Pres Bud. 1993	Current Estimate 1993	Request 1994
GS/GM15	0	2	0	0
GS/GM14	46	20	48	47
GS/GM13	87	61	91	89
GS12	39	51	41	40
GS11	18	51	19	18
GS10	0	0	0	0
GS9	10	18	10	10
GS8	0	2	0	0
GS7	2	6	2	2
GS6	0	4	0	0
GS5	0	10	0	0
Subtotal	202	225	212	206
Positions Established by act of July 1, 1974 (42 U.S.C. 207):				
Senior Grade 06, $39,481 to $68,202	0	1	0	0
TOTAL PERMANENT POSITIONS	202	226	212	206

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Permanent Positions by Grade
REIMBURSABLES
(SALARIES AND EXPENSES/PRO)

Grades	Actual 1992	Pres Bud. 1993	Current Estimate 1993	Request 1994
ES-4	0	1	0	0
Subtotal	0	1	0	0
GS/GM15	2	3	2	2
GS/GM14	8	8	9	9
GS/GM13	13	6	15	15
GS12	8	13	9	9
GS11	14	14	16	16
GS10	2	1	2	2
GS9	6	9	7	7
GS8	6	5	7	7
GS7	4	8	5	5
GS6	4	1	5	5
GS5	0	6	0	0
Subtotal	67	74	78	77
Positions Established by act of July 1, 1974 (42 U.S.C. 207):				
Senior Grade 06, $39,481 to $60,282	2	3	2	2
Senior Grade 05, $31,576 to $55,649	1	3	1	1
Subtotal	3	6	3	3
Ungraded	0	2	0	0
TOTAL PERMANENT POSITIONS	70	82	81	80

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Permanent Positions by Grade
OIL SPILLS

Grades	Actual 1992	Pres Bud. 1993	Current Estimate 1993	Request 1994
GS/GM15	0	*	0	0
GS/GM14	6	*	10	10
GS/GM13	18	*	31	30
GS12	11	*	19	18
GS11	4	*	7	7
GS10	1	*	2	2
GS9	1	*	2	2
GS8	0	*	0	0
GS7	4	*	7	7
GS6	3	*	5	5
GS5	2	*	3	3
GS4	1	*	2	2
GS4	1	*	2	2
Subtotal	52	*	88	86
Ungraded	1	*	2	2
TOTAL PERMANENT POSITIONS	53	*	90	88

*FY 1993 Request for the Oil Spill Appropriations is included in the S&E/PRO Table

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Average Grade and Salary

Appropriation	Actual 1992	Pres Bud. 1993	Current Estimate 1993	Request 1994
Salaries and Expenses/ PRO				
Average ES Salary	101,818	106,428	105,382	107,215
Average GS/GM Grade	12.6	13.7	12.7	12.7
Average GS/GM Salary	46,126	57,435	47,740	48,571
Average Salary of Ungraded Positions	22,722	14,860	23,517	23,926
Office of the Inspector General				
Average ES Salary	101,537	106,723	105,091	106,919
Average GS/GM Grade	12.6	12.6	12.7	12.8
Average GS/GM Salary	47,307	47,368	48,963	49,814
Hazardous Substance Superfund				
Average ES Salary	110,520	104,638	114,388	116,378
Average GS/GM Grade	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.7
Average GS/GM Salary	45,543	45,463	47,137	47,957
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks				
Average GS/GM Grade	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.7
Average GS/GM Salary	45,925	47,560	47,532	48,359
FIFRA				
Average GS/GM Grade	12.8	12.2	13.3	13.4
Average GS/GM Salary	49,933	41,115	51,680	52,579
Reimbursables				
Average ES Salary	0	108,596	0	0
Average GS/GM Grade	10.9	11.6	11.7	11.7
Average GS/GM Salary	38,540	39,689	39,889	40,583
Oil Spills				
Average GS/GM Grade	7.4	0	7.5	7.6
Average GS/GM Salary	42,209	0	43,687	44,573
TOTAL AGENCY AVERAGE				
Average ES Salary	78,469	106,596	81,215	82,628
Average GS/GM Grade	11.7	11.0	12.0	12.1
Average GS/GM Salary	45,361	40,750	46,949	47,781
Average Salary of Ungraded Positions	22,722	14,860	23,517	23,926

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
SUMMARY OF STATE GRANTS

(in thousand dollars)

	Actual 1992	Pres Req 1993	Enacted 1993	Current Estimate 1993	Request 1994
AIR					
Section 105	$ 163,819	$ 174,550	$ 176,172	$ 174,569	$ 172,689
WATER QUALITY					
Section 106	$ 81,855	$ 81,700	$ 81,659	$ 81,659	$ 81,700
Clean Lakes	8,860	0	4,000	4,000	0
Non Point Source	51,778	28,000	0	50,000	80,000
104(b) Water Quality Managemet	0	18,500	0	0	0
Watlands Program Implementation	8,500	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
DRINKING WATER					
Public Water Systems Program Grants	$ 50,028	$ 58,900	$ 58,885	$ 58,883	$ 58,900
Underground Injection Control Program	10,547	10,500	10,480	10,302	10,500
Spacial Studies	8,050	500	4,500	4,500	500
HAZARDOUS WASTE					
H W Financial Assistance	$ 90,585	$ 93,275	$ 92,950	$ 92,950	$ 92 950
Underground Storage Tanks	9,056	9,000	8,995	8,995	8 995
PESTICIDES					
Pesticides Enforcement Grants	$ 15,772	$ 15,974	$ 15,843	$ 15,842	$ 15,842
Pesticides Program Implementation	14,194	15,779	15,202	15,201	16,201
RADIATION					
Radon State Grants	$ 7,704	$ 8,158	$ 8,158	$ 8,158	$ 8 158
MULTIMEDIA					
Pollution Prevention	$ 0	$ 6,000	$ 6,800	$ 6,800	$ 6 000
TOXIC STUBSTANCES					
Toxic Substances-Enforcement Grants	$ 5,181	$ 5,100	$ 5,100	$ 5,100	$ 5,100
Lead Grants	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 10,000
1993 STIMULUS PACKAGE					
Non-Point Source	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 46,961
SUBTOTAL	$ 521,847	$ 531,936	$ 498,723	$ 546,959	$ 624 696
CONSTRUCTION GRANTS	$ 2,310,758	$ 2,500,000	$ 2,550,000	$ 2,550,000	$ 1,528,000
TOTAL	$ 2,832,645	$ 3,031,936	$ 3,048,723	$ 3,096,959	$ 2,152 696

USER FEE PROGRAMS

FEES BEING COLLECTED

Pre-Manufacture Notice Fee

Office: Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances
Authority: Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) of 1976
Facts:
- Fee level is set by TSCA to defray costs of program implementation.
- Caps in TSCA limit amount to be collected.

Deposited To: General Fund
Program Contact: Joe Powers (202) 260-1761

Reregistration Fee

Office: Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances
Authority: Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended
Facts:
- Fee level set in legislation.
- Fee expires in 1997.

Deposited To: Revolving Fund
Program Contact: Ken Wetzel (703) 305-5128

Maintenance Fee

Office: Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances
Authority: Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended
Facts:
- Aggregate annual level set in legislation but may be adjusted by OPPTS.
- Caps by registrant also set by legislation.

Deposited To: Revolving Fund
Program Contact: Ken Wetzel (703) 305-5128

Pesticide Tolerance Fee

Office: Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances
Authority: Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act
Facts:
- Fee set to cover cost of processing tolerance petition.
- Fee is revised annually, according to Federal salary increase.

Deposited To: Revolving Fund
Program Contact: Ken Wetzel (703) 305-5128

Motor Vehicle and Engine Compliance Program Fee

Office: Office of Air and Radiation
Authority: Clean Air Act of 1990
Independent Offices Appropriation Act
Facts:
- Final rule published in the Federal Register in July 1992.
- Fee collections began in August 1992.

Deposited To: Environmental Services Fund

Program Contact: Dan Harrison (313) 668-4281

FEES BEING DEVELOPED

Radon Proficiency and Testing Fee

Office: Office of Air and Radiation
Authority: Indoor Radon Abatement Act of 1988
Facts: - Fee directed to address costs of implementing program.
- Final rule under development.
Deposited To: Environmental Services Fund
Program Contact: Jim Long (202) 233-9433

National Pollution Discharge and Elimination (NPDES) Fee

Office: Office of Water
Authority: Clean Water Act, as amended, of 1987
Independent Offices Appropriation Act
Facts: - Fees charged for EPA issued NPDES permits.
- Proposed rule under development.
Deposited To: Environmental Services Fund
Program Contact: Judy Hecht (202) 260-5682

RCRA Fees

Office: Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response
Authority: Independent Offices Appropriation Act
Facts: - Fee currently in development stage.
- Fee set to cover program implementation.
Deposited To: General Fund
Program Contact: Andy Privee (202) 260-1455

Lead Substitute Gasoline Additives

Office: Office of Air and Radiation
Authority: Clean Air Act of 1990
Facts: - Final rule in Red Border stage of EPA review.
- Fee covers tests of gasoline additives for ability to reduce valve seat wear of older engines.
Deposited To: Environmental Services Fund
Program Contact: Joe Sopata (202) 233-9034

INDEX

Page
Agency Management: Agency Management—Plans 61
Air Issues:
  Acid Rain Allowances Auction 252
  Air and Radiation 250
  CAA—Operating Permit and Fees Program 254
  CAA—Promulgated Regulations 250
  CAFE Alternatives 251
  CAFE Standards Alternatives 263
  Montreal Protocol Fund 254
  Motor Vehicle and Engine Compliance Fee 259
  MTBE 253
  Ozone Depletion 260
  Phase I Plant Compliance 261
  Pollution—Automobiles 62
Budget Issues:
  Account Restructuring 370
  Agency Workyears 367
  Base Review/Strategic Plan 54
  Core Request for Discretionary Spending 36
  Current EPA Programs—Necessity 38
  Reduction to Administrative Expenses 366
  SES Positions 380
Buildings and Facilities:
  New Headquarters Building 373
  RTP Consolidation 373
Clean Lakes: Grant Program 168
Closing Statements: Closing Statements 379
Contract Management:
  Contracts Management 277
  Contractor Support 370
  Management and Support 277
  Oversight 58
  Science 58
  Selection Process 62
Ecosystems:
  Ecosystem—Wide Protection: Resource Sharing 174
  Protection 72, 173
Enforcement: State Permitting and Enforcement 216
Environmental Action Plans: Comparative Risk Projects 73
Environmental Equity:
  Grants 102
  Office of Environmental Equity 55
  Office of Environmental Equity—Lead 55
  Office of Environmental Equity—Other Issues 56

Page

Environmental Technology:
  Emissions Monitoring 72
  Environmental Technology Initiative 71
EPA Cabinet Status: Cabinet Status Potential 54
EPA Priorities:
  Ecosystem—Wide Protection 4
  Increased Assistance to State and Local Governments 3
  Management of Public Resources 4
  Pollution Prevention 3
  Risk Based Approach 38
  Strategy 37
Great Lakes:
  Five-Year Plan 242
  Great Lakes versus U.S./Mexico Border Funding 176
  Remedial Action Plans 244
Health Risks: Cleveland's Southerly Sewage Treatment Plant 213
Hearing Session:
  Day 1, April 20, 1993 1
  Day 2, April 21, 1993 204
Inspector General:
  IFMS Weaknesses 375
  Office of Inspector General 374
  Use of Extramural Resources 379
International:
  International Activities 272
  NAFTA 274
Investment Package: Stimulus Package—Potential Failure 37
Lead:
  Childhood Lead Poisoning 221
  Lab Accreditation 220
Litigation: Court Ordered Mandates 39
Mexico:
  Great Lakes versus U.S/Mexico Border Funding 176
  U.S./Mexican Border—Outyear Costs 191
  U.S./Mexican Border Progress 179
  U.S./Mexican Border Projects 187
  U.S./Mexico Border—International Border Commission 178
Minority Issues/Programs:
  Agency Minority Profile 204
  Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization 107
  OSDBU—Mentor Protege Program 167
  U.S. Commission on Civil Rights 107
  Women, Minorities and People with Disabilities 101
Opening Remarks: Chairman Stokes 2
Opening Statement: Administrator Browner 2
Pesticides:
  Delaney Clause 207, 240
  Food Safety—Negligible Risk Standard 233
  Memorandum of Understanding with FDA 179
  Methyl Bromide 234
  National Pesticides Telecommunication Network 236
  Pesticides Program—Delaney Clause 226
  Pesticides Reregistration 233
  Pesticides Reregistration Fee 241

Page
Pollution Prevention: Renewable Energy 169

Questions for the Record:

Questions submitted by Chairman Stokes 385
Questions submitted by Congressman Chapman 532
Questions submitted by Congressman DeLay 590
Questions submitted by Congressman Gallo 595
Questions submitted by Congresswoman Kaptur 550
Questions submitted by Congressman Lewis 585
Questions submitted by Congressman Mollohan ....
Questions submitted by Congressman Thornton ....
Questions submitted by Congressman Torres 574

Radon:

Radon Guidelines 259
Radon in Drinking Water 194

Research:

EMAP 271
Functions 270
Research and Development 269

Science:

Adequate Science 197
Contract Management and Science 58
Improving Risk Research 74
Quality of Science 59, 77
Science at EPA 56
Smog 60
Technological Developments 63

Secondary Smoke:

Environmental Tobacco Smoke Study—Scientific Method 80
Exposure 60
Risk Assessment—Tobacco Smoke 78
Second Hand Smoke Study 79

State Revolving Funds (SRFs):

Clean Water State Revolving Fund 180, 181
Clean Water SRF versus Current SRF 184
Drinking Water State Revolving Fund 185
New SRF Authorization 238
Partial Grants 237

Superfund:

ATSDR—Alternative Funding 76
ATSDR Budget Cut 75
ATSDR and NIEHS Request 265
Brio Superfund Site 75
Budget Cuts 64
Caldwell Trucking Superfund Site 65
Caldwell Trucking Superfund Site—Clean Up 66
De Minimus Settlements 267
Hazardous Waste Facilities—GAO Report 267
New Jersey Superfund Sites 65
NIEHS Budget Cut 70
Request 264
Responsible Party Collection 67
Revitalization 265
Rockaway Borough Superfund Site 69
San Gabriel Superfund Site 268

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